

NATTY DREAD?

Volume 1 No. 3 Nov 10, 1975

CIA AT UCSD

LETTER FROM COLBY TO SAXON

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

23 August 1975

Dr. David Saxon, President
University of California
Berkeley, California 94720

Dear Dr. Saxon:

For some time this Agency has been actively engaged in an effort to increase minority representation among our employees. Although our efforts have been directed broadly across the United States, we find that minority recruitment remains low. This is true even though the general volume and quality of applicants for Agency employment have never been higher.

Last year we attempted to address this issue by bringing to the Agency representatives of about a dozen small schools with nearly total minority student populations. We described the work of CIA and the typical activities of its employees. Our visitors went to various offices where they could observe the working environments and talk to employees. They also made some suggestions to improve the success of our minority recruitment effort.

This year we have decided to focus our attention on publicly funded institutions with strong graduate programs and large minority student populations. We plan to hold a two-day conference (23 and 24 October) at our Washington headquarters, following such the same kind of agenda that I outlined above. We hope to expand the program to increase visitor contact with employees, and to increase the time allotted for discussions with Agency officials.

This program is in no way intended to be a substitute for the working relationship which our recruiters maintain with placement officers at many universities throughout the country. We would continue to have the recruiters conduct the interviews and handle the referrals resulting from this expanded effort.

I invite you to nominate two or three people each from your Berkeley, Los Angeles, and San Diego campuses to represent you at the October conference. I suggest that they be selected from people in your institution who are concerned with affirmative action or with student placement. You might consider sending a faculty member (minority or not), a college dean, or even a student as one of your representatives. You need not be too concerned about their substantive specialties since the nature of foreign intelligence work requires that we employ people from virtually all of the academic disciplines represented in the major universities. The only special request that I wish to make is that your representatives be interested in minority employment problems and that they be in a position to reach broad student and faculty audiences.

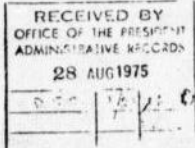
Of course, we will reimburse your nominees for travel and certain other related expenses. In order to facilitate hotel and travel arrangements, may I have their names, titles, addresses, and Social Security numbers by 25 September? My manager for this conference will be Gary Foster, Coordinator for Academic Relations. Questions about the conference will be more quickly answered if addressed to him at Room 3E63, Central Intelligence Agency, Washington, D. C. 20505. He may also be reached by telephone (collect) at (703) 351-1100 ext. 6929.

I feel very strongly about the need for CIA to reflect the diversity of American society. I hope that our conference will interest you, and that your representatives can help us meet this objective.

Sincerely,

W. E. Colby
W. E. Colby
Director

DSS: 8
AK: 9-



CIA NEEDS MINORITIES & WOMEN

WE ARE LOOKING FOR A
NAME TO REPLACE
'NATTY DREAD'.
WE WOULD LIKE READERS
TO SUBMIT SUGGESTIONS
FOR A NEW NAME.

On the name "Natty Dread"A
Collective Self-Criticism

Since our last issue, we have received much criticism over the name NATTY DREAD. After careful evaluation of the situation, we agree the name should be changed. The question we still need to answer is: TO WHAT? We need further help from our readers in arriving at a new name for NATTY DREAD. We need suggestions for a new name since our numerous discussions have not provided an adequate one.

In arriving at a new name, certain things are being considered:

Our reasons for changing from NATTY DREAD are to make the general orientation of the paper as relevant as possible to the situation today in 1975 in San Diego. While we, as a collective feel strong solidarity with revolutionaries in the Third World, we believe that the struggle in the industrialized countries has to deal with qualitatively different conditions than in the developing nations. Specifically we refer to: 1) Different economic structures, (mass production of luxuries vs. minimal production of necessities) which, although they are interdependent, present different environments in which to achieve change, 2) different indigenous cultures (mass commodity culture vs. a more organic nature-based) and 3) different social classes (monopoly bourgeoisie and large working class vs. client bourgeoisie and peasant-majority).

Our original intention in selecting NATTY DREAD was to demonstrate unity with the continued page 2

'Good Writing Skills' Sought by CIA

The Central Intelligence Agency made a tentative step towards re-establishing a working relationship with UCSD career counselors last week. Apparently it was a success. The people initially asked by the administration to attend the conference refused to go. However, two persons were found who would accept the invitation: Ray Dye, Special Assistant to the Chancellor on Affirmative Action Programs, and Rowena Reno, Academic Advisor to Third College. Ray Dye appropriately elected to take a vacation immediately upon his return from the conference, and we have not been able to contact him. We were, however, able to interview Rowena Reno.

Throughout the interview, Ms. Reno displayed a remarkable naïvete about the functions and roles of the Central Intelligence Agency. This is due, no doubt, to her past association with the State Department's official propaganda radio station, "Voice of America." In Ms. Reno's own words, "My main thing was that this is an additional opportunity for minority students." Apparently, Ms. Reno saw nothing more to the conference than that. She goes on to say that the CIA's "...only concern was that they are just one of several institutions, or several agencies, who would like to employ minority students, and they indicated to us that what they were interested in is to make sure that we knew the kinds of academic backgrounds that they looked for and the kinds of people they looked for as far as employment is concerned." Apparently, Ms. Reno views the agency as some sort of benevolent bureaucracy looking to hire clerks and scientists. For example, "...the Agency emphasized good writing skills." was a phrase repeated several times by Ms. Reno in the course of the interview.

She also seemed impressed with the CIA's ability to run a conference, for she called the conference "...well organized, very professionally handled and very smooth." Ms. Reno was particularly impressed with the integrity of then CIA director Colby, "...who was probably the most direct and most honest of all the speakers that we had, and of course, you...he would have to be if this is where he's at." The CIA, besides needing agents with "good writing skills", also expressed an interest in economists, particularly agricultural economists.

continued page 5

ANTI - CIA COALITION

On Oct. 23rd and 24th, two Lumumba-Zapata (3rd) college administrators enjoyed an all-expense paid trip to Washington, D.C., to meet with representatives of the Central Intelligence Agency. The purpose of that trip was to initiate lines of communication between the CIA and 3rd college for the purpose of recruitment. Why 3rd college? The CIA needs people of color and women to act as their operatives. Thus, because of its unique character, because it addresses itself to Third World people, the revolutionary college that was Lumumba-Zapata has become a recruitment depot for the most repressive arm of the US government.

Unified in our opposition to all CIA activity, we have formed the Anti-CIA Coalition. Recent events in Chile and revelations from the Watergate hearings have shown conclusively the despicable actions of the CIA in other countries as well as in the US. We will be holding workshops on the CIA in the near future. Currently, the coalition is committed to the expulsion of the CIA from UCSD.

We endorse the demands presented by the Chicano Studies Program Committee, which are:

- THAT CIA RECRUITMENT OF MINORITY STUDENTS, AS WELL AS ANY AND ALL CIA ACTIVITIES ON THIS CAMPUS CEASE IMMEDIATELY,
- THAT ANY AND ALL CIA-UCSD RELATIONS, SUCH AS SPECIAL PROJECTS, FUNDING, ETC., BE MADE PUBLIC.

Concerned faculty have called a special meeting of the Academic Senate for Tuesday, November 11th, to discuss this issue. It is imperative that all members of the University opposed to the CIA meet and express to the Academic Senate their outrage at this action.

**SPECIAL ACADEMIC SENATE
MEETING TO DISCUSS CIA
INVOLVEMENT AT UCSD.
TUES. 11-11-75 HSS 2250 3:30**

EDITORIAL ANALYSIS - CIA

This overt attempted recruitment of minorities and women by the CIA speaks to two issues. The first issue is the need of the CIA to intensify exportation of repression to the Third World. The second issue is the continued importance of coopting minorities and women into the federal bureaucracy in order to control two of the most potentially volatile political groups in the U.S.

The need to intensify exportation of repression to dependent economies is a reaction to the tactics used by the organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. This cartel focused national attention on the ability of Third World countries to disrupt the international economic order directed by the multinational corporations. Since Third World countries supply the majority of raw materials used for capitalist production, the use of cartels by other countries could significantly alter the present relationship between underdeveloped countries and the West.

The CIA's program of recruitment will also serve to "stabilize" the political process in the United States. Racial minorities and women constitute major political forces in this country. To insure order it has become necessary to co-opt them into exploitive institutions. Under the guise of Affirmative Action the CIA is making use of this tactic.

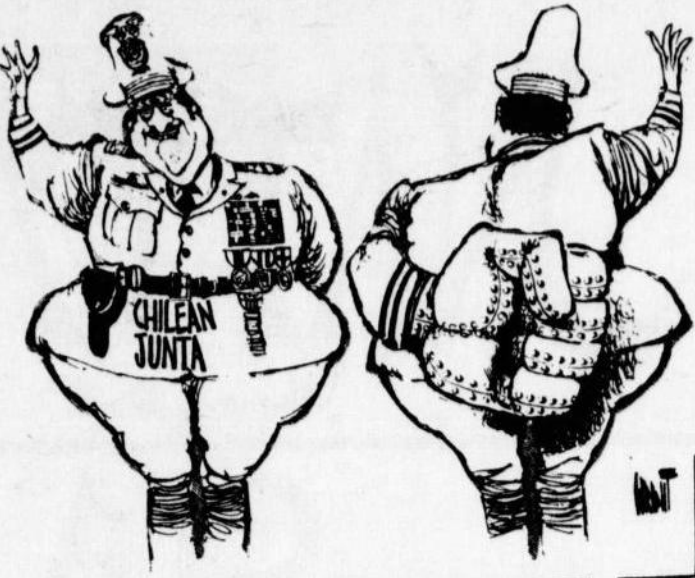
Natty Dread is a recognized publication of the UCSD Communities Board. The views of our paper do not necessarily reflect those of the Board or UCSD community. Our address is:
Natty Dread
Student Organizations
Box B 109
La Jolla, Ca. 92038

APOLOGIES

NATTY DREAD would like to extend its apologies to Ujima, for not putting a byline of recognition on the Third College/Lumumba - Zapata article; to the Union of Jewish Students for printing calendar events that were not to be printed; to the SLA Women for not printing a recognition of their communique, and to EDNA for not thanking them for the calendar they supplied us with.

To all these organizations, we would like to say thank you -- these contributions are greatly appreciated.

(Also, the quote on the back page is not one of Che Guevara, but of some other Che.)



LAURA ALLENDE

"Hablare sobre el facismo porque es correcto hablar del facismo".

"I will speak about facism because it is correct to speak about facism."

-- Laura Allende

Laura Allende, senator in exile from her native Chile, came to speak here last Tue., Nov. 4th. She was introduced by Herbert Marcuse who emphasized, "The horror of Chile today should be a lesson to us all." Responding to this she commented ironically that Herbert Marcuse is among those authors whose works it is against the law to read in Chile today.

She said that the struggle had begun in 1907 and had developed from Chilean response to the oppressive presence of first Britain and later the United States. The business interests of the US continued to bleed the economy and resources of Chile as "Peasants died demanding plots of land; demanding to be treated like men and women and not treated like pieces of property".

Also she added "The students did participate in Chile. When people say they believe in something it is not enough to say this in seminars. ... These theories have to be put in practice. People must receive blows with the people who are struggling."

the oppressive domination of Chile continued until her brother Salvador, was elected in 1970 according to the constitutional process by a large plurality. "And so the social area of the economy was established and monopolies of national and foreign capital were destroyed. Banks were nationalized so all the people could get credit. Copper industries were nationalized. This was opening the way for us to move towards development."

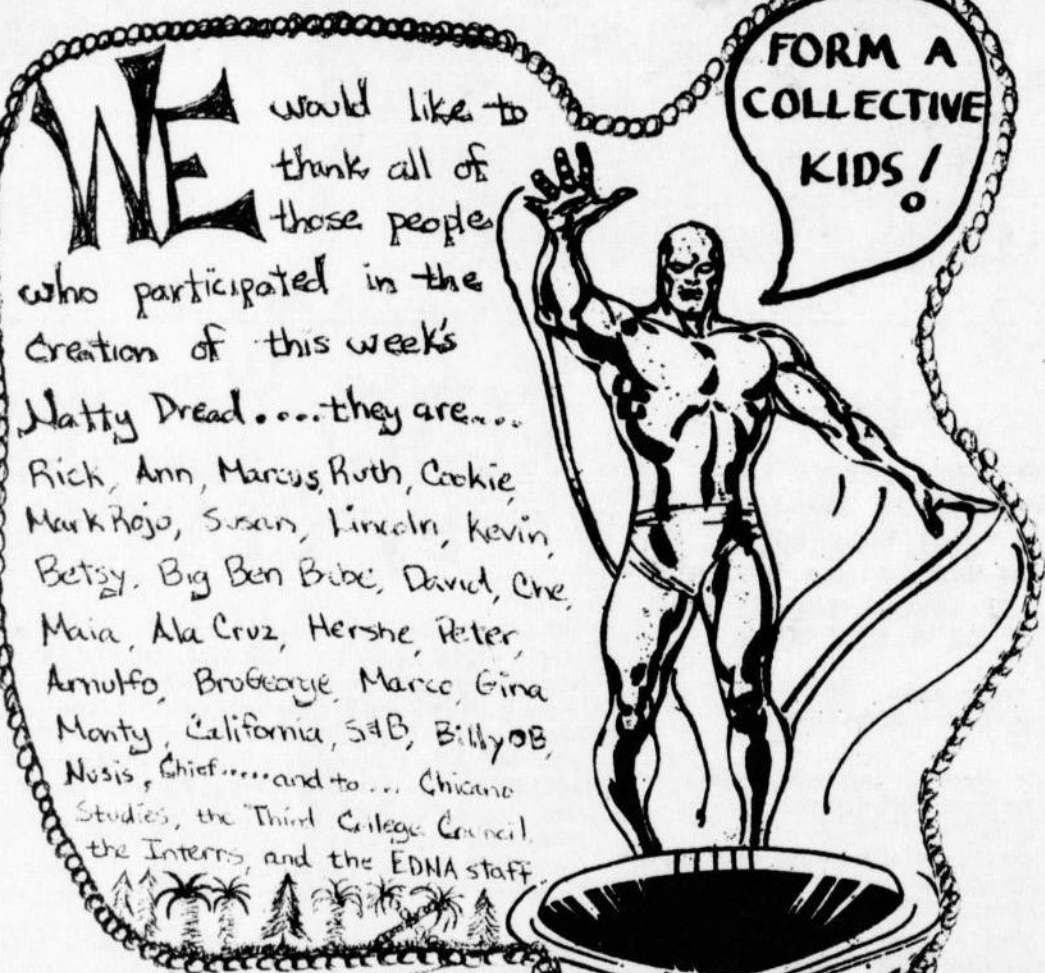
In order to prevent conglomerates from draining the resources of Chile out of the nation her brother enacted legislation which would allow companies to take only 12% of their profits out of the country when previously, they'd been exporting at least 50% of the profits. "This was what they called the Allende Doctrine. It was this doctrine that put the CIA and big business working against Chile."

She spoke of her ordeals during her incarceration under the fascist government which followed the administration of her brother. And she repeated several times that though her experience was horrible, her notoriety prevented her from being subjected to the more severe treatment that the women imprisoned with her had to suffer. "I tell you this because it is necessary to understand what the horror of facism is like. I don't tell you so that you will feel compassion for us because those struggles are not ones with tears. They are ones with strength, courage, and resistance. And freedom has a very high price".

And sometimes, newspapers was obscurely titled "Merger" (of what?) and run at the opposite corner of the page.

Two very important credits were omitted. The article "Women and the Struggle" was a communique issued by women in the SLA who remain underground and free. It was distributed (not written) by the Bay Area Radical Coalition. The commentary on Lumumba - Zapata College was written by the UJIMA newspaper and printed in cooperation with them.

Finally, Natty Dread supports the rights of self-determination of the Palestinian people and opposes the Zionist policies which keep multitudes of them in exile from their homeland and refugees in tents on the desert. We oppose the racism that prohibits by law the marriage of an Israeli Jew to an Israeli Arab and which grants automatic Israeli citizenship to any Jew in the ancestry is Palestinian. In short, we see many problems with



LETTERS

NATTY DREAD

cont. from front page

struggle in Jamaica in particular and The Third World in general. In consideration of the differences above, however, we see that solidarity with our brothers and sisters abroad is not simply a mechanical unity but involves developing massive political struggle here in the U.S. In order for our paper to be most effective in reaching people in San Diego, our name should respond directly to people here.

We see this newspaper as a vehicle through which UCSD and the people of San Diego in general can find analysis of relevant social issues that affect and control our daily lives.

If you have suggestions for a new name, call us at 452-2016 or leave them with Sandy at Student Organizations office in the Student Center.

by Monty Reed

When a friend reported a pile of Natty Dread burning in one of the hallways of UCSD's Undergraduate Science Building last week, some of us took heart.

Our intent, of course, was expression of unity with the disenfranchised classes (The Natty Dread) of the world. But constant confusion regarding our name isn't our desire. We are thus seeking ideas from our readers for renaming Natty Dread (unless a lot of people object to changing it).

The positioning of articles in the layout has also been questioned. Many articles on similar subjects were not grouped together, and the flow of topics was too fragmented. Topics such as San Diego Gas and Electric Company and the Energy Coalition were not run as front page items although relevant to virtually all of our readers.

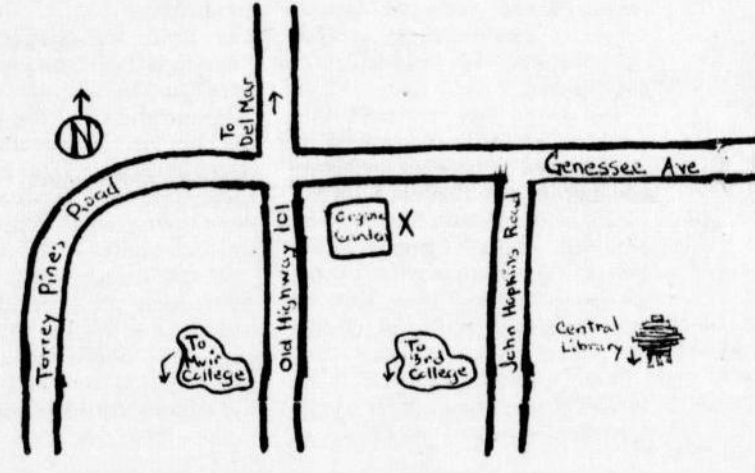
One glaring example is the headline "Natty Dread Manifesto" which was really only a statement of our principles of unity for membership in the collective. Hardly a manifesto. The companion article on the merger of the North Star

Satsang

SISTERS AND BROTHERS — JAI!

Got your garden growing yet? We certainly hope so! If not, check out last week's Satsang in Natty Dread, Vol. 1, No. 2 (11/3/1975). This column is a long one, but when we are dealing with such critical and important information, the energy flow is hard to stop (and shouldn't be stopped). After reading this column, it becomes evident to oneself that to be unaware of the basic problems of all people of the world is to contribute daily to these people's starvation, disease and oppression.

Now that you have hopefully become interested in the view of applied ecology, we would like to tell you about some of the activities that you can get involved in around our campus. One is the Food Cooperative on Muir Campus in the Vacant Lot. The Coop provides a wide variety of healthy and some unhealthy foods. Try to volunteer some time to the Food Coop (they need lots) and you can also get a discount for your work. Encourage the Coop to expand by taking an interest in what they sell.



Former UC Student held as political prisoner in Argentina

MOVE TO FREE OLGA TALAMANTE!

Today, a mass demonstration is being held at the Los Angeles Argentine Consulate's office to protest the U.S.'s failure to act, with regards to the Argentine Government, which, a year ago, landed Olga Talamante - a 25 year old Chiecana from Gilroy, California - in jail with an estimated 3,000 other political prisoners. Her crime? Association with the broad mass of Argentine people who for years have struggled for the restoration of democracy in their country.

The Organic Gardening Society also wants your help. Come visit the garden! (see map) O.G.S. is open to the students, faculty and staff of the university. O.G.S. is building a better greenhouse and fixing up their lath-house. Please call 755-2025 if you can donate any building materials or can help.

For now we would like to leave you with some "food for thought". The great vegetarian artist and scientific inventor, Leonardo da Vinci, stated, "Truly man is the king of beasts, for his brutality exceeds theirs. We live by the death of others. We are burial places!" (Merejkowski's, Romance of Leonardo Da Vinci.)

- 1. Health Secrets from Europe by Paavo Airoola,
2. The Poisons in Your Food by William Longood, 1969, (Pyramid Books, 919 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022) paperback \$9.50. Good chapter on "test-tube meat".
3. Sowing the Wind by Harrison Wellford, 1972, (Bantam Books, Inc., 666 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10019) paperback \$1.95. This book does not actually advocate vegetarianism per se. It is, however, the best documented book on the collusion between various government agencies and the meat industry. Highly recommended.
4. Commonsense Nutrition by Ruth Little Carey, Ph.D., Irma Vyhmeister, M.S., and Jennie Staggs Hudson, M.A., 1971, (Pacific Press Publishing Assoc., Mountain View, Calif.) paperback \$2.95. A good basic book on vegetarianism and proper nutrition, in general.
5. Diet For A Small Planet by Frances Lappe, 1971, (Ballantine Books, 101 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10003) paperback \$1.25. This author is obviously ignorant of the deleterious nature of fish and seafood. She is also unaware of natural sources for B12, but otherwise this is a good introduction to "vegetarianism".
6. The Recovery of Culture by Prof. Henry Bailey Stevens, 1963, published by Wellington Co. (available from American Vegan Society, Box H, Malaga, N.J. 08328) \$5.00 also Paradesa by same author 1975.
7. "Killing For Food" by John Harris from Animals, Men, & Morals, an anthology of essays by various authors on "the mal-treatment of non-humans", 1971, (Tappinger Publishing Co., Inc., 200 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10003) \$6.50. An excellent philosophic treatise on the established custom of killing animals for food.
8. Animal Machines by Ruth Harrison, 1964, published by Vincent Stuart Ltd., London (available from American Vegan Society, Box H, Malaga, N.J. 08328) \$5.00. A moving, well-documented account of the animal abuse that is a necessary part of an efficient "factory farming" operation. The most comprehensive book available on this subject.

The enormous support already shown for Olga and fellow prisoners in the past months has surely saved their lives and brought much attention to the suppression of democratic rights in that country, but a much greater effort is necessary. The U.S. government apparently does not want to free Olga, perhaps afraid that the American people will hear her story. But we, whom the Government pretends to represent, can and must, free Olga and her fellow prisoners by our public and united help.

For those who will not just see this as one of many issues that is simply passing by, are requested to strike a blow for humanity and do one or all of the following:

- organizations and groups are urged to pass resolutions of support;
-inform others through media
-pressure elected representatives to act for Olga's release and an end to U.S. supported repression in Argentina; and,
-send letters and telegrams to:
U.S. Ambassador Robert Hill
U.S. Embassy
Sarmiento 663
Buenos Aires, Argentina
Argentine Ministry
Balcarse 50
Buenos Aires, Argentina

Other correspondence, seeking further information, or wishing to contribute to the defense fund can be done by writing to:

Eduardo and Refugio Talamante, Olga Talamante Defense Committee, Box 1313, Oakland, CA. 94604



"Surely, if Olga would give up her principles, she would not be in a state of being condemned for a non-existent crime." Francisco Julião (Brazilian exile in México)

SDG&E PART II

In the first part of this article, printed in the Nov. 3 "Natty Dread", I briefly summarized the private profit-making motives for SDG&E's rate increase proposal. I also stressed the fact that these increases were not needed to benefit the rate-payers but rather were a means for SDG&E to increase its capital and expand its corporate interests. This company's strategy is extremely harmful in that consumer services are basically ignored, and environmental quality will be destroyed in addition to the sky rocketing costs that we, as consumers, will pay. I cannot emphasize strongly enough the fact that SDG&E's profits do not and will not benefit rate payers, but will only serve to perpetuate their capitalist investments, corporate interests, and continual rip-off of residential utilities users. Tom Hayden summarized this very well when he stated, "The private energy corporations are obtaining 'advance payments' from rate payers for their interests on loans to finance explorations - without any guarantee that a single cubic foot of gas will ever be delivered. If the consumers are going to be expected to pay for the classical risk taking function of the entrepreneur, then we ought to share in the benefits or go into business for ourselves."

The statement rises from two blatant examples of private subsidiary dealings. Strong consumer criticism led to a report from a UCSD physics professor who worked with the Energy Coalition to expose these dealings. The results of the Energy Coalition report proved to be very interesting: The New Albion Resource Company (NARCO), Japatal, and Applied Energy, are SDG&E's three subsidiaries. NARCO was incorporated to explore and mine for coal. SDG&E contends that NARCO protects the rate payer from risks and that any losses will be carried by the stockholders, since they developed NARCO to assure the company adequate supplies of coal. However, the fact that mineral exploration is a risky operation means that NARCO probably could not borrow the money it gets in loans from SDG&E on the open market. So rate payers are the actual subsidizers, NARCO, doesn't guarantee that coal will be available. Without that guarantee when coal is actually mined, NARCO will be able to sell coal to the company at whatever the world market price is, and pass the profits on to stockholders. So, in essence although we pay for the initial exploration, any discoveries will not lead to our gaining anything.

SDG&E's other two subsidiaries, Japatal and Applied Energy, buy and sell land on behalf of SDG&E and manufacture thermal energy equipment for company use. SDG&E claims that their subsidiaries are not established to provide goods at high costs and pass profits to stockholders. They claim the PUC would not allow this.

A little history of the PUC would lead one to wonder about the validity of this statement. One example is the recent PUC decision to allow Southern California Gas Corporation to charge its customers the cost of underwriting \$700 million in interest on loans from First National Bank of New York, to the ARCO corporation. (Atlantic-Richfield Corporation) This money will subsidize ARCO's drilling for oil in Alaska, also giving Southern California Gas Corporation first rights to negotiate for any gas it may find.

Although Walter Zitlau, president of SDG&E is "sure" energy sources will be found through subsidized exploration, and that these discoveries will lead to better energy generation, there are many who feel that rate payers are subsidizing great risks and should reap the profits. Councilman Floyd Morrow raised the idea of public ownership in 1970. Consumer activists see no end to this growth-oriented rip-off until gas and electric utilities are publicized. Already, we have public water and sewer systems. Urging by organizations such as the Energy Coalition has led Zitlau to state that these proposals for public ownership "was nothing more than an unabashed attack upon the very fabric of our American socio-economic political structure."

With that statement, it seems clear the stage has been set. This is an attack on the socio-economic political structure, but it is unabashed. Public control is a right which all ratepayers should be entitled to. It is our money that buys services, and the first priority of a utility operation should be the satisfactory service of its consumers. SDG&E does not do this. When rate increases are denied to them, they lash out like an angry child. Instead of considering viable alternatives, by laying off 300 workers and closing business offices. They hope to scare consumers into giving up the fight against rate increases. This corporation terrorism will not keep consumers under control. For the Energy Coalition, and utilities consumers, the struggle has just begun. They were able to stall SDG&E's first increase proposal through what a PUC staffer called

"one of the best presentations she had ever seen by a consumer group. But this is not the end of the debate, for as long as SDG&E continues to whine to the PUC, we must be ready to counter-act them. Their Needs are not ours! Certainly the people of San Diego are stronger than the handful who control SDG&E. We must use this strength to gain control of our own utilities - we must control our own utilities, or we are no more than flunkies."

Repressive Legislation cont. from page 8

- Senate Bill 1 Would:**
- Allow wiretaps of any political leader
 - Allow police to break up political demonstrations
 - Allow prosecution of persons who expose corruption
 - Allow government to prosecute news media for publishing classified material
 - Allow prosecution of those who plan political demonstrations
 - Allow government to arrest you if your demonstration "annoys" someone



Demonstrations: Virtually every kind of peace, civil rights or other protest action would be in jeopardy with severe penalties based upon a series of infringements on the right of assembly. This includes a ban on the right to demonstrate near any place officials declare to be a "temporary residence" of the President. It would be illegal to engage in any demonstration that would "harm, EMBARRASS or ANNOY" another person. Under SB1 federal officers could halt political demonstrations, because certainly any political demonstration annoys someone and, besides, it may "impede pedestrian traffic" or even be "tumultuous" in nature. Demonstrations in and around courts would be stopped. It would become a federal crime to demonstrate within 65 yards of a federal court building or make "noise" in order to disrupt a courtroom.

Leading a Riot: "Movement of a person across a state line" in the planning or execution of a riot would draw a three year term and/or a \$100,000 fine. Under the definition of SB1 a "riot" could involve as few as 10 people whose conduct "creates a grave danger of imminently causing" damage to property. This extends federal authority down to bar brawls. The most startling new addition to the federal riot laws involves the INTENT of the persons involved. Use of the mails and interstate travel with the intent of rioting is currently prohibited. With SB1 that has been expanded to include use of mails to promote a peaceful demonstration that somehow became "tumultuous."

Sedition: A 1957 Supreme Court decision (Yates vs. U.S.) rendered inoperative the 1940 Smith Act. SB1 simply redrafts the Smith Act and provides for 15 years imprisonment and/or up to a \$100,000 fine for allegedly inciting "other persons to engage in imminent lawless conduct that would facilitate" the destruction of any state government. Also, there is a seven year term and a \$100,000 fine for being a member of a group that you know has such a purpose. **Entrapment:** Convictions would be allowed even though the accused was induced by a police agent or extra-judicial pressure to commit the crime. SB1 shifts the burden to the accused to prove that he was "not predisposed" and was subject to "unlawful entrapment."

Illegal Evidence: Here, SB1 incorporates provisions that would make "voluntary" confessions admissible even if the confession was given after secret police questioning, without an attorney present, or the other guarantees outlined in the Supreme Court ruling in the Miranda case. Also, SB1 would allow all eyewitness testimony to stand, regardless of prior police irregularities in suggesting identification.

To catalogue all the problems and conflicts within Senate Bill 1 would take as much space as the 735-page bill itself. An excellent summation was presented to Congress by Brown Commission Director Louis B. Schwartz. "SB1 expresses the view that the crime problem can be solved by extending government's power over individuals. This extension can take the form of wiretapping and other secret surveillance, of giving broad discretion to officials in decisions about punishment, of authorizing exceptionally severe sentences, or of restricting access to critical information about government operations. The other school of thought, represented by the Brown Commission, is skeptical about the gains in law enforcement that can be expected from such measures, and more concerned about impairing the quality of civic life by needless restraints on liberty."

Editor's Note: Special research and material was supplied through Frank Wilkinson, director of the National Committee Against Repressive Legislation, and Norval Morris, Dean of the University of Chicago Law School.



CALENDAR OF EVENTS

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <p>Monday</p> <p>12:00 am Art Exhibition. The Mander...
1:30 am Meeting. Revella Community...
4:00 pm Meeting. Table Tennis Club...</p> | <p>Tuesday</p> <p>11:00 am Meeting. Revella Community...
1:30 am Meeting. Revella Community...
4:00 pm Meeting. Special Academic...
6:00 pm Meeting. Table Tennis Club...</p> | <p>Wednesday</p> <p>10:00 am Cooking Seminar. International...
12:00 am Meeting. Revella Community...
4:00 pm Meeting. Special Academic...</p> |
| <p>Thursday</p> <p>9:00 am School visit. The Paralegal...
12:00 am Meeting. Revella Community...
4:00 pm Meeting. Special Academic...</p> | <p>Friday</p> <p>9:00 am Meeting. Student Dance Co-op...
12:00 am Meeting. Revella Community...
4:00 pm Meeting. Special Academic...</p> | <p>Saturday</p> <p>9:00 am Workshop. Disabled Students...
12:00 am Meeting. Revella Community...
4:00 pm Meeting. Special Academic...</p> |

FREE CLASSIFIED SECTION

If you have anything you need to buy, or want sell, or if you have a service to offer, NATTY DREAD is willing and able to run your classified ad FREE. This is a community service for non-profit members of the UCSD community and surrounding communities who need to publicize their wants, needs, and services.

You can run an ad in NATTY DREAD absolutely free. It must be twenty-five words or less, typed or printed neatly, enclosed in an envelope marked "classified", and mailed to:

CLASSIFIEDS
B-023 PO Box 109
La Jolla, Ca. 92037

Or, if you prefer, bring it to Sandy Sterling in Student Organizations, on the second floor of the Student Center. Make sure it gets into the Natty Dread box by Wednesday at four o'clock.

We hope that this service will help meet the needs of our readers, and we encourage you to take advantage of it.

Want. Student to film Thursday 13 Nov for 3 weeks—need anything from there? I can do it against few bucks—call 270-2060 (evening)

Want. Student to film short for "Nightmare's Alice Cooper Show." Fellini-vadim visuals to Walter Carlos' "Timesteps". Will provide film, little wages. Ron 452-9867. Leave Message.

The Groundwork Collective is now carrying an expanded line of periodicals. The present selection includes:
- "Dollars and Sense," a monthly bulletin of economic affairs which is edited by a group of members of the Union for Radical Political Economics.
- "Edcentric," a journal of educational change.
- "RT", formerly Radical Therapist and Rough Times, offers perspectives on a psychological practice which insists that therapy is change, not adjustment.
- "Science for the People", a magazine which critically analyzes the sciences and their socio-political impact upon our lives.
Groundwork also sells a wide variety of political books and pins. Their hours are 11:30 to 2:00; Monday at Revella Plaza UCSD, and Tuesdays and Wednesdays at the Muir Quad, UCSD.

A list of classes dealing with women studies is now available in the Women's Center. Stop by & pick one up.

THE Left Bank

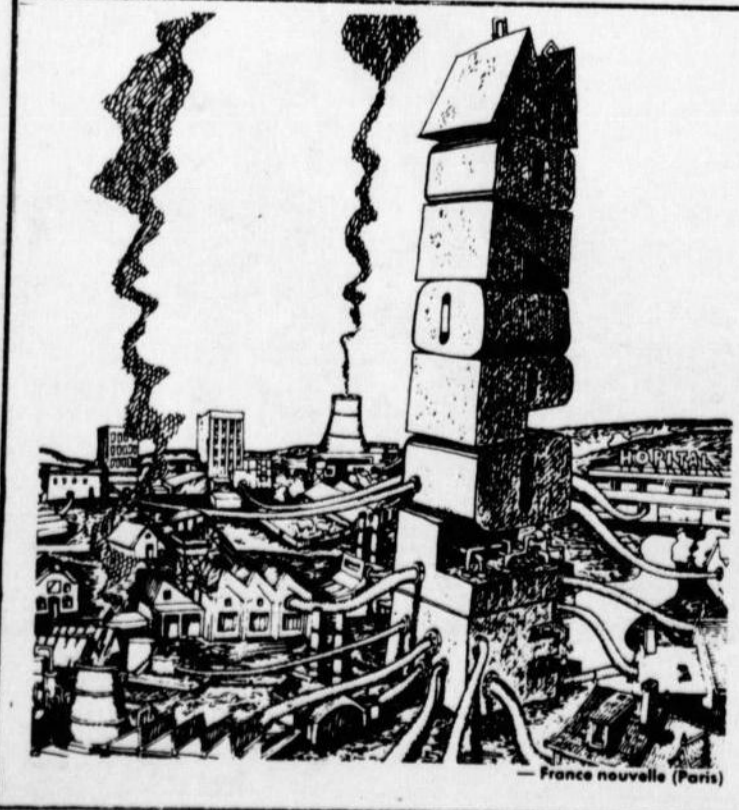
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Special thanks to the BENA staff for their help in preparing this calendar.



Congress Considering Police State

by G. Guy Gibson

Congress is considering the most repressive legislative proposal in its history. On January 15, 1975 a 735-page revision of the U.S. Criminal Code was introduced in the U.S. Senate. Senate Bill 1 (SB1) would constitute an unparalleled disaster for the system of individual rights in the United States.

The length of the bill, its lack of intense exposure in the mass media, and its support by a curious mix of liberal and conservative senators have sustained the possibility that our fundamental freedoms and democratic way of life will be significantly and permanently altered with little chance for debate.

U.S. Senate Sponsors of Senate Bill 1

John Tower (R-Tex.)
John McClellan (D-Ark.)
Frank Moss (D-Utah)
Roman Hruska (R-Neb.)
Hugh Scott (R-Pa.)
Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.)
Hiram Fong (R-Haw.)
Robert Griffin (R-Mich.)
Birch Bayh (D-Ind.)
James Eastland (D-Miss.)
Robert Taft, Jr. (R-Ohio)

History of Pending Repression

How we arrived at the dangerous juncture of SB1 will illustrate the encroaching nature of "police state" by legislation. The U.S. Criminal Code, last revised in 1909, is a hodge-podge of conflicts, contradictions and outdated law. Legal scholars and jail house lawyers alike have long recognized the need for major revisions.

President Johnson appointed a National Commission on Reform of Criminal Laws in 1966. The bipartisan Commission had 12 members: three federal judges, three senators, three representatives and three members at large. Chairperson was former California Governor Pat Brown. The Brown Commission had a 14 member criminal law advisory committee, headed by Texan Tom. C. Clark.

The Brown Commission labored for over five years and produced a comprehensive study draft with majority approval. Interestingly, the three senate members were constantly in the minority.

Minority Report Shaped SB1

For some undefined reasons the three senators—Sam Ervin, John McClellan and Roman Hruska—turned against the majority of the Brown Commission and used their leadership of the Senate Subcommittee on Criminal Laws and Procedures to introduce their dissenting views as SB1 on January 4, 1973. The Brown Commission report lay in 'oblivion on President Nixon's desk. Thus, in a bizarre twisting of democratic principles, a minority report was introduced as the proposed revision of the U.S. Criminal Code.

But the greatest law and order duelist of all time, Richard Nixon, wasn't about to accept either proposed revision. He put two of his Attorney Generals to work to rewrite the Brown Commission's final report. In March of 1973 the task was accomplished and the Senate got the administration's Criminal Code Reform Act of 1973.

Director of the Brown Commission, Louis B. Schwartz, said, "The Nixon program contradicts in every respect... the recommendations of the National Commission on Reform of Federal Criminal Laws... The

President has taken a position far to the right of the Senate Subcommittee's proposal... widely regarded as 'very tough'... a program of primitive vengefulness."

Consolidation hearings were held by Senators Hruska and McClellan. Thousands of pages of testimony were heard during the hearings that ended in August, 1974. But Watergate and the impeachment hearings were grabbing headlines daily and the press, unable to focus on multiple issues for a sustained period of time, all but ignored the alarming aspects of the Code revision.

The consolidation of the Nixon Administration proposals with the SB1 written by Irvin, McClellan and Hruska was completed under President Ford's Administration. The merger of the two bastardized versions of the original Brown Commission report is what stands today as SB1. A comparison of the rhetoric used by Presidents Nixon and Ford in introducing their respective bills is pertinent.

Nixon: There are those who say that law and order are just code words for repression and bigotry. This is dangerous nonsense. Law and order are code words for goodness and decency... the only way to attack crime in America is the way crime attacks our people—without pity.

Ford: I do not talk about law and order... I turn to the Constitutional guarantee of domestic tranquility. For several years, the federal government has engaged in a massive effort to reform the federal criminal laws... This effort was recently introduced in Congress, with wide bipartisan support as SB1. I urge the Congress to pass this kind of comprehensive code reform... this is not vindictive punishment of the criminal

I call upon Congress to act swiftly...

The rationale of the two Presidents varies from the standpoint of civil liberties construction; both, however, are equally deceptive.

What's Repressive About SB1?

A preface to the charge of repression might come from a few leading newspapers who have awakened from years of lethargy concerning the Code revision to sound the alarm.

"Senate Bill 1 is a dangerous piece of legislation... it is about as blatant an attempt to violate the First Amendment as yet has come along... The Senate has strayed a long way... It needs to be pulled up, and soon."

Memphis Commercial Appeal
—June 15, 1975

"Sleeper... SB1 quite laudably advanced as an effort to codify, revise and reform federal criminal law, actually goes far beyond that rather innocent description and proposes a number of far reaching changes that raise some very real threats to civil liberties... It's probably necessary to keep ringing the alarm bells loud and often... Senator Bayh says he signed on so as to be in better tactical position to amend the measure—an explanation that for credibility has to rank with Nelson Rockefeller's statement that he didn't oppose the Vietnam War all those years for fear of hurting New York State's chance for federal financial aid."

Wall Street Journal, Allan Otten
—June 5, 1975

"A grave danger to freedom of the press... The United States has no need for a law that would help officials conceal their mistakes far more often than it would hide anything from a foreign enemy."

New York Times
—May 6, 1975
"Not since the Alien and

Sedition Act has a more sweeping assault been mounted in this country against democratic self-government... The first target is the First Amendment."

Los Angeles Times
—May 18, 1975

"Some are willing to sell their birthright for a police state. A bill now before the U.S. Senate is a sign that that kind of a disease did not disappear with the departure of Richard Nixon from the White House."

Atlanta Journal
—February 25, 1975

"Lest we sound like a frenzied Paul Revere wearing a press hat, let us put this bill in its best perspective... There is a chronic vagueness throughout... An executive branch, given the formidable powers of SB1 might turn such powers against Congress as well as against the media and the people."

Chicago Tribune
—June 1, 1975

"Whatever the merits of the overall code revision... it would practically repeal the First Amendment."

CBS News, Dallas Townsend
—June 1, 1975

Police State Features of SB1

Marijuana: No matter how small the amount for personal use, the first conviction would get you 30 days imprisonment and/or a 10 thousand dollar fine. Second conviction would carry a six-month term and/or 10 thousand dollar fine.

Sex: It would become a federal crime to solicit a sex act, to engage in any form of prostitution or pander. But, prostitution out of a private residence, by a single person, would be exempt.

Wiretapping: Reaffirms the 1968 law, including the ambiguous Presidential authority to wiretap domestic activities where a "danger to the structure" of the government is involved.

SB1 expands the areas where wiretapping is permitted as part of the investigatory processes.

Wiretap authority is given to uncover who is leaking "classified information" or "national defense information" to the news media or anyone else. It doesn't matter whether or not the "information" is harmless. Anything can be classified by the Executive Branch. Also, the government can wiretap without a court order if it believes "an emergency situation exists."

Secrecy: First Amendment freedoms would be supplanted by government secrecy and the democratic decision making outlined by the Constitution would be reversed. SB1 says penalties, from up to three years and \$100,000 fines to death, would be imposed for revealing "national defense information." Fifteen-thousand employees in 47 executive departments have authority to classify documents. Over one billion documents are currently classified. SB1 would codify an official secrets act with a very vague description of "classified information" and "national defense information." Life imprisonment or death could be given as a sentence "in time of war or during a national defense emergency" for collecting or communicating "national defense information" with the knowledge that it "MAY be used to the prejudice of the safety or INTEREST of the United States, or to the advantage of a foreign power." This would seem to mean that the exposure of government corruption by a government employee or news reporter could be cited as a violation. Communicating "national defense information" to a person "whom he knows is not authorized to receive it" would subject a defendant to 15 years in prison and a \$100,000 fine. Both Daniel Ellsberg and Anthony Russo would fall into this category.

Another interesting addition under SB1 is called "Mishandling National Defense Information." Here, you could get seven years in prison and a fine up to \$100,000 if you "receive national defense information" and "fail to deliver it promptly" to a federal agent. This would have allowed prosecution of both the New York Times and Beacon Press for possession of the Pentagon Papers.

The final and ultimate suppression of information would be handled by Section 1124 of SB1: seven years and up to a \$100,000 fine for passing "classified information" to a person who is not authorized to receive it." This notion in particular and the provision for secrecy in general would have prevented the following stories from being told: Lockheed cost overruns, Cambodian bombing, SALT talks, American "policy" in India-Pakistan war, Pentagon Papers, Ellsberg psychiatrist breakin, CIA domestic spying, CIA opening mail, CIA assassination attempts, FBI mishandling of Oswald note to FBI before Kennedy murder, Glomar sub incident, Korean Nuclear Weapons Security story revealed by Iconoclast, books about the CIA by Agee and Marchetti, etc.

Death Penalty: SB1 would provide mandatory executions for certain crimes under specific conditions. This would circumvent the 1972 Supreme Court decision which held that capital punishment was cruel and unusual punishment because it had been "so wantonly and so freakishly imposed (Furman vs. Georgia).

continued page 6