

# Parents Go to Reg Fee With 4000 Signatures

Representatives of the parents' Committee for Decent Daycare met with UCSD's Reg Fee Committee last Wednesday to seek partial subsidation of the Day Care Center. The parents had

recently held a Children's Day festival in Revelle Plaza, complete with clowns, kids, balloons, etc. Their petition drive had netted about 4,000 signatures in support of Reg Fee funding for the present center and opposed to franchising the operation to a private corporation.

According to one person at the meeting, the Committee was in possession of a generally circulated memo from the Business Office requesting full subsidy of the Center's deficit. Matters were complicated, however, by another memo sent to Reg Fee at the last minute by the Chancellor, detailing how the deficit could be decreased by firing one worker at the

center and operating it only 10 months per year.

Parents said those options which had not been mentioned to them before, were probably unworkable because the loss of one staff position would make it very difficult to supervise an open-classroom program such as the Center has. Also, the Center is needed in the summer for graduate students.

Another option still open is for the Chancellor to fund the Center's Director through administrative channels, which would absorb the deficit. However, he has not acted on this option since mentioning it at his ill-fated meeting with the parents in March.

The parents are to meet with Reg Fee again this Wednesday to reconsider the issue.

In another development, the



Photo courtesy Triton Times

American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (AFSCME), the union representing organized workers here, announced that it would fight with any means at its disposal the farming out of the Center to a private

corporation.

The day care controversy here is part of a nation-wide struggle. It is also a controversy that the entire UC system is watching with interest. See page two for more information.

# new indicator

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## Strebel the Problem, Not Reg Fee, Says McElroy

In their letter of April 14, 1978, the Graduate Student Council (GSC) asked Chancellor William McElroy for his response to several demands concerning the restructuring of the Advisory Committee for Student Fee Programs (ACSFP or Reg Fee).

The letter charged that the service the three top administrators in the office of the Vice Chancellor of Student Affairs, Acting Vice Chancellor Howard Hunt, Assistant to the Vice Chancellor Tom Brown, and Assistant Vice Chancellor and Reg Fee faculty co-chair Richard Whitehill, "has been and continues to be unacceptable."

The key points from the GSC's

demands are basically centered around the structure of the committee, its power relative to the Chancellor, and the role of students on the Committee. The GSC wants the committee to have an equal voice with the Chancellor in the decision-making process in setting reg fee levels. Also, a complete restructuring of the committee's composition was called for. Because of these conditions, the GSC withdrew graduate student participation on the 13-member committee.

In response to the proposed changes, Chancellor McElroy spoke of their inapplicability. The Regents have mandated that reg fee committees be

purely advisory, according to McElroy. "The thing from the GSC is ludicrous," he said. "They know what the Regents say about reg fee. Sure, they (the Regents) want an advisory committee with student representatives, but it is an advisory committee. No way are the Regents going to give up that authority in allocating those funds." McElroy also maintains that the idea of "concurrence," the committee and the Chancellor having equal decision-making power, is incompatible with the Regents' policy as it now stands.

As for the charges of incompetence, the Chancellor responded, "He (Don Strebel, GSC Chair) makes blank statements without any facts." McElroy stated that the only possible event that might substantiate the charge was the decision of Hunt to allocate \$107,000 over the summer without committee approval (as called for by university regulations). Both Hunt and McElroy apologized for this action, McElroy calling it "water over the dam."

Interestingly, Don Strebel's name was referred to much more often than the GSC itself by all four administrators. Strebel came under fire from both McElroy and Tom Brown for actions considered unnecessary and irresponsible. Said McElroy, "He sure is losing his credibility in this office." Apparently, the administration sees the bulk of GSC actions as Strebel's rather than those of the council as a whole.

Howard Hunt spoke of the role of Reg Fee. He said the committee should give those making the final decision the best advice it can. He praised the committee as a whole and asserted that overall it was working out quite well and foresaw no change in structure in the near future.

Rick Whitehill gave insight into the role of the VCSA's office. The office is caught between "two masters," he said. On the one hand, the VCSA is responsible to students and their needs and wants. On the other hand, the VCSA is directly responsible to the Chancellor. According to Whitehill, the structure of this system is bound to create some tension.

Indicative of this tension is the difference of responses between students and administrators. Said Kevin O'Connor, the GSC representative to Reg Fee, whose resignation in disgust over student powerlessness provoked the GSC move, "I am gratified that the GSC decided to support me in the struggle against the autocratic actions of the Vice

## Soc. Students Organize Around Tenure

Tenure is something that touches every student at UCSD. It does not matter what political persuasion a student may be. Either a student is inspired with the prof or he/she isn't. If he/she isn't, the professor of course should be denied tenure. However if the student is inspired to do research with the professor then he/she should receive tenure. In other words, quality teaching should make a difference at UCSD. Presently sociology students think so and are organizing around this issue. It is the feeling of the students in sociology that the tenure process has been perverted at the expense of their education. Three professors—Will Wright, Anthony Ngubo, and Bud Meehan—who have exemplary teaching qualities do inspire students to do original research. Exactly what Chancellor McElroy says he wants. In fact he has said that this type of teaching makes the fundamental difference between the University of California, San Diego and San Diego State University. So why were these professors denied tenure and Professor Philips (who has marginal teaching qualities at best) recommended for tenure year after year? This question and others will be looked at by the sociology students to see why the tenure process has been perverted. *by a Soc. Student*

Chancellor's office."

Marcia Harris, the student co-chair of the committee, has stated that the way to change the structure of the committee is to work through the student lobby and in conjunction with other reg fee committees throughout the UC system. She emphasized that campus administrators are tied to rules set down by President Saxon and the Regents.

As the new *Indicator* goes to print, we have been unable to contact Don Strebel for a response to the attacks on him. In talking to Kevin O'Connor, however, we do not get a sense that Strebel is acting apart from the GSC as a whole. From our perspective it seems that Strebel probably lost credibility in the Chancellor's office two years ago

Continued on page three

## Advocate Program Looks Out for Students



Barry Hyman

A Student Advocate Program instituted by AS Commissioner of Student Welfare, Barry Hyman, is making it possible for students to find relief from academic and administrative hassles which threaten to end their careers here.

According to Hyman, the program came about because students had nowhere to go when facing dismissal. The Advocate program provides a center for students who are essentially isolated here. It also provides knowledgeable

people who are ready to act on their behalf.

Advocates help by identifying options available and insuring that students use all means at their disposal to get a full and fair hearing on their grievances. "Otherwise, said Hyman, "the rights of students wind up on the scrap pile."

Over 25 cases have been successfully handled by Hyman and his staff of 5 advocates since the first week of winter quarter, when the program was set up. Asked to cite a specific example, Hyman mentioned the case of a first year student who was threatened with dismissal on the basis of a poor grade average during just one quarter. The advocate helped raise the student's average by investigating her grades and ascertaining that two low grades were undeserved. The grades were raised and the student is in good standing.

Hyman said that UCSD has a "retention" rate of less than 40%, meaning that more than 60% of UCSD-entering students leave before graduating. Most go to Santa Barbara, he said, showing that even the beaches and good weather here don't make up for the alienating environment.

If you seek help or more info about the Student Advocate Program, contact Barry Hyman at Student Organizations, Student Center, phone 452-4450.



# State Watches UCSD Daycare as Support Swells

It may seem as if there is no end to the hassle over day care, but the only way to win the struggle for decent day care is to persevere. After all, those who want to "cut back" the present Center will be at their desks till doomsday, tirelessly implementing "austerity" for everyone but themselves.

The day care situation here really ought to be viewed in a university-wide, even nation-wide, context. Day care is a principal issue of our time. The squeeze on it is the squeeze on all human services—as the economy reels, the most powerless are hurt the most.

Regarding the university context, the Center here is one of the cheapest to operate of all UC centers (the workers aren't paid much, really). Most UC centers are supported in large part by Reg Fees, as an essential service to students parents (parents here are asking only a partial subsidy). Other UCs, our sources on several campuses inform us, are eyeing the UCSD situation with interest. If day care can be "franchised" (to a private profit corporation) here, other UCs may follow. Likewise, if staff jobs can be contracted out at substandard wages (\$2.50-2.70/hour) other jobs (secretarial, maintenance, etc) may follow.

So this is a test case, to see how much we will allow to be taken away. However, the response has been encouraging. In two days at the end of last quarter, going into a meeting with the Chancellor, parents gathered 1200 signatures supporting the Center. They now have about 4,000 signatures supporting a partial Reg Fee subsidy. Support from students and staff has been phenomenal. Nothing has aroused such support around here in years. This is discouraging to administrators who hoped we'd all lie down and accept the administrative view as absolute truth.

Another element of this controversy is a nation-wide struggle between corporate and public-service day care. The corporate agencies have a powerful lobby which recently blocked state legislation designed to bring them under stricter quality control. Local and state agencies involved in day care are in strong opposition to corporate agencies because of the latter's low-quality care, poor teacher-student ratio, high turnover rate, etc. The Chancellor, our sources tell us, has received several letters and calls from all over the county and state protesting a replacement of the present model center with a franchise.

A central hope now lies with the Reg Fee Committee. However, it must be noted that the most sympathetic members of the committee have resigned in protest of the roughshod funding practices of Vice-Chancellor Hunt, carried out with the approval of the Chancellor (eg., funding of a yacht harbor facility in Mission Bay, etc.) The administrative chair of the committee is the one member of the Chancellor's Dav

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Articles and letters are welcomed. Please type them, double-spaced, on 55-space lines and send to:

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student organizations center  
UCSD, B-023  
La Jolla, CA 92093  
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Care Options Committee to recommend franchising.

We won't deal in depth with the key issues except to mention again that a corporate franchise would eliminate infants and most of the kids presently served. Child-teacher ratios would worsen (to 12 to 1, theoretically, 15 or 20 to 1 practically), low wages would produce high turnover and an unstable environment, etc.

In terms of funding priorities, the UCSD student-administrator ratio comes again to mind—UCSD costs \$170 more per student for administrators than the average UC campus; we have twice as many as UC Davis, 3 times as many as Santa Barbara. (Graduate Student Union Report to the Regents, 1975)

So there is money here—we just need to direct it into human-oriented services. The massive support for decent day care is a good start. Let's demand expansion of the Center to accommodate all who need its services—with more clients costs would decrease and the already comparatively small deficit would be eroded.

(Back issues, going back to the present Center's founding several years ago, are available at the new indicator office)

## AS Non-endorsements

Elections for Associated Students positions take place Tuesday and Wednesday, May 2 & 3. Those elected will control a large budget, determining the funding of student organizations, etc.

The new indicator is not endorsing candidates for a couple of reasons. One is that we aren't too fond of the student government set-up. It is essentially—with some exceptions—a powerless body (with regard to the administration) which enables certain students to embellish their resumes while apprenticing at petty bureaucracy power-games. A second reason is that the AS has issued an ultimatum preventing us from endorsing unless we give all candidates time to respond, which is physically impossible.

The voter turnout is likely to be low, as is traditional in student elections. Most people just aren't interested. However, student government has the potential to play an important role—in organizing students, in bringing to light questions of policy (tenure, CIA, investment in S. Africa, Regents' conflicts of interest, war research, admissions policies, etc.) Thus, we would urge students to get directly involved in the process, to seek out those candidates addressing issues of substance and to give them support and criticism.

Some of the AS positions of particular importance are President, Commissioner of Communications, and Commissioner of Academic Affairs. If, contesting for the last position, you should find a candidate who has experience with Course and Professor Evaluation (CAPE) who could represent student interests in tenure processes, who would work for departmental status for Communications, she might be worth a second look. As would a presidential hopeful who claims to take his pleasure seriously.

One of the more important posts, from our perspective, is that of Commissioner of Communications. We urge all readers to take a good look at the respective platforms of the three candidates for this position (as printed in the TI last week and in campaign literature posted around) and vote accordingly.

## Letters

### Hyman Endorses Karoff for Communications

A.S. elections may seem Mickey Mouse, but the results can profoundly influence the environment we inhabit. One especially important A.S. post is Commissioner of Communications, which exercises some control over the nature and direction of student media. Three candidates are contesting this office and differ significantly in their proposals.

One wants to consolidate the several papers into one—an idea that may appeal to those who don't like any of the papers, but which is basically unworkable and would destroy the diversity we enjoy. A second candidate wants a humor magazine and supports KSDT's FM bid, but most of his platform reflects little knowledge of or interest in media—e.g., a "personal grooming co-op" in the Student Center.

The candidate most qualified and most motivated to develop media here is Paul Karoff. Paul has actual experience at the radio station and in print media. He knows the problems involved in pursuing an FM license for KSDT and in improving the print media. Paul is the only candidate committed in his platform to preventing censorship or control of media by the A.S. or the Administration. He has studied the history of media here and knows that we are fortunate to have papers with diverse viewpoints—he doesn't want one monolithic voice.

Paul has interesting ideas. He wants to secure academic credit for investigative journalism, which would provide more in-depth coverage. He proposes issues and answers forums with various media reps questioning people like the Chancellor. In short, he has plans to increase student access to media, to increase the range and quality of media, to give our voices some effect in policy-making.

Paul is a Communications major endorsed by the Communications Students Union. I urge a vote for Paul Karoff May 2-3. Please vote—communications is a crucial part of our community and your vote will affect the type of community we will have.

Barry Hyman  
Commissioner of Student Welfare

### AS Blasted

As we enter the AS elections we would do well to think about why we have an AS, and what it does for, to, us: The AS's first year in office has been a tumultuous one. One third of all AS Council members have resigned and charges of fiscal abuse have become commonplace. Despite the fact that the amount of Campus Activity Fees allocated to the "student government" has doubled (while some Commissioners have already overspent their budgets) students receive little benefit from the (at least) sixty-two and a half thousand dollars the AS swallowed this year. One example of AS expenditures: The AS Bulletin, for its Fall issue, spent more money, per copy, than any other campus media. The articles in the Fall and Winter issues were notoriously bad. For instance, in the Winter issue the Bulletin stated that "students... refused to agree to lower tuition"! The Bulletin now has hired six staff persons (and, for some reason, was exempted from Affirmative Action requirements) to help put out this ghastly rag.

No wonder Council members are resigning right and left. What seems so odd is that so little mention of the resignations appeared in campus media. The following AS Council members have resigned: Andy Schneider, Jon Bekken, Mike Estrada, Katie Wade, Anita Vittor, Duane Stillwell, and, in a much publicized "temporary resignation" (to quote the Triton Times), the Vice-President Mark

Sindler. Sindler's action followed an article printed in the Triton Times, severely criticizing his positions and tactics. No official explanation has been given for Schneider's, Vittor's, or Estrada's resignations, although when contacted Vittor stated that she felt the AS to be ineffective. (Katie Wade and Duane Stillwell no longer attend UCSD and Jon Bekken stated that the AS was ineffective and a "sandbox".) Presumably they did not find the AS important enough to justify their continued participation.

Such a view would be reasonable. After all, what constructive action has the AS taken? None. Instead it has consistently defeated progressive legislation which might have material effect (although regularly endorsing rallies, etc. when no commitment is required) and squandered funds that could have been used to educate and organize students. (See new indicator, vol. III, issue 7.) It has taken no significant positive action, and, because of its status, cannot take such action. The AS was installed as the "student government" last Spring by the Administration at a tremendous cost in money, time and legitimacy. The new indicator, last year, pointed out some of the tactics which the Administration used to rig the election. These tactics included biased coverage in Big Mac's rag, the TT, allowing AS and Cabinet/Assembly campaign material to be on the tables where ballots were distributed, etc. These tactics were documented by Student Cooperative Union Organizers, who will make them available to all interested students. The Administration can, and will, prevent the AS from taking action which significantly improves the relationship between students and the Administration. Because, since the AS, unlike the Student Cooperative Union, is legally a unity of the Regents, the Administration has that right. Thus the AS truly is a Regental form of "student representation".

The AS, and the Administration which they serve, exist to serve the students, all right. They help the Regents serve us on silver platters into the eager jaws of the corporate giants engaged in repression throughout the world. The University feeds analysts, manipulators, and agents to the CIA, technicians to the oil corporation, and physicists and technicians to the nuclear power companies and the military-industrial complex, to aid in developing new ways of killing us all. But this is hardly surprising; after all those same exploiters the University serves sit on the Board of Regents, dispense research funds, and in general dominate this country and the rest of the "free world" and exploited nations.

Charles A. Patterson

### Will Wright Appraised

I read with interest your story on Will Wright's overflow class and the "purge" of the Soc. Dept. Do your readers realize that 700 students trying to take Dr. Wright's class represent almost 10 percent of the entire undergraduate enrollment here?

As a teacher in a related discipline I think I can explain why the administration would want to get rid of a teacher who commands such interest. I have never met Dr. Wright but I have a great deal of respect for his teaching skills, for the following reason. Innumerable times I have encountered students who demonstrated extraordinary adeptness at analytical thinking, only to discover on inquiry that the one thing these students had in common was that they had taken courses from Dr. Wright.

Please withhold my name

## Frida Kahlo—Great Painter at Mandeville

Well while King Tut gets the Media Hype as star attraction in Los Angeles, he is perhaps shadowing the presence of another master touring California. At the UCSD Mandeville Art Gallery there is an exhibition of the works of the Mexican artist Frida Kahlo thru May 17th. While in North America she has been quickly set in the background as wife of the world-famous Mexican muralist, Diego Rivera, Kahlo is idolized through-out Mexico and Latin America as one of the most influential artists of modern latin culture. Kahlo does display in her work certain socio-political qualities akin to styles of Mexican muralism, instilling feminist overtones in her interpretation.

Born in 1910, in Mexico City, her life was lived on a tragic note, unmistakable throughout her work. At the age of sixteen she was injured in a school bus accident which caused her to be sporadically crippled the rest of her life, and prevented her from being able to bear children. This retrospective collection of her works includes a series of self-portraits conveying intensely personal images of fertility and creation, as well as solitude and physical suffering.

She always rejected the idea that her art was surreal: "I painted my own reality," she said, "I never painted dreams." However her work does show signs of a long tradition of Mexican



Self-Portrait (1961)

fantasy derived from times before the Spanish conquest. In sharing these images of her life, Frida Kahlo has become a heroine for many, for the honesty with which she approached the feminine experience.

This show was organized by the Chicago Museum of Contemporary Art and is making its only west coast stop at UC San Diego's Mandeville Gallery.

## Seabrook Nuke to Be Occupied Again June 24

After vowing last spring to return with 18,000 people, the Clamshell Alliance is on the verge of having their dreams come true. "Seabrook Occupation and Restoration" is the organization's theme for the mass nonviolent action set for June 24.

"This is going to be big," promises Harvey Wasserman, author and Seabrook activist.

Groups from all across the nation and activists from other countries as well are beginning the nonviolence training required of each participant in the occupation. Participants will go through training with about fifteen others and will be grouped together in an affinity group. Hundreds of affinity groups have already formed.

Locally, Brian Ritter, Clamshell organizer and veteran of last year's occupation when 1414 protesters were arrested, announced that buses have been chartered to make the 3600 mile trek. The buses have been remodeled with most of the seats replaced by mattresses and couches. The route will include stops at hot springs and other

inspiring environments. The price for the charter will be \$75.

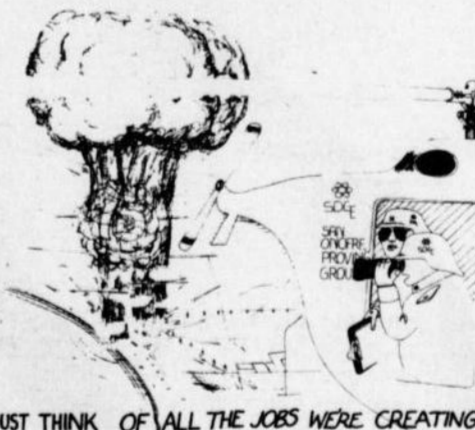
"We'll begin nonviolence training here and in the San Francisco area during the third week in May and be ready to leave by June 18," Ritter said.

"That will leave us a couple of days to recover before we shut down the construction," added Elizabeth Hopkins another Clamshell organizer.

For further information and an Occupier's Handbook contact:

Clamshell Alliance of UCSD  
B-023, Student Organizations  
UCSD  
La Jolla, CA 92093  
(714) 276-6142

Or stop by the Clamshell office at the Student Center at UCSD.



JUST THINK OF ALL THE JOBS WE'RE CREATING

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

**Sun Day/No Nukes event:** "Siege at Seabrook," a 40 minute color documentary on the April, 1977 citizen's occupation of the Seabrook nuke in Seabrook, New Hampshire. Includes footage shot inside the National Guard armories where over 1400 protesters were held for 13 days. Seabrook veterans will be on hand for discussion. **Tuesday, May 2, Rm 237, Matthews Campus. Showings hourly from noon till 4pm & again at 7:30.** Sponsored by the Clamshell Alliance of UCSD.

**Sun Day Celebration, San Diego State, lectures, films, exhibits, etc. May 3 & 4.** coordinated by Ecological Systems Project: call Gretchen, 583-7471 or Steve, 286-5709 for more info.

**Solar Celebration, May 6, Saturday.** Organ Pavilion in Balboa Park. Science Fair, exhibits, etc.

**Film: 'Ireland One Day Free'—Thursday, May 4, TLH 107.** sponsored by Committee for World Democracy.

**Film: 'Harlan County, USA'—May 12, 7:30pm, TLH 107.** Admission free. Classic, award-winning film of Kentucky miners' struggle for a union. Sponsored by Committee for World Democracy, AFSCME Local 2068, 3rd World Studies, Groundwork Books.

& also, the new indicator welcomes contributors, distributors, workers, etc. Come on by...

## Stanford Features Communications Conference

Recently the 3rd annual West Coast Critical Communications Conference was held at Stanford Univ. The conference brought together a wide range of representatives from alternative media and scholars specializing in many topics within the broad area of critical communications. There were two days of continuous workshops, featured speakers and panel discussions.

One of the workshops dealt with computerized information services. Computerized communication systems play an intricate role in the industrialized world, and particularly in the developed countries' manipulation of the mass media in the 3rd world. Such control not only determines an exploitative relationship on the economic level, but also serves as an instrument of cultural dependency. Historically this is a relatively new phenomenon. The transition of news flow from the press to

broadcast media, coupled with centralization of the international news market, represents a threat to basic, democratic institutions.

Mechanization in agriculture, a credit card consumerism creating a more and more artificial economy, and even the mechanization of such basic democratic safeguards as the ballot box, are all signs of the new computer age.

Conference delegates addressed the problem of technology transfer in the 3rd world, and the implications of this on the entertainment industry. Other topics of discussion included the roles of alternative media, the politics of the communications satellite industry, and public access radio and television.

In an upcoming issue, the new indicator will investigate the implications of computerized information systems, and the role of multi-national corporate interests in them.

## Folk Festival Rich Cultural Experience

For all I know the U.S. may be the only country in which folk festivals take place. In any case, the diverse nationalities whose cultural contributions make up our national culture always make a festival line-up a rich and informative one.

Such was the case with the recent 12th annual San Diego State Folk Festival, which featured blues singers, country fiddlers, hillbilly radio singers, tin-pan alley devotees and Black spiritual singers. There was Nimrod Workman, a ballad singer and mineworker, active for decades in union struggles. There was Fred Sokolow, a fine banjoist who learned his trade in the 60's and has remained faithful. And there was Lydia Mendoza and her excellent "tex-mex" trio, from San Antonio, Texas. Accompanied by her own and a second 12-string guitar along with an accordion, the "musica nortena" she plays evolved from contact between the indigenous Mexicans and Bohemian and German settlers around the turn of the century. She has been recording since the 20's.

Mendoza's trio was the highlight of the Saturday night concert, along with Sweet Honey in the Rock, a group of four Black women who sing a cappella and brought down the house with their selection of blues, gospel, and finally, a biting protest against nuclear weaponry and the neutron bomb. The tune even mentioned sexism, racism, and classism, and the huge crowd was right there.

Also on the Saturday night program were the England brothers, close-harmony radio-singers and excellent guitarists from Alabama. Their tight nasal harmonies are indeed beautiful but contrast interestingly with the expansive, improvised harmonies of Sweet Honey. Smokey Rogers, a fine songwriter from the early days of commercial country and western music (he had radio shows in the 40's and a San Diego TV show in the early 50's) performed a creditable set of his tunes, most of which were hits for other artists.

Unfortunately for Smokey, half the house had left during the Hank Penny



Family act, which followed Sweet Honey. No one could have followed the four women, but Penny, whose cornpone humor is tolerable and has its place in the folk bag and who has paid his dues, unfortunately brought out his six year old daughter to promote her career in TV commercials. To make matters worse, his wife followed and sang pop tunes by the Carpenters and others.

So when one of the groups I'd been waiting for, The Strange Creek Trio (Mike Seeger, Alice Gerrard and Tracy Schwartz) ended the show, most people were gone and many of the rest burnt out. To be honest, the group was good but shrill and loud. I have enjoyed Alice much more as a member of "Hazel and Alice", and Mike and Tracy in the New Lost City Ramblers, or Seeger on his own. Besides, I get sick of gospel tunes, the bleakest contribution of country folk music.

Robert Lowery, a slide guitarist and blues singer did best when performing the tunes of the "King of the Delta Blues Singers," Robert Johnson, who died in 1938 at age 20. If I could keep but two lp's they might well be the two which hold Johnson's whole recorded output. Johnson was The King and it's a pleasure just to hear his songs done live and well.

All in all, the S.D. State Folk Festival provides a kind of entertainment not available at UCSD. It seems to me that the diverse cultural elements that go into something like this have a humanizing effect that could help students to see beyond their GPA's and navel. If you missed it try to check out some of the workshops and concerts next year.

## GSC/Reg Fee...

Continued from page one

when he published a piece in the triton times calling McElroy a hypocrite and detailing the latter's financial dealings as private citizen and public official. The Chancellor does not like to be called a hypocrite—in fact, that very word provoked him into walking out on a

meeting of Day Care parents last month. Coming: The Role of Students; The Administration vs. Students.

Copies of issue with O'Connor's letter to the GSC detailing reasons for quitting Reg Fee available at new indicator office, Student Center.



# What's Going on in America?



THIS IS A BUGGING DEVICE.  
IT COULD BE ANYWHERE AND  
YOU'D NEVER FIND IT.



# Profits From Space

After nearly twenty years of scientific research, exploration, and military projects, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) has gone into the transportation business. It will be by far the most expensive public transportation anywhere - \$15 to \$20 million for a round trip to outer space aboard the space shuttle.

At those prices, not everyone can afford the commute. And current policies and plans make it clear that when the space shuttle begins to make regular flights, it will carry to the stars the same corporation - and bring back the same profits - already familiar to earthlings.

While the space shuttle is undergoing extensive testing, Rockwell International is busy building a second one under government contract. In all, five shuttles are planned. One is scheduled to make an initial space flight in August of 1978, and the first orbital test flight will be in mid-1979. Commercial use is set to begin in mid-1980, with weekly flights lasting up to a month, although most will be no longer than a week.

Unlike the usual disposable space vehicles of the past (or "expendable," as space agency jargon has it), each shuttle will be capable of 100 or more flights, with two or three weeks between flights for servicing. This durability will cut space transport costs to a third of today's costs.

The craft will carry cargo of up to 65,000 pounds in a cylindrical hold 60 feet long and 15 feet in diameter. At first the shuttle will primarily carry packaged experiments or other cargoes from industrial and government users. Later it will transport modules for the construction of space stations, laboratories, factories, and some anticipate, colonies.

## The Infinite Boondoggle?

The \$15 to \$20 million fee for each round trip is supposed to completely cover the costs of operating the space shuttle. But even if corporate and government agency users do absorb all of the costs of travel, the research and development price tag has been, and will continue to be, picked up almost entirely by the public.

Flight research has been the most widely publicized area of the space program to date. But in addition to moon walks and other spectacular feats, the program has produced research on the materials, hardware and processes necessary for future experiments and manufacturing on space stations. Engineering and economic studies have determined not only what kinds of processing will be possible in outer space, but also what the costs, productivity and potential returns will be.

The costs of all this are hard to estimate. Since its creation in 1958, NASA's allocations have totaled \$57 billion, with additional outer space expenditures of over \$30 billion by the Department of Defense and other federal agencies. Current government

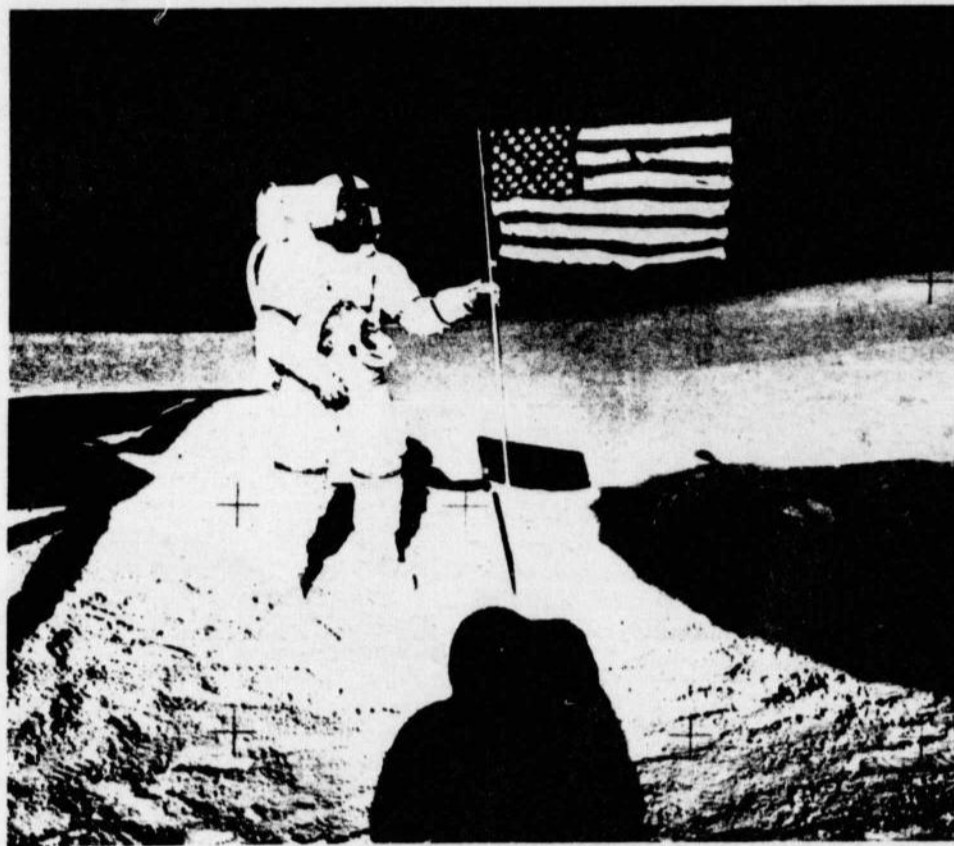


photo courtesy Reg

## The Shuttle Leisure Suit

The "space shuttle extravehicular mobility space suit" and life support system backpack are the latest in space fashion. Hamilton Standard is the primary designer for the life support system, and ILC Industries is tailoring the suit, which will come in small, medium and large sizes, adjustable to fit the wearer. At a development cost of \$18.9 million, the shuttle line outprices anything Yves St. Laurent has shown recently.

Unlike the earlier Apollo collection, for which the backpack had to be put on separately, the shuttle pack is an integrated part of the suit. It can be put on and activated in 5 minutes, compared to a dressing time of one hour (with the help of another person) for the Apollo suit. The suit is also styled for more comfort than the Apollo line, with joints made of fabric rather than molded neoprene rubber and cables.

funding for space manufacturing research, though still small, is on the rise. Over the next five years NASA will hand out \$150 million in contracts to private firms for equipment for more advanced tests of the space shuttle in the early 1980's.

But these amounts of money, even if a huge cost to taxpayers, are small compared with other federal allocations. The big money is at the other end of the line. By taking on the costs of research and development - enormous expenditures by industry standards - the government is laying the basis for the profits of private firms in outer space. It is predicted that total revenues for the space industry will reach \$20 billion annually by the year 2000, half of that from manufacturing in space.

## Research and Manufacture on Cloud Nine

Star gazing on clear summer nights won't be the same. Several factors make outer space an ideal place to carry on some scientific research and processing. Near zero gravity, high vacuum conditions, a lack of contaminants, and minimal vibrations are difficult conditions to simulate on earth, but they are natural conditions in space. They

prevention of 50,000 deaths a year due to blood clots.

Solar power facilities and space mining are two other areas which have important implications for current energy and resource problems. The same silicon used in electronic components is used in solar cells, so outer space offers cheaper production of solar technology. More important are plans for space platforms with solar power facilities which would be in almost constant sunlight. Power generated in these plants would be transmitted by a microwave beam to a receiving station on earth. Boeing Aerospace estimates that a single solar power generator satellite would bring revenues as high as \$2.6 billion a year.

Astronomers have found that asteroids orbiting the sun have large stores of iron and nickel. A small asteroid containing one cubic kilometer of nickel and iron (a staggering size by earth standards) has a gross value of five trillion dollars, or three times the U.S. gross national product.

True, the corporate forecasters' visions for the future are grand, but their promises shouldn't be swallowed whole. Twenty years ago a budding nuclear power industry promised us a safe, clean and cheap source of energy, and the plastics industry promised polyvinyl chloride for our every plastic need. There was no room in their rosy picture for problems, only profits. Technology is a powerful tool for the future, but in whose hands, and at what price?

## Up, Up and Away

Now, that the basic research has been done, companies are lining up at the ticket counter and new space age firms are taking shape. Government and industrial users have already booked the first 14 months of the shuttles' flights. Among those which have reserved space are the Telesat Corporation, a Canadian firm; Comsat General, a firm involved in communication; and SBS - Satellite Business Systems - a two-year-old venture involving IBM and Aetna Life and Casualty. RCA, Hughes Aircraft, Honeywell, Itek, TRW, GE and Western Union are also among the firms which expect to profit.

It is no accident that the space program's research and development will now benefit private industry. Geosat Committee, Inc. is an advisory organization to NASA. Its members include about 100 corporations, among them Kerr-McGee, Union Oil and Exxon. The role of the organization is to suggest research areas for the space services might be useful to industry.

Says Richard J. Ondrejka, systems development manager for Itek's NASA applications group, "I've been working for the past three years on the assumption that the U.S. is moving from an era of space exploration to an era of space exploitation."

Despite the obvious possibilities of outer space and the excitement this offers to science-fiction buffs, for American industry and government. It's business as usual.

## compiled from LA Times

Washington-It is technically feasible to provide almost all of California's energy needs from such sources as solar and wind power by the year 2025, the U.S. Department of Energy said recently.

The report can be expected to stimulate more debate between proponents of solar power and other renewable energy systems, such as Gov. Brown, and those who emphasize centralized energy sources, such as top energy officials of the Carter Administration. One of these officials, Secretary of Energy James R. Schlesinger, warned recently that California would have to rely more on nuclear and coal-fired power sources in the years ahead.

"The report goes a long way to erasing the notion that the soft energy path is not a feasible path for California and other places," said Richard L. Maullin, chairman of the state's energy resources conservation and development commission, in a telephone interview.

The report said it would be possible to obtain roughly 86% of California's needs from renewable energy sources by 2025. The major exception foreseen is for liquid fuels to power automobiles.

As foreseen by the report, California would not be dependent on coal or nuclear power in 2025 and much less dependent on nonrenewable liquid fuels.

For more info on solar power see announcements for events happening this week, May 3 is Sun Day.

look out, it's the...

# Son of Senate Bill One

Pending federal crime code threatens basic liberties. Senator Alan Cranston says it is a "monstrous bill" which gives the gov't "a monolithic prosecutorial and investigative jurisdiction capable of reaching virtually every nook and cranny of American life." It can be stopped.

Two years ago a great hubbub took place around a piece of legislation known as "Senate Bill One." This was a long-overdue revision of the cumbersome federal crime code—the first such revision since 1909. The problem with the bill, much of which was conceived during the Nixon years, was that it codified the police state which the Nixon administration had tried unilaterally to institute, (and which the Watergate scandal had exposed). S.B. 1 drew much opposition, ranging from groups which saw it as the groundwork for totalitarianism to the mainstream press, which recognized the restrictions it would place on their functions. The bill died in Senate committee.

Now a new version of the bill has emerged, this time labeled S.B. 1437. When it passed the Senate on Jan. 30, rushed through by its sponsors, it was

sent to the House, where it is called H.R. 6869, and is currently before the House Judiciary Committee on Criminal Justice.

California Senator Alan Cranston has called it a "monstrous bill" which gives the Department of Justice "a monolithic prosecutorial and investigative jurisdiction capable of reaching virtually every nook and cranny of American life." The LA Times, the only major newspaper to oppose the bill in its present form, has editorialized that it "...reflects the undemocratic view that the government requires protection from the citizens of this nation." (9/6/77)

According to Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman (Dem., New York) the bill would create a national police force. Holtzman has also remarked on the ambiguous wording of the entire bill. There is some hope of the bill being tied

up in the House, Holtzman and other Reps say, because of the fact that House members in many cases actually read legislation, unlike Senators who often vote on advice of aides or other Senators. However, the House is getting pressure from the White House and Senate leadership to put the bill through.

There are many who would argue that the bill represents a recognition that the government does "require protection from the citizens..." (to use the LA Times' words) and that it, along with such developments as the Bakke Decision, is designed to lay a legal groundwork to answer political agitation likely to develop from the economic strain to which no end seems in sight. As the accompanying description of the bill's key provisions indicates, it would not only protect the government, but would use the government to protect entrenched

economic interests.

Many Congressional representatives are opposed to the bill, but they need public support. Many other representatives need to hear about the bill and public opposition. Right now, the key hope to defeat the bill lies in public outcry. This can be accomplished in two ways. One is to organize a community coalition against the bill, which would hold forums and facilitate petition drives, etc. The second method is simple and takes little time, but can have a strong effect: this is to write letters. Letters should be written to Congressional Reps and to local newspapers (letters to the editor do find their way to House members). Congressional Reps have requested such letter-writing campaigns.

(Petitions are available from the ACLU at 1546 5th Ave. San Diego)

## What the Bill Will Do...

### from Feminist Communications

Following are the major objectionable and repressive aspects of the Senate passed version:

**Picketing or Demonstrating:** S-1437 prohibits picketing, carrying a sign, using a sound amplifying device or otherwise demonstrating within 100 feet of any building used by a judicial official. It also creates the new federal crime of failing to obey a public safety order. Any time a public safety officer thinks there is a danger of injury to a person or damage to property, he can force people to disperse, even if the danger is imagined. S-1437 also makes any physical interference or obstacle which impairs any federal government function a basis for imprisonment.

**Striking:** The bill has been deliberately written so that successful strike activity falls within the extortion provision. Extortion is obtaining something of value from another person (this includes wages) by making the other person fear that someone will suffer injury or that property will be damaged. Any violence that occurs as a result of a strike or walkout whether started by union members or by the bosses could be considered extortion. Sabotage charges could also be brought against strikers. Sabotage includes impairing or interfering with the government's ability to prepare for or engage in defense activities, by damaging any property used for defense, or by damaging any public facility that is used or suited for national defense. Huge amounts of money are spent by the government each year for defense and workers in industries that have government contracts would be threatened by these sections.

**Boycotting:** Labor unions that urge consumers to boycott a company's products during a labor dispute could be guilty of blackmail under S-1437. The blackmail provisions have been written in such a way that trying to subject an employer to economic loss or even publicizing a true fact that might hurt his/her reputation or subject him to ridicule could make a union guilty. This provision could be used against activities like Coors, Gallo and J.P. Stevens boycotts.

**Rioting:** The vague and broad terms in these sections would allow tremendous government discretion to prosecute people such as labor organizers or political activists who cross state lines or use the mail or telephones to organize or participate in a "riot." Riots are defined as "public disturbances that involve ten or more persons involved in tumultuous conduct that threaten to hurt people or damage property." Anyone who participates in activities called riots would be guilty even though the disturbance may have been started by agent provocateurs.

**Espionage and Treason:** The bill also has an espionage provision which gives a penalty of 10-20 years for disseminating "national defense" and "classified information." Under the new provision, proof of intent to injure the national security is not required for an act to constitute a crime. The bill resurrects the Logan Act of 1799. This act makes it a crime for any citizen to have correspondence or direct contact with a foreign government.

**Sentencing:** Sentencing for crimes would be handled by a Sentencing Commission to be appointed at some future time which would be completely beyond our control. Current law allows

to a federal official whether an FBI agent, a postmaster, or an Internal Revenue Agent. It does not matter whether you are under oath or not. If you are called before a grand jury, you can be forced to testify or be jailed for not doing so. By imposing "use immunity" on a witness, federal prosecutors can deny 5th Amendment rights. They can then ask you any question or make you give them any document you possess.

**"Conspiring":** There are several sections of S-1437 that would make you guilty of crimes you never committed. Called the "inchoate offenses" these sections include "conspiracy," criminal attempt, and "solicitation." Persons doing nothing more than holding discussions about some contemplated protest or even planning to hold such discussions could be guilty of conspiracy. Criminal attempt is a new Federal crime which makes you guilty of an offense if you make a "substantial step towards the commission of a crime" even though you never follow through and actually commit the crime. Criminal Solicitation is also a new Federal crime which makes it an offense to "induce" or "entreat" someone to commit a crime.

**Prohibition Against Advertising For Abortion:** Reenacts outdated law banning "Every written or printed card, letter, circular, book, pamphlet, advertisement, or notice of any kind giving information, directly or indirectly, where, or how, or from whom...may be obtained or made, or where or by whom any act or operation of any kind for the procuring or producing of abortion will be done or performed, or how or by what means abortion may be produced, whether sealed or unsealed..."

**Native Americans:** S-1437 continues a trend to strip Native Americans of their remaining sovereign rights. It increases the number of major crimes applying to Indian land from 13 to 22. These include

for parole after one third of the sentence is served. Under S-1437, however, parole would not be granted until nine tenths of the sentence has been served. The bill would reenact the death penalty.

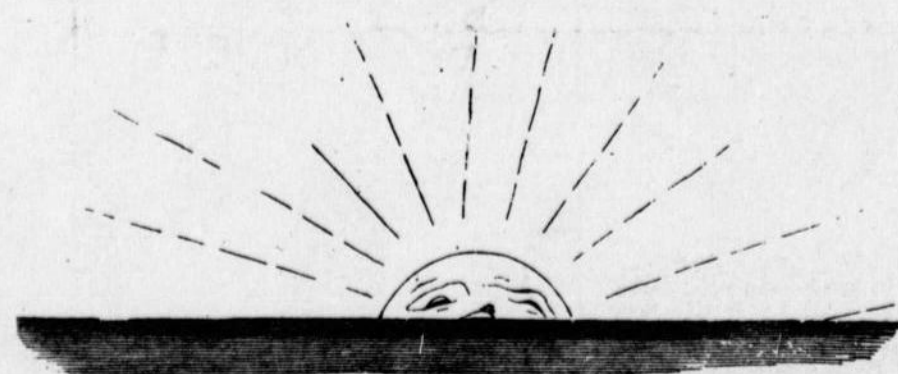
**Failing to Tell the Government What it Wants to Know:** S-1437 makes it a federal crime to make a false statement vague and potentially misused provisions of "terrorizing" defined broadly as a "threat to violence" and "reckless endangerment" which could bring federal law down on someone exceeding the speed limit.

**Offenders With A Mental Disease Or Defect:** A person accused of any federal misdemeanor or felony can, at the initiative of the government, be put into a mental hospital for 60 days to have a psychiatrist evaluate her/his competence to stand trial. At the same time, the psychiatrists determine whether, in their opinion, the as yet unconvicted person should be put away in a mental hospital for an indefinite time period. The original bill leaves the person open to receive inhumane "treatment" such as forced drugging, shock treatment, and psychosurgery. In addition to denying her/him due process of the law.

**Grand Juries:** This provision destroys the Fifth Amendment Right to remain silent, depriving a citizen before a grand jury of her/his express constitutional safeguards, the right to remain silent, and then places him in jeopardy of potential prosecution.

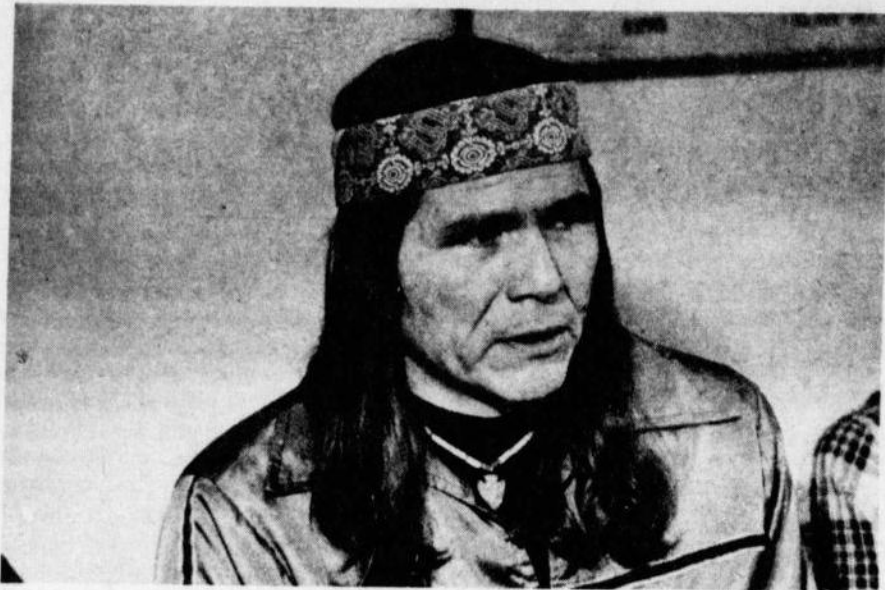
**Revealing Something The Government Does Not Want Us To Know:** Although S-1437 no longer contains an explicit "Official Secrets Act," many sections of the bill would severely inhibit the public's right to know what the government wants to keep hidden. Sections of the present law that were used to prosecute Daniel Ellsberg for revealing the Pentagon Papers have been maintained. Newspaper reporters could be forced to reveal their sources making these sources hesitant to step forward with information.

## Calif. Could Convert to Sun & Wind Power by 2025





# Long Stories In Short



"I'd be killed if I was in a South Dakota prison." -Dennis Banks

## Algeria, USA

Sacramento (KSNS)— Governor Brown last week formally refused to comply with South Dakota's request for extradition of American Indian Movement founder Dennis Banks.

In South Dakota, Banks faces a maximum sentence of ten years for convictions on assault, riot, and arson stemming from the Custer County Courthouse riot in 1973, one of several incidents preceding AIM's violent occupation of Wounded Knee.

Governor Brown's action follows over two years of legal and political maneuvering that reached the California Supreme Court which last month denied South Dakota's efforts to force Brown to return Banks.

The California governor refused to extradite Banks because, he said, "information, including sworn statements, raises substantial question of the likelihood of danger to Mr. Banks if he were returned to South Dakota."

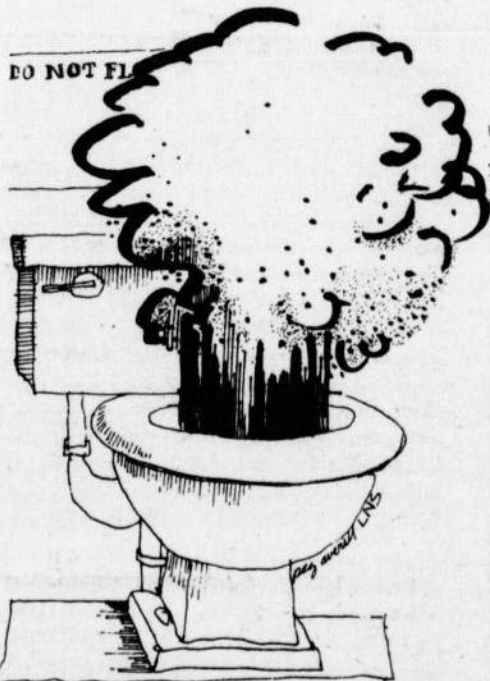
Brown's legalese understates the case: South Dakota Atty. Gen. William Janklow (who is also a Republican candidate for governor) has said, "The only way to solve the AIM problem in South Dakota is to shoot AIM leaders through the head."

Although alive & well in California, Banks still faces charges in Portland, Oregon's U.S. District Court in a possession-of-explosives case against Banks and five others for a shoot-out with police Nov. 14, 1975, in which Banks allegedly took part.

## Nuclear Wastes Clog Financial Toilet

(ZNS) A new congressional study has concluded that the cost of electricity produced by nuclear energy may be higher than that of solar energy or coal because of the problems of disposing radioactive wastes.

The report, prepared by the House Government Operations Subcommittee, warns that the actual costs of nuclear-produced electricity are probably much higher than is currently estimated because of the waste problem. The study states that neither the Federal Government nor the nuclear industry has prepared in the reports words—"reliable cost estimates for the ultimate disposal and perpetual care of radioactive wastes or spent fuel." The study also notes that the nuclear industry has failed to include in its financial estimates the necessary costs needed to dismantle and otherwise neutralize nuclear reactors, which have an estimated life of 30-40 years. The congressional report says that when all costs are totaled, it is likely that solar



energy -which has been termed much too costly by most major utility companies—may actually be cheaper than atomic power.

The New York Times says that the conclusions in the report are so negative towards nuclear energy that Republicans on the subcommittee which produced the report now oppose its publication.

## South Pacific Off-Limits to Travelers

NEW YORK (LNS)—A decade ago, the US government announced that it was safe for Bikini Islanders to return to their native Pacific island, 22 years after they had forced to pack up and leave to make room for nuclear weapons tests. There was "virtually no radiation left," Atomic Energy Commission experts declared. And some 500 Bikinians who had been living in Micronesia took their word for it and returned home.

But now the U.S. Government has declared it made a mistake. Studies conducted over the last two years show that well water on the island still contains dangerous levels of radiation, as do coconuts, fruits and vegetables grown there. And the word from the

experts today is that the island won't be fit for human habitation for another 35 to 50 years.

So now it's moving time again for the people living on Bikini, according to the government which on March 1, 1954 exploded a 15-megaton hydrogen bomb there and blew a mile-wide hole in the coral reef. Altogether, some 23 nuclear tests were carried out at the Bikini atoll.

The government insists that no damage has been diagnosed among the people who have been living with the radiation of those blasts for the last 10 years. But it also insists that they should eat only imported food. And plans are being made to relocate the Bikinians on another island again.

## Power Elite Plans International Dope Deal: Taxpayer is the Dope

(KSNS)— Fearing massive food riots and related social unrest in the underdeveloped countries of Southeast Asia by 1985, the Trilateral Commission has proposed 'The Marshall Plan' to develop food production rates in those countries as well as to diffuse somewhat the capitalist world's impending economic collapse.

Developing food production rates in SE Asia involve the purchase of irrigation and farm equipment, fertilizers, pesticides, etc. at a cost of from 54 to over 90 billion dollars. Under the auspices of the IMF, 25% of the figure will be funded from OPEC oil money, while the remaining 75% will be provided by the national budgets of the advanced capitalist nations, in other words by the taxpayers of those nations which includes you.

The purchases will be made, of course, from the industries of the advanced capitalist nations. In effect, the taxpayer will not only be feeding Southeast Asia but feeding the already too-fat profiteers of the agricultural supply industries.

The Trilateral Commission was organized to deal with new correlation of forces in the world and to respond to this structural crisis of capitalism for the purpose of preserving this system and their owned privileged positions within it, at a time when the international power of the United States has declined relative to the rest of the world. Three examples that manifest this decline are the defeat in Indochina, the emergence of OPEC's power, and the breakdown of the dollar-based international monetary system.

Ex-member Jimmy Carter gives the Trilateral Commission credit for his principal education in foreign policy.

Trilateral Commission Director and Carter's National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brezezinski proposed a TC task force to look into "The social-educational implications of the malleability of man, and the political-constitutional implications of the availability, especially in the advanced societies, of new means of social control."



## Pepsi Takes Option on New Generation

from Mother Jones

The Pepsi-Cola Company is sponsoring what it calls a "learn and earn project" in hundreds of U.S. schools—a project encouraging kids to sell the company's soft drinks at school functions in return for class credit.

The project is sponsored jointly by a group called the Distributive Education Clubs of America, or DECA. Participating students sell Pepsi-Cola at pep rallies, basketball games and other school functions. Then, each spring, the students write up their Pepsi-selling success story for a chance at national prizes—shares of stock in Pepsi.

According to literature the company sends to teachers, the project helps strengthen students' broad understanding of business." Pepsi doesn't mention, however, that it also helps strengthen the company's sales figures.

Another company reportedly involved in the education game is Savannah Sugar Refining Corporation. Savannah puts out a booklet for students that might make a dentist weep. The booklet, called *Sugar Through the Ages*, includes statements such as "Scientists have found that generous amounts of sugar are a valuable part of well-balanced diets for growing children."

## Words to Ponder...

"Educate, and save ourselves and our families and our money from mobs."

—Henry Lee Higginson  
benefactor of Harvard, 1886

## Workers Skid While Steel Execs Jetset

NEW YORK (LNS)—Plants shut down, workers laid off, profits on the skids—1977 was a rough year for the steel industry all around. Or at least that's what we were told as the steel companies clamored for help from the federal government while holding thousands of jobs hostage. But year-end figures released recently indicate that not everyone connected with steel fell on hard times. In fact, the average salary for chairmen of six major steel corporations rose about 13 percent last year.

Thirteen percent sounds like a pretty hefty increase. And when you consider that all of these people were making more than \$250,000 to begin with, 13 percent amounts to more than most steelworkers earn in a couple of years. At Bethlehem Steel, for instance, where 7,300 workers lost their jobs because the company was in such bad shape, board chairman and chief executive officer Lewis F. Foy received a \$44,000 raise, from \$252,000 to \$296,000. Adding in "incentive" compensation, Foy "earned" \$406,982 for the year.

Chairmen at other steel companies didn't fare too badly either. U.S. Steel's Edgar B. Speer raked in a salary of \$372,972, up from a measly \$325,000 the year before. The figures, of course, reflect only the execs' official salaries, easily doubled in many cases by stock options, plane rides and all the office "fringe benefits" of executive employment.

