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Jan. 4th - 17th 1982

Academic Senate passes new ruling

UCSD Students **Tough New Regulation**

The Academic Senate, last November, established a new policy which gives Provosts the right to expel any full-time student who does not complete 36 units in any three consecutive quarters. This policy has several repressive implications.

As the University pressures students to take employment (in place of financial aid), and as Federal funds continue to dry up (either forcing students to quit school or take a job and work their way through school), more and more students will attend the University on a less than full-time basis, taking as many classes as they can handle after their jobs. The new Academic Senate policy enables the University to hold a club over students' heads-the threat of expulsion.

Provosts will be able to expel students whom they personally dislike, with whom they have political differences, etc. Students will not be able to participate in campus political life for fear of alienating their Provost. They will be effectively barred from taking

part in demonstrations or other activities likely to be viewed unfavorably by the administration (of which the Provosts are a part).

The power that Provosts could hold over students is not merely potential. UCSD's Provosts have shown time and time again-as has the entire

INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

Poland, Libya, American Journal, CSEA, KKK, Draft Funky La Jolla, & much more...

administration-their absolute disregard for students' rights. Just last year, the third college's Provost attempted to change eight grades received by a student to Fs. (That student had long opposed many of the Provost's policies, and had been active in organizing opposition to them. The Provost had earlier attempted to take other academic action against the student as well. The grades were changed to Fs for a few months, before being

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Budget Deficit Cover-up

Financial Aid Mishandling Affects Hundreds at UCSD

The role of student financial aid—that of providing sufficient financial support, so that students, particularly those from lower income backgrounds, can afford to attend a post secondary institutionis being severely limited at UCSD. In part this is due to factors beyond the control of the UCSD Administration, such as federal and state cutbacks; however, a poorly managed Financial Aid Services office is threatening to seriously impede students' access to UCSD and is a matter of growing concern.

As fiscal pressures become more insistent in every segment of post secondary education, now, more than ever, students can least afford to see an Office-subsidized by student feescontinue to provide a service that is detrimental to their progress. The mismanagement has implications ranging from affecting retention and recruitment to forcing students to abandon ideas of continuing at UCSD. The UCSD Administration must shoulder the blame for another case of poor management of a student service. tudents, for their part, cannot remain idle, and must pressure the Administration into providing services that benefit students.

UCSD students receiving financial aid first felt the impact in early December after receiving a letter from Student Financial Services (SFS) stating that "all UC San Diego financial aid recipients will have a \$200 reduction in their award to meet this year's extraordinary need for funds." According to A.S. Commissioner of Student Welfare, Reggie Williams, "the cut came as a total surprise to students, even though the letter from Financial Aid Services stated that students received warnings of possible cuts when they received their original aid package." According to Williams, a significant omission in the SFS letter was made, namely that SFS ran a \$240,000 deficit for the 1980-81 academic year. This, Williams says, is the "determinant factor" for students having to be cut \$200 across the board.

"The practice of covering a deficit in one year with next years' funds is out of line when you consider that students are forced to return \$200 from their aid package...sound fiscal management last year would have avoided this.'

Soon after the decision to cut was made, Williams and A.S. President Jules Bagneris met with Tom Rutter; however, at that meeting Rutter merely elaborated on the contents of the memo he was preparing to send students but made no mention of the deficit of \$240,000 from the previous year. According to Bagneris, "it was easy to see that there were a few unanswered questions."

When contacted by the new indicator several SFS staffers disclosed that the deficit-the first in the history of the department-was to be "absorbed" by the current year's budget, therefore further "squeezing" the limited resources and leading to a decision to cut every financial aid student by \$200. Given this background, it is little wonder that the Financial Aid Office neglected to mention the deficit in the memo sent to students.

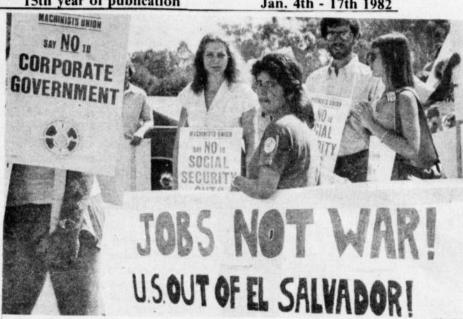
Administrative Mismanagement

Upon the requests of several dissatisfied Financial Aid recipients the A.S. Student Advocate Programconducted a brief investigation and uncovered a situation where each administrator in the higher echelons remained "tight-lipped" about the matter. From the Director of Student Financial Aid Services to the Vice-Chancellor of Undergraduate Affairs, Joe Watson, the explanations were not different.

The situation became clearer however, when the new indicator contacted SFS. and a few staffers (who shall remain anonymous) were willing to discuss the situation in the Financial Aid Office.

According to them, part way through the 1980-81 academic year (February 1981) all staff members were instructed by Director Tom Rutter to "hold everything" because of overcommittment in resources. This notice

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Solidarity Day, September 19, 1981. People mobilized to picket Vice President Bush and U.S. non-intervention in El Salvador on December 4, 1981. See article below.

El Salvador Protest

On December 4, at 7pm, the Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador (CISPES) sponsored an ecunemical mass and candlelight vigil in commemoration of the four murdered American religious women and 12 slain Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) leaders. The event was widely cosponsored by progressive student and community organizations, and drew some 300 people to the mass. Another 200 people waited outside, and joined in for the vigil and march to Heritage Park. At the park, a number of unamplified speakers addressed the crowd, among them Blaise Bonpane. Rev. Bonpane told those assembled that "Jesus, if he were to return to El Salvador, would be a communist, and again he would be crucified."

Unfortunately, the media arrived while the mass was in progress and did not stay for the impressive candlelight procession. In all, the media has done an extremely poor job covering CISPES and its ability to mobilize community protest against U.S. involvement in El Salvador. The strong show of support for CISPES' December 4 event was not covered in the local media, an oversight that seems deliberate given the Reagan

Administration's sabre-rattling in the Caribbean, sabre-rattling that is not supported by the American people.

George Bush Picketed

It was a scene from a Costa-Gavras film. Over 200 people responded to the call to picket their vice-president; some 150 against on one side of the street facing the plush hotel where he was to speak; and 50 for on the other sidewalk, between the protesters and the hotel. The protestors are working people, middleclass individuals, students, old people. people in wheelchairs. Those loyal to their vice president are nationalist refugees, recently arrived; reminders to the country of its foreign policy mistakes. Because of assasination threats, police and police cars cordon off the hotel parking lots, the street between the demonstrators is heavily patrolled, sharpshooters with rifles hold the hotel's rooftops, vans of police commandos wait at strategic points, helicopters hover and swoop over the site, and commando-fatigued people brandishing submachine guns stalk the landscaped grounds around the protest.

The scene at the Bush picket, noon, December 18 at the Sheraton Harbor Island could have been drawn from "Z" or "State of Seige." The surreal

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Congress **Attempts Codify Repression**

Senate Bill S. 1630-the 4th generation of the criminal code bills that began with the notorious Nixon/ Mitchell S. 1-was recently approved by the U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee and full Senate action is due when Congress reconvenes Jan. 25, 1982. In Senators Thurmond(R.S.C.) & Edward Kennedy (D. Mass.)—who led the campaign for similar bills in 1977 & 1979, S. 1630 is cosponsored by Republicans Hatch (Utah), Denton (Ala.), Dole (Kan.), East (N.C.), Laxalt (Nev.), Simpson (Wy.), Specter (Pa.); and, Democrats Biden (Del.) & DeConcini (Ariz.).—S. 1630 has the endorsement of the Reagan Administration.

On the surface, S. 1630 seems designed to do more than streamline and modernize the Federal laws on crime. Passed piecemeal by various Congresses over the decades, those laws have never been systematically organized. Scattered throughout the fifty titles of the U.S. Code, the Federal crime statutes are replete with inconsistencies, redundancies, and ludicrous anachronisms. Existing law, for example, prohibits the interfering with the flight of government carrier pigeon, piracy in the service of a foreign prince,

writing a check for a debt less than \$1, and seducing a female passenger in a steamship. More importantly, present law also contains some seventy separate theft provisions and seventy-nine different terms to describe a criminal state of mind.

However according to Frank Wilkinson, executive Director of the National Committee Against Repressive Legislation, the manifest need for code reorganization by no means justifies the unconstitutional practices which S. 1630 would sanctify if it were to become law. "When closely scrutinized, S. 1630 can be seen for what it really is: a prescription for political repression the 1980s," Wilkinson contends. "It contains something dreadful for virtually everyone, from the labor and peace movement to the press and anti-nuclear demonstrators."

Among the bill's most repugant provisions are the following:

Peaceable assembly

Opposition to War, Registration, or the Draft-S. 1630 restates current law which could criminalize people who, during a war and with intent to oppose that war, "physically interfere" with continued on page 3

Notes from the Collective Desk

This is our fifteenth year of publication, and although many things have changed about the paper since the first issue of the Indicator came off the presses in 1966, our basic thrust has not. We continue to produce the kind of critical newspaper we feel San Diegoand particularly UCSD-needs.

Over the years we have played a major role in getting information out to our community on a wide variety of issuesoffering incisive coverage and radical perspectives that simply wouldn't be available without us. But more needs to be done. Expanded coverage of the Academic Senate, Budget Shenanigans, Tenure, Affirmative Action, Government and Corporate Contracts & Research, Unions at UCSD, etc. is desperately needed, as is expanded coverage of the San Diego community. We need to expand our coverage of the activities of progressive organizations.

In order to do this—and to maintain production and coordination—we need full, active members of the New

Indicator Collective as well as part-time volunteers and contributing correspondents. Experience is not needed, all we require is a willingness to work cooperatively and agreement with a "non-sectarian" progressive social, political and cultural perspective directed against all forms of exploitation

The Collective needs more people, we need people to work in nearly all facets of our operations. Whether you want to do writing, typesetting, layout, graphics, photography, staffing the office, distribution or proofreading (to name but a few of the possibilities), we can use your help. And, if you're a UCSD' student, we can arrange an internship for academic credit.

Join us. For more information about joining the Collective—or working with us on a more limited basis-attend a Collective meeting (every Tuesday evening at 5:30), stop by our office (Student Center, 2nd Floor, Rm. 209) or call (452-2016)

Peace and Justice Coalition not an **Ad Hoc Committee**

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Tues., Jan. 5; 6 pm; at UCSD Student Center, Rm. 209: New Indicator

Fri., Jan. 8; 7 pm; at TLH 107, UCSD: "Z". Political Film Series.

Sponsored by Committee for World Democracy (CWD) and Third

Sun., Jan. 10; 8:30 pm; at Mandeville Center Aud., UCSD: "Dr.

Norman Bethune" (1964—English subtitles). Chinese Film Classics

series, nine films from a 25-year period produced in the People's

Republic of China. Series runs Jan. 9, 10, and 11, at 2, 6:30 and 8:30 pm.

Mon., Jan. 11; at Center for Women's Studies and Services (CWSS), 908

E Street: Feminist Free University spring semester class

schedules available. Semester runs Feb. through April. Pre-

registration by mail accepted through Feb. 6. For info., call 233-8984.

Tues., Jan. 12; 6 pm; at Student Center, Rm. 209, UCSD: New

Fri., Jan. 15; 7 pm; at USB 2622, UCSD: "On Company Business", a

Indicator Collective meeting. New volunteers welcome.

Collective meeting. New volunteers welcome.

For more info., call 452-3120 or 452-EDNA.

This letter is in response to an article the new indicator printed on the breakup of the April Coalition, a broadbased community coalition that formed in response to Reagan's intended San Diego visit of April, 1981. The assasination attempt on Reagan cancelled the visit, but the coalition went on to sponsor a march and Peace and Justice exposition on May 9, 1981. Without a doubt the April Coalition was an historic event in the history of the San Diego progressive community in recent years, being one of the first attempts since the '60's to unite all progressive

forces in the San Diego community.

I'm glad to see continuing coverage of the April Coalition and its spinoffs in the new indicator, but your article "April Showers Bring May Flowers," in the September 22-October 5 issue, contained some errors

Your article makes it seem as if the original April Coalition split into two new groups, the San Diego County Peace and Justice Coalition and the Coalition to Stop Government Repression. This is not really true. The Peace and Justice Coalition was formed

by representatives of the majority faction of the April Coalition who feltunfairly, I think-that certain groups within the April Coalition (the Communist Workers Party and Socialist Workers Party in particular) were too disruptive to work with. The Peace and Justice Coalition has been set up on a byinvitation basis only, which has seriously undermined its attempts to build a base and weakened its claim to speak for the entire mainstream left of San Diego. As far as I know, it has held regular meetings but-with the possible exceptions of the anti-draft forums you mentioned (which I had understood were sponsored by CARD alone, although you could be right on this one)-the Peace and Justice Coalition has yet to sponsor an actual event.

The Coalition to Stop Government

Repression was an ad hoc group organized around one event only—the July 11 march and rally held to protest government repression in general and to build support for the NASSCO 3, who were sentenced three days later. Later events (a film showing on the Rosenberg case and a forum featuring Frank Wilkinson of the National Committee Against Repressive Legislation), attributed in the San Diego Newsline to the Coalition, were actually sponsored or co-sponsored by the Committee to Defend NASSCO Workers-which. incidentally, is itself a broad-based group of people concerned about the precedent-setting implications of the NASSCO 3 case and is not "Communist Workers Party-oriented," whatever that means. And the Coalition to Stop Government Repression attracted much more support than the four groups mentioned in your article-indeed, a number of groups, like the Democratic Socialist Organizing Committee (DSOC-to which I belong), New American Movement (NAM) and Community Energy Action Network (CEAN), have been participants in both the Peace and Justice Coalition and the Coalition to Stop Government

The Democratic Left Alliance referred to between DSOC, NAM and the Citizen's Party has not yet been organized, although there have been some contacts between the groups aimed at starting it. The DSOC/NAM merger is itself not complete; the wedding vows have been spoken but the marriage has not yet been consummated. Nationwide. the organizations have agreed to merge-but up to a year of further negotiations will be necessary to agree on a name, structure and constitution for the merged organization. Locally, however, the San Diego chapters of DSOC and NAM have begun joint meetings and set up a joint steering committee to form a Democratic Socialist Alliance (DSA), after the model of other areas (like San Francisco Bay Area and Ann Arbor, for some time. The San Diego DSA will explore a possible coalition with the Citizen's Party here, but such a coalition's purpose will not be "to organize a clear political and electoral alternative to the Democratic Party" (which is a Citizen's Party's chief objective, but one many DSA members would oppose in favor of build a left presence within the Democratic Party), but to work together on issues on which we can agree (which may include the Citizen's Party's recent proposal for a California statewide

ballot initiative for low-cost housing). I'd like to close by saying that I'm really encouraged by the ongoing interest the left organizations of San Diego are showing in doing coalition work. In an era when the present Administration and its corporate bosses seem bound and determined to turn back every progressive economic and social program enacted since the the 1930's, we must unite both to stop the immediate threat from the right and to articulate a broad, positive alternative to the system as it stands. I would hope that further coalition efforts in San Diego will be truly broad-based, and that the groups continued on page 3

Fri., 15; 7:30 & 9:30; \$4: Sylvia Woods, all Ireland harp champion.

Grass Roots Cultural Center

1947 36th Street at Grape ST., Golden Hill

232-5009 Thurs., Jan.7; 7:30;\$2: United Nations Special Session on Disarmament. Presentation by Andrea Torantiano, intern for the Ann Peabody Brown Fund.

Sat., 9; 7:30; \$2: Reagan's First Year-focus on registration and the draft. First of a monthly series of forums on Reagan's administration. Anti-draft activist Bill Rowe of the Committee Against Registration and the Draft (CARD), Jerry Condon of L.A.'s Resist the Draft and others.

Weds., 13; 7:30: Grass Roots Events Open Meeting.

Thurs., 14; 7:30; Donations: Paul Jacobs and the Nuclear Gang. Award winning film presented by Community Energy Action Network (CEAN) as part of the San Onofre Awareness Campaign.

Fri., Sat, Sun., 15-17; 7:30; \$3: Tribute to Martin L. King, "Voices of King's People"-Human I Theatre. Capturing the vision & power of King's life. Reservations suggested.

Sun., 17; 3 pm; \$2: RIBITCH. Stories, tales, paradoxes and delights for everyone.

Thurs., 21; 7:30; \$2: People's Murals—From Chile to Cuba to America.

Special thanks to ¿ Que Pasa? San Diego's Common Calendar. For Advance Planning of events and placing listings for the Cultural Hotline, the Newsline Calendar, or the new indicator Announcements, call 231-4984.

The Old Time Cafe 1464 N. Hwy 101, Leucadia 436-4030

Third Annual Week of WOMEN IN MUSIC Fri., Jan. 8; 7:30 & 9:30; \$3.50: Melissa Morgan, harpist; Connie Gazort, storyteller; Womansong, topical & folk songs. Sat., 9; 7:30 & 9:30; \$4: Rosalie Sorrels, singer & songwriter. Sun., 10; 7:30; \$2.50: Marci, Nancy & Pat, country, contemporary & folk songs.

Tues., 12; 7:30; \$1.50: Women: Sing Out, open stage for women. Call in at 5:30.

Weds., 13; 7:30; \$2.50: Cathy Curtis & Karen Mullaley, original & contemporary songs.

Thurs., 14; 7:30; \$2.00: Sandy Dutky, musical storyteller.

film about the CIA. Political Film Series. Sponsored by CWD and Third World Studies. Free

Groundwork Books Collective Student Center, UCSD

452-9625 Jan. 8 (& every 2nd Fri. of month); 4:30 to 6:30 pm: TGIF. Lively

conversations on how to smash imperialism. Refreshments. Jan. 22 (& every 4th Fri. of month); 4:30 to 6:30 pm: Work Party. Hard work & some conversation. No experience necessary. Come meet the Groundwork Collective people.

the new indicator

is officially recognized as a campus newspaper. The views do not represent those of the Communications Board, the Chancellor or the Regents. the new indicator is a collectively producea university-community newspaper, distributed to San Diego County college campuses and selected community action/human services

organizations and other sites. articles and letters are welcomed. Please type them double-spaced, on a 55-space line and send to: new indicator collective / UCSD B-023 / La Jolla, CA 92093. Ph: (714)4522016

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Funky La Jolla

by Rambling Rosie

Curious how certain people can switch sides so fast... Take for example Ronnie Raygun and his "Polack" jokes while on the campaign trail; for some reason he has now decided to stop making his jokes about Poles but make commercials for the powerful tallow lobby in Washington D.C. Rumor has it that his commission from the sale of tallow was something he couldn't refuse...

The race for Provost of Third College has been kept fairly quiet lately. By changing the rules in mid-stream-after intense pressure from certain Third College bureaucrats-it appears, according to many pundits, that Chancellor Atkinson will appoint Faustina Solis on a permenant basis. You recall that she accepted the Provost position on a temporary basis last year. Oh well, it helps to have friends in the right places when you can't make up

Let's give credit to people when it is due...In this case it goes to UC Vice President, Fretter. He stood firm and refused to be bullied by the Defense Department. It seems that the Defense people wanted to exploit UC hospitals for storing wounded soldiers in the event of war; it's not like they were asking for a lot...just 50 beds or so, and names of all available medical personnel. Fretter however, refused pointing out that tax dollars could not be used for non-civilian purposes let alone giving out names of people.

The scam over in the Financial Aid Services office is getting interesting as pointed out elsewhere in the paper. Rumor has it that Tom Rutter-who didn't keep track of his books-was reluctant to sign his name to the memo that was sent out just before Christmas informing students of the \$200 cut in their financial aid package... According to sources. Rutter felt it OK to make the decision to cut but didn't want to be known as the axeperson, so like a well trained bureaucrat he suggested that the unit managers of each college's financial office sign it instead... They refused, but

compromised to co-sign it and not let Tom go it alone...

Speaking of people with sneaky jobs...Remember Judith Green, who was moved from the Personnel Office by Vice-Chancellor of Undergraduate Affairs, Joe Watson, to act as Interim director of the Student Center. Well it appears she has more than just a job to fill...According to well placed sources in Watson's Administration, Green's job includes keeping track of suspect activities in the Student Center, especially personnel matters. Oh well, life as an administrative watchdog goes better when your plate is filled with 34 thousand-dollar bills...

Speaking of empty space...Vice-Chancellor, Joe Watson, has decided to allocate the entire wing of the Student Center, adjacent to the AS offices to Career Planning and Placement rather than let students utilize the space that they pay for...It seems Career Planning and Placement wants more space for the host of military recruiters that come on campus, despite a 8-1 vote in the last AS referendum prohibiting the use of student fees to support military recruiters on campus.

KSDT Radio tried an interesting stunt at the last meeting of the AS Council last quarter. According to one AS officer. they thought the Council could be fooled into being generous two days before Thanksgiving...People from the radio station packed the meeting and attempted to pass a \$10,000 budget for the remainder of the year without even providing a summary of expenses till a mere ten minutes before the vote was taken. The Council, however, had enough right thinking people present to turn back the members who were urging passage of the bill... The ultra conservative, "non-political" Revelle representatives were loudest supportors of the bill.

Well, that's all for now...See you next

continued from page 2

Letters...

involved will discuss their political differences in a rational manner (and agree to disagree if they can't reach a compromise), rather than splitting off and arbitrarily excluding certain groups from a coalition effort. Unity is too important to be sacrificed on the alter of either side's sectarianism

> Yours in solidarity, Mark Conlan

Thank you for your informative letter. You are correct in your assessment of why the majority faction did not want to continue working with the SWP and CWP elements in the April Coalition, but the April Coalition itself broke up with the agreement of all parties. The majority and minority factions came to a consensus that the April Coalition had to come to an end. The majority's assessment of the SWP and CWP is shared by a number of other progressive San Diego groups, by the way. The

Black Federation, Chicano Federation, and Committee on Chicano Rights, to name but a few, will not join coalitions that have as their members either one of these groups.

You are incorrect in stating that the

Coalition to Stop Government Repression was an ad hoc group organized around one event. Most recently, the Coalition to Stop Government Repression has been soliciting endorsements for an event it is sponsoring against the Human Life Amendment. As for the Peace and Justice Coalition, it has never made the claim to speak for the entire mainstream left. Besides co-sponsoring the successful draft forums (at which San Diego Students for Peace at UCSD was reorganized) it has worked with CISPES on that organizations December 4 events, and has sponsored both the December 18. Bush picket and the January I World Peace March. Precisely because the Peace and Justice Coalition is not an ad hoc coalition, it has taken its time to get organized to try and avoid some of the problems that broke up the April Coalition.

womancare A FEMINIST WOMEN'S HEALTH CENTER

* Self Help

* Birth Control

* Fertility Awareness

424 Pennsylvania Avenue - San Diego, CA 92103 298-9352

* Pregnancy Screening

* Abortion — to 16 weeks * Lesbian Well Woman

Childbirth Information

Speakers Bureau
THE CERVICAL CAP IS NOW AVAILABLE



continued from page 1

Repressive Bill in Congress

recruitment or induction, or "incite others" to evade military service. Picketing at an induction center, urging young people to turn in or burn their draft cards, or counselling conscientious objectors not to register for the draft could be held illegal (Sec. 1115). Sentences/Fines: up to 6 years \$250,000.

Likewise, any civilian writing or speaking against a war or conditions on a military installation, and whose actions could be interpreted by military and law enforcement authorities as "inciting" "insubordination" can be threatened with severe sanctions, similar to those in current law (Sec. 1116). Sentences/Fines: up to 12 years-\$250,000 if committed in time of war (which is not defined in S. 1630), otherwise up to 6 years \$250,000.

Obstructing a Government Function by Fraud

Engaging in "misrepresentation, chicanery, trickery, deceit, craft, overeaching, or other dishonest means" and thereby obstructing any government function, becomes a crime broader than similar statutes presently in effect. Giving misleading directions to a postman, using a trick to avoid surveillance by an FBI agent, making a misleading statement on a government questionnaire-all could raise the threat of federal prosecution (Sec. 1301). Sentences/Fines: 6 years—\$250,000.

Obstructing a Government Function by Physical Interference

Physical interference with any government function involving the "performance of an official duty" by most public officials, including law enforcement officers, is prohibited. A demonstration which blocks a post office or federal building, refusal to open a door to a marshall serving a subpoena, holding a rally in violation of a court order, could all become federal crimes, as could much similar conduct that is not criminalized by current federal laws (Sec. 1302). Sentences/Fines: 1 year-\$250,000.

Demonstrating to Influence a Judicial Proceeding

Picketing, parading, displaying a sign, or otherwise demonstrating within 100 feet of a federal courthouse while any judicial proceeding is in progress is prohibited as it is currently, S. 1630 reaffirms that demonstrations around political trials or controversial legal issues such as reproductive rights or affirmative action can be cause for federal prosecution, even though the present statute outlawing such demonstrations has never been used and may not even be needed for the protection of judicial proceedings from improper influences (Sec. 1328). Sentences/Fines: 6 months —\$25,000.

Obstructing a Proceeding by Disorderly Conduct

S. 1630 vastly expands current law by making impairment of any federal official proceeding by unreasonably noisy, violent or tumultuous conduct or

continued on page 15

The Associated Students and California Public Interest Research Group (CalPIRG) invite you to attend a lecture

"Know Your Rights"

Week 2 - 1/12/82

Registration and the Draft

Prosecution of non-registrants, CO Status, and offenses under the Military Selective Service Act

Week 3 - 1/19/82

Consumer Legal Rights

Cars-Buying, Warranties, and Repair rip-offs; Bicycles-Repairs and Ownership; Small Claims

Week 4 - 1/26/82

Your Rights as a Student at UCSD

Student Conduct Code, Grade Appeals, University Procedures Regarding Demonstrations/Rallies, and Privacy of Student Records

Week 5 - 2/2/82

Consumer Credit

Credit Cards, Banking Services, Loans, etc; Insurance: Health, Car. Life, and Renter's

Week 6 - 2/9/82

Where Your Student Fees Go

Registration Fee, Educational Fee, AS Activity Fee, and Student Center Fee

Week 7 - 2/16/82

Housing Rights

On-Campus: Dorm Rights, Apartments, etc., Off-Campus: Tenant Rights, Renter's Rebates

North Conference Room _ 12 - 1:30 pm

Every Tuesday of week indicated

Co-sponsored by: AS Student Advocate Program & CalPIRG

American Journal: Max Scherr In Memorium

It was just like Max Scherr to die on Halloween. There was a lot of tricks in the man, and a lot of treats, too. Max was, by turns, gentle, bitter. compassionate, tight-fisted, tough and self pitying. He was both a capitalist and a radical who wanted to abolish capitalism. Like the newspaper he founded, the Berkeley Barb, Max was both loved and loathed. He had opinions about everything, and everyone who knew him had opinions about him.

Few Americans knew Max Scherr's name, but many are touched by the intoxicating, idealistic brand of politics he helped ferment in the underground press in the 1960s and early 1970s. With Art Kunkin of the Los Angeles Free Press and a handful of others, Scherr performed radical surgery on radical journalism, declaring that sexual freedom, mind expansion and avantgarde art were as important as seizing state power. An obsessive worker himself, Scherr asserted the primacy of fun over work, of feelings over analysis. "Read the Barb," he exhorted protesters at a political rally, "it's a pleasure not a

Max Scherr was born in Baltimore in 1916, the son of a immigrant Jewish parents. He grew up reading the Jewish Daily Forward and H.L. Mencken in the Balti Sun, and came to radicalism early. As a boy, he read Marx aloud to his pals beneath the soft flow of a streetlight, and as a young man, he practiced labour law briefly in a small Maryland town during the Depression. "I didn't make any money," he told me, smiling palely from his hospital bed a few months ago, "but I got paid. My office was filled with homemade brandy, bread and eggs."

Tiring of his penurious law practice, Scherr rode the rails to California,

arriving in the promised land in a boxcar awash with water a foot deep. He swept sidewalks for food money, then made his way to Mexico, where he married his first wife and wrote for Mexican and American publications. In the 1950s, he entered graduate school in Berkeley, but lost his job in the university library when he refused to sign a loyalty oath.

From the groves of academe, Scherr's path led to the Steppenwolf, a rowdy bar he ran in Berkeley during the first stirrings of civil rights and Free Speech Movement activism. He started the Barb to give empathetic coverage to an anti-Vietnam war protest, not knowing that if there would be a second issue. Reader response was so enthusiastic, he decided to keep publishing.

That was in 1965. Over the next four years, Max was in his salad days, presiding over the Barb in the classically cluttered house he shared with his second, common-law wife, Jane. Round and bespectacled, with a long, bushy beard, Max looked every inch the patriarch. Writers wandered in and out, raiding Max and Jane's refrigerator and sleeping on their floor. Among them were Yippie-to-be, Jerry Rubin, and Gene Schoenfeld, a medical doctor whose "Dr. Hip" advice column gave readers info on sex and drugs that their family doctors wouldn't or couldn't

Energy was high, but staff pay and editorial say-so was low, and there was the rub. Max, who considered himself a whatever-happens anarchist, ran the Barb with an iron hand. And while championing the disinherited, Max also made money-netting \$5,000 a week, by one estimate. In 1969, fed-up staffers walked out to start their own paper. After that, Max and the Barb were

When I first met him in 1973. Max was tired and sick. Smiling wanly he introduced himself as "the guy who signs the checks." But, as I discovered, Max collected, as well as issued, checks. He got a fat annuity from the law firm to whom he sold the paper that same year and a hefty weekly consulting fee. Had he been more organized he could have made even more. Half-opened envelopes stuffed with green-backs littered the decrepit office, and bookkeepers stole him blind. One of them, a herion addict, was into him for \$60,000.

When I became editor in 1975, I quickly came to dislike this colorful pioneer of the underground press. My model for the alternative paper of the mid-seventies was thoughtful and analyzed, a paper that would tell people how to deal with what they already know. Max saw the paper as a shaggy, shouting National Enquirer. We clashed constantly, and often bitterly.

Max's personal style, too, offended me. Dining on white wine and quiche covered by his expense account, Max would discourse learnedly about the revolution, and why the barely-solvent staffers at the paper should work for principle, not for filthy lucre. If being an affluent bohemian seems like a contradcition in terms Max embodied

After leaving the paper, I came to view Max more generously, occasionally sharing his cherished cappucino-down to one cup a day, since this advocate of hedonism worked himself into several heart attacks. I remained aware of the limitations of his character and his career, but I began to see his accomplishment more clearly, too.

Despite some serious failures, Max Scherr's contributions to American journalism and politics were genuine. Without Max-and risk-taking editors like him-the longest war in our history would have dragged one even longer, and the myth of the objectivity behind

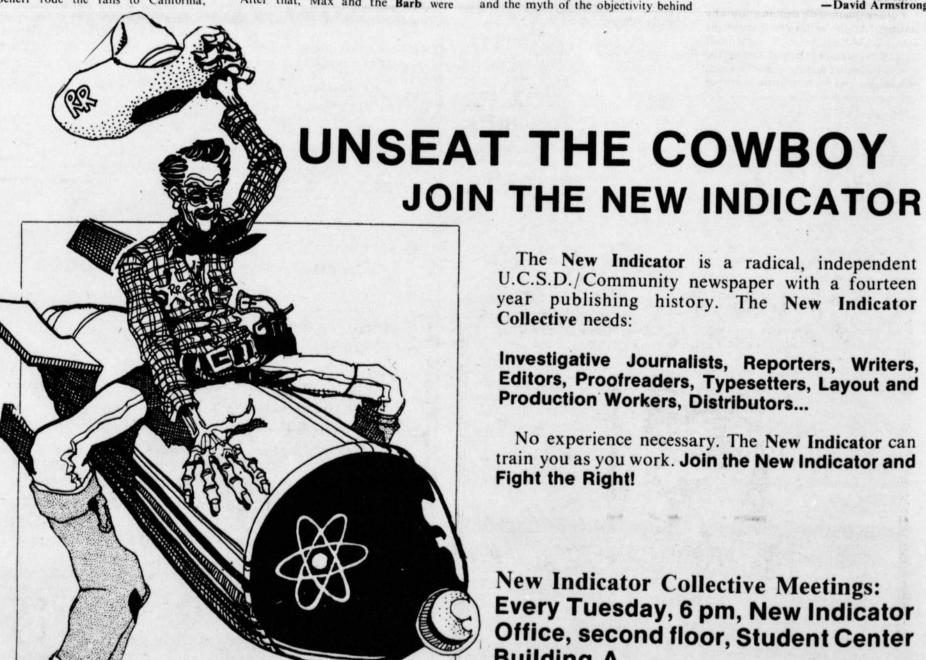
which the mainstream media cloak their own considerable biases would have gone unchallenged. Moreover, Max honed an existential edge that few journalists of any persuasion ever accquire. " The role of the Barb," he told me, " was to remind people that their lives were at stake all the time."

Max was energetic and interested in the world to the end of his life. From his bed, he mused about the book he planned to edit, even as the cancer he had fought for years took away the use of his legs. As he wisecracked about the headline he would have written on his paper (it died a year before he did) about the near-assassination of Ronald Reagan: "Shit Shot." It was quintessential Max Scherr: crude, rude. to the point and memorable.



I was in Arizona in the day after Halloween, visting a beautifully maintained Spanish mission with my friend Suzanne, as local Chicanos observed the traditional Mexican day of the Dead, lighting candles for departed souls and bowing reverently covered heads. Although I am fairly irreligious, I found the ceremony unacountably moving. I said a silent prayer to whomever or whatever and moved on to New Mexico, and there got the call telling me that Max was dead.

-David Armstrong



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Women In Revolution

ERA Supporters Arrested In Washington

While "Reagan's war on women fans the flames of women's rage," the Congressional Union, using once again early movement tactics, lit symbolic fires of rage on November 11 at the White House. The demonstration follows the August 26 chaining of women to the White House fence. This action led to the arrest of 21 ERA supporters.

Charlotte Bunch and Georgia Fuller, while standing on a small stepladder, gave opening statements to the crowd of candle holding women.

Bunch pointed out statistics which showed, "women make up two-thirds of the world's workforce, earn one tenth of the world's pay and own one onehundredth of the world's property." After giving these facts, she stated, "Our fight will not end until we have full and total equality for women."

The climax of the demonstration came as three washtubs appeared filled with wood and paper (the words of Reagan). The fires brought two fire trucks and over a dozen police to the site. As fire fighters unrolled their hoses, demonstrators sang, "move on over or we'll move on over you."

The latter day suffragettes frustrated fire department personnel by setting three more fires in Lafayette Park, across the street from the White House. Cheers broke out for the women as they stood before the flames, hands over head forming the triangular shaped women's

Fuller explained the demonstration by stating, "As the suffragette burned the words of Wilson, we in the same spirit burn the words of Reagan. And as our fore-mothers set watch-fires of freedom at this same site, we as American women ignite the watch-fires of equality."

Members of the Congressional Union claimed "women are not fooled" by the words of a "hypo-critical President" who says he's for "equal rights" but opposes the ERA. The women criticized

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Reagan's budget policies "which assault the poor, the vast majority of whom are women and children. These policies literally take bread from the tables young women set for their children, force older women to choose between food and heat, and force many working mothers who are just now gaining job experience back on welfare."

The Congressional Union, in their fight for the passage of the ERA, had optimistic news for the crowd of over 100. Mary Whitemore, from Seattle, Washington, prophesied, "Virginia will be the next state to ratify.

Whitemore's projection comes after the November Virginia elections which placed three pro-ERA candidates into the offices of Governor (Robb), Lt. Governor (Davis), and Attorney General (Baliles).

The women at the Congressional Union never seem to lose steam as they plan to protest the December 15 lighting of the White House Christmas tree. The protest comes after last year's presidential request not to light the tree because the hostages were still in Iran. According to Fuller, "All women are hostages without the ERA."

Future demonstrations are planned for January 11, Alice Paul's birthday (composer of the ERA) and February 15, the birthdate of Susan B. Anthony. On February 15, the Congressional Union is hoping to encircle the White House in rememberance of Anthony's struggles for women's rights during the early suffragist movement.

Women and the Solidarity Union

A women's commission of the Polish union Solidarity has been formed at the FSO factory, the largest automobile plant in Poland. The FSO factory, which employs 26,000 workers, was among the first to form a strike committee in support of Gdansk workers last year, and presently 70% of the work force are members of Solidarity. Approximately 10,000 women are employed at FSO, most of them in production. Eight thousand of them have joined Solidarity

The new women's commission will be headed by Yadwiga Dolinak, an accountant at the factory. Doliniak told the French newspaper Liberation why the commission was founded. "Until now women workers were reluctant to discuss their personal problems with the all-male union delegation. Here in Poland, alcoholism is a social plague. Women workers with alcoholic husbands who beat them wouldn't confide in a man. Now they come to see me individually with their problems. In meetings I can request alternative housing arrangements for these women without divulging their personal histories."

Women factory workers share many of the same problems as other Polish women, especially the need for housing, provisions and childcare. However, as workers for a large factory, FSO employees enjoy some advantages. While they still lack daycare facilities, the factory does provide housing, a hospital, stores—as poorly stocked as elsewhere-and vacation homes. A women's residence is being constructed; one for men already exists.

Although women are considered equal before the law, there is still a tradition that men, who have more time because women are doing the housework, become more involved in politics. Among the factory's Solidarity leadership, only two of the 16 members are women.

This underrepresentation exists in the national leadership of Solidarity as well, where only one woman is on the national coordinating committee. Several other women, such as Anna Walentynowicz, one of the Gdansk strike leaders, have left Solidarity, complaining of the lack of internal democracy.

Recently, the Washington Post eported a visit by Solidarity leader Lech Walesa to a factory of striking women workers. Walesa reportedly joked that he had come not to make a speech, but to

Solidarity does demand that women be given the option of three years' paid maternity leave and that the retirement age for women be lowered. However, neither of these requests have been considered priority demands.

off our backs

2,500 Assemble for Women's Pentagon Action

Approximately 2,500 women assembled in Washington, D.C. November 15 and 16 for the Women's Pentagon Action (WPA). The demonstration marked the second consecutive year, and third since 1971. that women throughout the country have coalesced on the Pentagon grounds to focus their anger on one of the world's quintessential symbols of male

Sixty-five women were arrested for their part in the protest, most of whom were charged with petty offenses of unlawful entry. Three women threw or smeared blood on Pentagon columns and were charged with destruction of property, also a petty offense. The arrests came at two separate times during the day. The impetus for the second wave of arrests was provided when a group of half a dozen foreign dignitaries from West Germany and Belgium arrived. They were helped past the protesters and waited politely. "They have a democratic process that makes this possible," commented a Belgian.

The women departed at about 3:30 p.m. For the 65 women arrested for civil disobedience activities, the action was far from over. They were searched, fingerprinted, and photographed at the Pentagon, arraigned at the U.S. Magistrate's Building in Alexandria, VA; approximately two-thirds were transported to the Arlington County Detention Center. Some women were given citations for later court appearances (some in other states) and were released on personal recognizance. Nine women were sentenced to 10 days' imprisonment by Magistrate Court Judge Elsie Munsell, four others were given a 15-day sentence by District Ct. Judge Bryan, and approximately 18 were detained awaiting trial the following week.

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The Ku Klux Klan And Their Support of Reagan

In the following article, our Southern States bureau investigates the response of the Ku Klux Klan to the Reagan administration; beginning with their initial endorsement, proceeding to their approval of Attorney General William French Smith's statements against affirmative action programs, and concluding with their disillusionment at Reagan's failure to take substantive action to fully implement his racist platform:

The Ku Klux Klan does not greatly involve itself in national (or state-wide) politics any more. The Klan is primarily concerned with local events; it operates in towns and communities through its grassroots organization. However, the possibility of conservative presidential and congressional victories in the 1980 elections elicited a considerable response from the Klan. Not surprisingly, Ronald Reagan has received some press coverage in Klan newspapers.

For this article on the affinity (and lack thereof) between the new president and the Klan, the two available Klan newspapers were used: The Crusader and The Klansman. Of the two, The Klansman was by far the most useful, being more concerned with the national and international scene.

"The Republican platform reads as if it were written by a Klansman. It opposes ERA, gun control, 55 mph speed limit, U.S. Senators for Washington, D.C., the Department of Education, the IRS crackdown on private schools, forced busing and affirmative action. They are for free enterprise, prayer in schools, reduced taxes, the death penalty, states' rights, and on and on.

"In short, I have no choice but to

endorse Reagan." (Klansman, July 1980, p.2) That statement of support was written by Bill Wilkinson, the Imperial Wizard of the Ku Klux Klan. After the election, Reagan and his administration were analyzed in Klan editiorials. And several articles (in the Klan papers) have given favorable coverage to the President and those around him.

In spite of the glowing endorsement, Reagan was not the Klan's prime presidential choice. One pre-primary article said:

"While on the surface Reagan appears 'conservative' (on economic matters he is) he is extremely pro-Zionist and betrayed White interests time and again while Governor of California. Connally, on the other hand, calls for an even-handed approach in the Middle East, favoring security for Israel and a homeland for the Palestinians. Connally is weak on the race issue and even on the illegal alien issue, but by far would be a more desirable candidate than Reagan and a better President than either Carter or Kennedy." (Klansman, October, 1979, p. 1)

Reagan's choice of George Bush as a vice-presidential running mate encouraged speculation that he had sold out to eastern banking interests. Bush is considered (by the Klan) a puppet of the Rockefeller family; Bush's affiliation with the Trilateral Commission is considered primary evidence against him. (Klansman, February, 1981, p. 7)

When it became clear that the Republican Party was going with the Reagan/Bush team, the Klan gave very marginal support. The Klan saw little likelihood that Reagan could, or was willing to, generate real change. One of the basic tenets of the Klan is that a small group of eastern liberal bankers and Jews really control the country. Wilkinson (the Imperial Wizard) explained the Klan's usual unwillingness to support national candidates, "My reasoning was and is that no matter what they promise, they seem to all take the same course once elected. It is almost as if there is someone up there pulling the strings, huh?" (Klansman, July, 1980, p. 2)



A brief review of Klan doctrine will be useful in understanding the Klan's reserved support of President Reagan. The Klan believes in segregation of races in communities and schools. The Klan believes the white race to be innately superior to all others, both intellectually and physically. These two beliefs (racial superiority and segregation) interact and yield what might be considered a typical Klan statement such as this one, by David Duke: "With the advent of forced integration, all academic standards had to be reduced or discarded rather than blatantly reveal the inequality between the White and black races." (Crusader, January, 1981, p. 11) Believing in segregation, the Klan opposes, of course, all tools of integration, particularly busing.

They consider the immigration of Third World peoples to America a threat to white people. The Klan feels that whites are safe in this country only as long as a numerical majority is maintained, and that if that majority status is lost, whites will suffer from physical attack, economic loss and discrimination. The Klan believes that many government programs already discriminate against whites, particularly affirmative action.

The Klan also believes that 'ews threaten the well-being of the white race. Says David Duke: "Today, the Jewish minority domination of the media and government is the most important political fact of life." That article in the Crusader (January, 1981, p. 11) continues:

"The media and educational establishment often attacks the character, history, abilities, conduct, artistry and moral fiber of the White race. Anti-White propaganda is presented that encourages minorities to harbor envy and hatred against the White race and that instills false guilt in millions of White people."

The Klan's analysis of Reagan's victory moves along clearly racialist lines. In the words of 'Imperial Wizard' Wilkinson, "so why did 85% of them (blacks) vote for Carter and nearly all white people vote for President Reagan?

"I'll tell you why! Because of President Reagan's 'racist' platform opposing affirmative action, forced busing, ERA, etc." (Klansman, March, 1981, p. 2) According to the Klan, Reagan owes nothing to minority people; they did not vote for him. However, Reagan is not fully trusted, he is still alleged to be susceptible to minority influences. Wilkinson says, "We should not sit back and rely strictly on them (Reagan and the conservative Senate) to do it all for us. As they start to amend the present laws and end such programs as affirmative action and forced busing, the minorities will step up their opposition in the streets." (Klansman, January, 1981, p. 2)

A considerable amount of the Klan's negative response to Reagan came as a result of his choice in personnel to man his administration. The largest and most comprehensive article analyzing the administration claims, "Now that most of his Cabinet members have been named, it's clear that Ronald Reagan has done little more than recycle many of the tiredest political hacks from the late unlamented Nixon and Ford administrations." (Crusader. January, 1981, p. 3)

Alexander Haig is perceived as unqualified for the position of Secretary of State, as a man who attained his position by "buttering up the right politicians." Donald Regan, Secretary of the Treasury, is said to be a member of a "tiny circle of investment bankers...who are destroying American industry and making it noncompetitive by filling it with hostile and incompetent minorities hired solely for the color of their skins."

But perhaps the harshest criticism is reserved for the Secretary of Defense. Caspar Weinberger "is an old hand at the sly game of building the crypto-Bolshevik federal bureaucracy while claiming to 'fight waste' and 'protect the public.' Like Kissinger, he is a Zionist who pretends not to be Jewish." (Crusader, January, 1981, p. 3)

Reagan has been judged, to a considerable extent, by the company he keeps. However, the Klan has other reasons for its suspicion. In recalling Reagan's governorship in California, Reagan had promised to reduce state spending and taxes. The Klan claims that he did the exact opposite. "The income tax rose from 7% to 11% for all individuals, and from 5.5% to 9% for corporations. He increased the state sales tax from 4% to 6%, one of the highest in the country." As for the state budget, it is claimed that "Reagan outdid his ultraliberal predecessor, Pat Brown, in boosting state spending, more than doubling it, from \$4.65 billion a year to \$10.27 billion." (Crusader, January,



After the initial analyses, Klan papers began covering the substantive actions and policies of the Reagan administration. In spite of its cautious support, the Klan published several positive articles on Reagan's actions.

The first of Reagan's police decisions to receive Klan coverage was his statement on South Africa. A Klan article states, "It is hard to exaggerate the dismay of black Africa to what it regards as the Reagan administration's tilt towards white South Africa." Although Reagan expressed his dislike for apartheid in South Africa, he scored points with the Klan for encouraging trade with the country. An editorial statement followed the article quoted in part above, "Hopefully the President will restore U.S. support to more U.S.

continued on page 13

Beseiged State Union Weighs Uncertain Future

CSEA: Alone At High Noon

This article, presented in condensed form, was written by Jeff Rabin and appeared in the Sacramento Bee on December 13th 1982.

The California State Employees Association, stung by election setbacks, the loss of more than 22,00 dues-paying members and a sharp drop in income, faces an uncertain future as an independent labor union.

CSEA, the largest independent union representing state workers in the country, is struggling to cope with competion from rival unions while undergoing a painful internal reorganization along occupational rather than geographic lines.

To shore up its financial and organizational standing, CSEA's top priority, next year will be passage of legislation that could require all state employees to join unions and pay dues or an equal amount as a service fee.

CSEA also intends to increase its civil service dues next month by an average of nearly 25 percent.

Reliable sources inside and outside the organization predict that CSEA could eventually be forced to affiliate with an AFL-CIO union to protect itself against "raiding" by other unions.

CSEA President Charles Valdes said his 60,000-active-member organization has no interest in affiliation.

"We have had a very, very strong history of independence," Valdes said in an interview. "We also have a long history of being very much averse to affiliation with the AFL-CIO."

But Valdes noted there is "a certain magical quality" to that section of the AFL-CIO constitution which prohibits one AFL-CIO union from moving against another AFL-CIO union.

The question of joining the AFL-CIO is a highly emotional issue among CSEA members because the labor federation is more militant than the tradition-bound CSEA which has historically drawn its leadership from the management ranks of state service.

Affiliation with the AFL-CIO could make future bargaining with the state more difficult because, nationally, AFL-CIO uinions are considered to be tougher at the bargaining table than inedepent unions.

A proposal to explore affliation prospects was resoundingly defeated at CSEA's annual meeting in October.

But interviews with current and former CSEA officials and veteran labor observers indicate CSEA may be forced into the AFL-CIO to win protection against possible raids by other unions.

Bill McLeod, who was CSEA's chief organizer until he recently resigned, calls affiliation "inevitable."

McLeod believes CSEA officials should begin serious talks with AFL-CIO unions now before they have a chance to challenge CSEA's standing as the exclusive bargaining agent for most state workers.

The only advantage to CSEA of affiliation, McLeod said, is the constitutional protection against "raiding."

CSEA's counterpart in New York state, the Civil Service Employees Association, joined the American Federation of State, County and Muncipal Empoyees, an AFL-CIO union, last April after a three-year trial affliation spawned by a decertification move.

New York union spokesman Gary Fryer said the "marriage" between the formerly independent New York CSEA and AFSME began as "an engagement" after the New York union lost the right to represent professional workders in 1978.

The successful decertification drive led by another AFL-CIO union came seven years after New York's first union representation elections involving state workers.

Fryer said the affiliation occurred because it has "gone beyond the realm of reason for an independent union to try to represent public employees in the United States."

Elections to determine which unions would bargain on behalf of state workers were delayed for more that three years until the state Supreme Court upheld the collective bargaining law last spring.

Now, in the wake of those union representation elections, CSEA is no loner the pre-eminent organizatrion it once was.

After an all-out campaign that officials said cost upwards of \$2 million, CSEA won the exclusive right to represent 85,000 workers, nearly 70 percent of the state's rank-and-file civil servants.

While CSEA leaders publicly hailed the organization's victories in 10 of the 20 state bargaining units, they were privately stunned by the union's losses in nine other units. "We suffered some defeats that we did not expect,"Valdez said.

The election losses cost CSEA the right to right to represent doctors, lawyers, engineers, dentists, psychiatric technicians, correctional officers, police officers and firefighters at the bargaining table. (CSEA also tried and failed to get on the ballot in the unit covering highway patrolmen.)

The losses hit CSEA in the pocketbook because the union lost the right to deduct an average of \$129 a year in membership dues from employee paychecks in the bargaing units it lost.

CSEA spokesman Keith Hearn said it has already lost nearly 7,000 members and will lose 3,800 more next month when dues deductions end in bargaining units covering psychiatric technician and health and social service professionals.

More than 4,000, additional members are at stake in two bargaining unit elections involving attorneys and correctional officers that CSEA is contesting.

Additionally, elections begin Monday in the California State University system where CSEA faces challenges by AFL-CIO unions.

Overall, Hearn said, CSEA's active membership among civil service, state university and University of California employees totalled 85,564 in July 1977, three months before the collective bargaining law for state workers passed.

The latest figures show CSEA now has 62,800 members, a loss of more than 22,700 in four years, according to Hearn's figures.

If those former members were still paying dues, Hearn said CSEA would receive an additional \$2.9 million annually.

To partially offset the loss, CSEA will boost dues for most civil service members by \$2.50 a month beginning in January.

Delegates to CSEA's annual meeting in October also approved the use of the union's stike fund to finance elections and to fight future decertification attempts.

Hearn confirmed that the the civil service election campaign was partially financed out of the stike fund.

CSEA also will press for passage in next year's legislative session of an "agency shop" bill, to be introduced by Sen. Ralph Dills, D-Gardena, chairman of the Senate Governmental Organizational Committee, that could force all state employees to pay union dues of a representation fee.

Currently, membership is voluntary and employees receive the same pay and benefit package regardless of union membership.

To save money, CSEA has decided to hold its annual meeting every two years.

. Valdes blames CSEA's sharp drop in membership on competition from other unions and on Gov. Brown's action to trim state employee pay raises.

He attributes CSEA's losses in higherpaying professional bargaining units to the organization's support of a \$70across-the-board pay raise for state workers in 1976 instead of a percentage increase which would have given professional workers larger raises.

Valdes said the delay in balloting caused by legal challenges to collective bargaining law gave CSEA's rivals time to organize.

"Had we gone to elections (sooner), I think things might have been different," he said.

Valdes also accused the Public Employment Relations Board (PERB), which conducted the elections, of making decisions that prejudiced CSEA's chances to represent state employee.

"The problems began with Jerry Brown and his appointments to PERB," Valdes said. "Jerry had commitments to the AFL-CIO because of his larger presidentioal plans or whatever and rather totally ignored us. That was a factor we had not anticipated. We assumed the PERB board would be a neutral party."

Valdes said there is "no question" that PERB's approval of 20 bargaining units instead of the 11 that CSEA had sought diluted CSEA's strength and made it more vulnerable to challenges by other unions.

"They pacified every small organization and every labor union," CSEA General Manager Dan Western said. "PERB stretched us just as thin as they could stretch us."

When the elections were finally held, Valdes said, PERB refused to allow phased balloting and voting at worksites.

PERB Executive Director Chuck Cole defended the board's impartiality and rejected the suggestion that it was prejudiced against CSEA.

In response to Valdes' remarks, Cole said PERB decided on 20 bargaining units after commsidering more than 30,000 pages of testimony from a total of 54 separate employees organizations.

Cole noted that CSEA did not ask for substantial revisions once the bargaining units were established, nor did the union oppose mail ballots.

He said he was not aware that CSEA asked for phased elections.

Sources inside and outside CSEA attributed the election losses in part to the organization's structure and its long-standing desire to be "all things to all people."

CSEA ran in 19 of the 20 civil service bargaining units--far more than any other organization, including AFL-CIO unions. McLeod, who ran the election campaigns, said CSEA was simply spread too thin.

Mcleod believes CSEA must now make some hard choices about who it wants to represent. "If they don't make some hard decisions they are going to go down the tube piece by piece," he said.

McLeod and others singled out the UC program for criticism, saying the program for CSEA's 4,500 univerity members draws funds from the rest of the organization. Valdes confirmed that CSEA's university program has been and continues to be subsidized by civil service members. But he isn't willing to abandon the university.

"I'm firmly committed as president of CSEA to support the members we have."

Valdes told The Bee he recognizes CSEA has "much much more to do in the way of reorganization" to move from its traditionally geographic chapters to occupational chapters.

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LIBYA: U.S. Propaganda and Covert Operations

(NIC Note: In view of the recent "Libyan Hit Squad" hysteria promulgated by the Reagan Administration, and the Administration's refusal to disclose facts surrounding the alleged "Hit Squad", we feel it appropriate to present the following article. The article—condensed from Counterspy Vol. 6, No.1, and to be presented as a two-part series—documents U.S. propaganda and covert operations in Libya.)

The contours of a high-level Reagan administration plan to destabilize Libya are starting to shine through the curtain of government secrecy. In August, 1981, Dos Oberdorfer of the Washington Post reported that the first "interdepartmental foreign policy study" ordered by the Reagan administration shortly after taking office considered what the U.S. should do "to oppose Libya and its militant... leader, Col. Muammar Qaddafi." A few months later, Oberdorfer continued, "authoritative sources reported that the administration had drawn up plans to 'make life uncomfortable,' at a minimum," for Qaddafi. Details of these plans are beginning to emerge because of intentional and accidental leaks (some of which are disinformation) and because of the controversy surrounding Max Hugel, formerly in charge of CIA covert operations, and CIA Director William Casey; and as a result of the air engagement between U.S. and Libvan fighter pilots over the Gulf of Sidra.

There is even some evidence that the Casey affair was, in fact, an intergovernmental struggle over the wisdom of initiating certain covert operations against Libya. But whether this is true or not, it has become quite clear that Libva-like Cuba, Angola, Afghanistan and Vietnam—has already been targeted by policy planners for an intensified campaign of propaganda, isolation and destabilization. The issue for the Reagan administration, in Libya's case as in the others, is not whether to carry out the campaign, but rather how extensive the campaign can be, given inherent constraints and the dangers of public exposure.

CIA In Africa: Hugel's briefing and its aftermath

On July 25, 1981 Michael Getler reported in the Washington Post that members of the House Select Committee on Intelligence had written to President Reagan "objecting to a Central Intelligence Agency plan for a covert action operation in Africa, according to informed sources." Getler's sources added that several Intelligence Committee members, both Republicans and Democrats, were "troubled by the plan itself, which they felt was not properly thought through, and the proposed secret action." They also said that Max Hugel and Herman J. Cohen (Deputy Assistant Secretary for Intelligence and Research at the State Dept.) first briefed committee members on the plan and "misgivings about the plan were voiced to Hugel and Cohen." The letter was written because committee members were not confident that their objections would reach Casey and President Reagan. Reportedly, it was the first time in the four years since the House committee was established that its members put their views on a CIA covert operation in writing to the president. Both the White House and the Intelligence Committee confirmed that the letter had been written and sent.

Soon thereafter, Newsweek magazine reported that the target of the covert action discussed in the letter was Libya. The aim was to overthrow Qaddafi—that is, according to Newsweek's sources, Qaddafi's "ultimate removal"

from power." To members of the House Intelligence Committee who reviewed the plan, "that phrase seemed to imply (Qaddafi's) assassination.... Casey nevertheless denied that the CIA planned to kill (Qaddafi)—but the committee, one source said, 'just doesn't trust Casey' and fired off its protest." Newsweek characterized the action as "a classic CIA destabilization campaign"

with three elements. One element was a

disinformation campaign designed to

to assist beleaguered CIA Director William Casey."

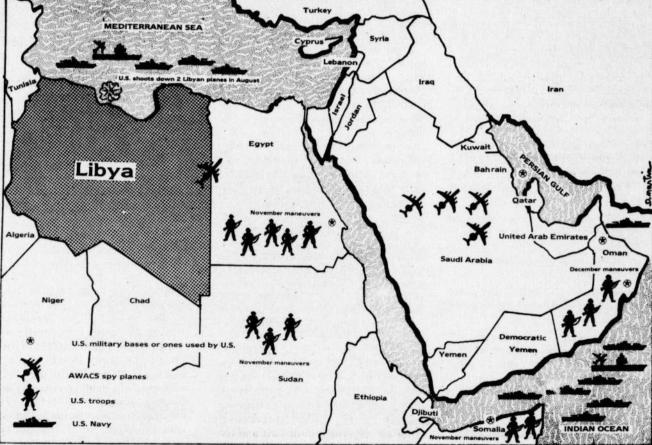
The next day, the Washington Post reported that unnamed "administration sources" had said on July 27 that it was Mauritania and not Libya that was the subject of the House Intelligence Committee letter.

Newsweek defended its original story and reported that "White House officials" had tried to help Casey by denying the Libya story and by putting out word that Mauritania was the target country. In addition, Newsweek reported that a "second operation was planned for another Third World nation as well. It was not Mauritania,

to all the details of these many reports. There is surely much disinformation here, but even such disinformation can be informative. Some sources beliéve that there were CIA people out to get Casey by feeding the press disinformation about covert operations; Time was most explicit about this. Casey was politicizing the analysis of intelligence to suit the government's cold war posturing; he was appointing people like Hugel; he was approving "bizarre" covert actions. This made him enemies. On the other hand, the White House, and perhaps other factions in the CIA. had an interest in both defending Casey

Information and Disinformation

It is important to pay close attention



embarrass Qaddafi. Another was the creation of a "counter government" to challenge his claim to leadership. A third element—potentially the most risky—was an "escalating paramilitary campaign, probably by disaffected Libyan nationals, to blow up bridges, conduct small-scale guerilla operations and demonstrate that (Qaddafi) was opposed by an indigenous political force."

Newsweek did not reveal whether Hugel outlined to the committee a campaign already in progress or a campaign yet to begin. But it is known that various operations such as those purportedly described by Hugel and Cohen have already been carried out against Libya. What is not known is the extent of U.S. involvement in such operations, and the extent of their coordination. Such actions do not require congressional approval, but only a finding by the president that they are needed for "national security," and thus they could have begun before the briefing. On the other hand, Newsweek reported that the cost of some aspects of the CIA campaign was so high that the CIA needed congressional approval to draw funds from a special reserve account. As of late July, Congress reportedly has not approved the funds.

Denials and Counter-Denials On July 27 the White House explicitly denied aspects of the Newsweek story. White House deputy press secretary Larry Speakes states: "The briefing described by Max Hugel (sic) in the current issue of Newsweek never took place." He also said that Newsweek "is incorrect. The letter did not concern Libya or Qaddafi." Speakes declined to provide more information, saying: "We don't go into the business of discussing our intelligence." But even his limited remarks were a departure from the White House's usual "no-comment" policy, and the Washington Post suggested that it was "an apparent effort

administration aides later conceded."

Newsweek also acknowledged that:

"When a majority of the committee protested to the President about the plan, most had the second operation in mind, though some thought the letter they signed referred to Libya." This indicates that, contrary to Newsweek's original story, the House Committee's letter may well have not referred explicitly to any particular covert operation at all.

About two weeks later, Getler's report appeared, attributing to "informed sources" the information that the controversial CIA target was Mauritius (an island nation in the Indian Ocean). Later, in its August 31 issue reporting on the Gulf of Sidra incident (in which U.S. warplanes shot down two Libyan jets), Newsweek discussed Oaddafi's "undeclared war" against "American interests" as background to the incident. reported that the Reagan administration "is determined to put pressure" on Qaddafi "in a variety of ways," which include "asking friendly nations to help the United States isolate and condemn" Qaddafi, "propping up Libya's neighbors," and "unleashing the CIA." Newsweek now characterized the proposed CIA operation with a slightly different emphasis: it involves not the "hasty scheme" Time reported, but rather a "patient" plan, one to "destabilize and ultimately overthrow" Qaddafi. Because of his "firm hold on power" and the unavailability of a "substantial political counterforce" in Libya for the CIA to work with, the "Reagan approach," with memories of the Bay of Pigs "fiasco" in mind, is to "start with a low key, nonviolent effort to recruit reliable agents from within the Libyan exile community and begin the slow, tedious task of building a viable opposition" to Qaddafi. Again, there was no mention of plans for

against embarrassment and in covering up the details of covert operations. The White House also was interested in settling at least one diplomatic flap caused by the embarassing revelations about CIA operations. And various congresspersons were interested in either covering up for Casey or in enlisting the media in their campaign against Casey and his "hasty scheme."

Finally, however, the Reagan administration has an undeniable interest in intimidating and testing Qaddafi, and there is a possibility that some of the stories were trial balloons to gauge Qaddafi's reaction and the U.S. public's. And some may have also been more threats or bluffs than concrete plans. For example, the U.S. naval operation in the Gulf of Sidra was widely reported, both before and after the air engagement, to fill both these functions of test and threat. But at the same time that Qaddafi was tested, the American public was tested, too, over the extent that the U.S. government has succeeded in overcoming post-Vietnam opposition to military action. As former CIA analyst Joseph Sisco approvingly wrote just after the Gulf of Sidra incident, military actions are now possible to the extent that they are packaged as necessary to national interests or national honor. Thus the Reagan administration has a clear interest in leaking reports of covert action to condition the public to accept an increasingly broad conception of "national interests."

The details of the White House denial are important. Speakes denied that the briefing described by Newsweek had occurred; he did not deny that Hugel had ever briefed the House committee. This was a very weak statement; it only said that no briefing completely matching the description by Newsweek ever took place. (The exact meaning of Speakes' denial was probably that the U.S. had no plans to assassinate Qaddafi—a denial which had been made numerous times continued on page 9

continued from page 8

before. This is likely since the focus of Newsweek's article was the allegation of an assassination plot.) Moreover, Speakes' claim that the House Intelligence Committee letter was not about Libya or Qaddafi is consistent with its being about many kinds of operations that involved Libya or Qaddafi in some way; the alleged Mauritius operation, for instance, would involve Libya even if a letter protesting it would not be about Libya. A number of covert operations could hide beneath the semantic cover of Speakes' phrase.

There are several points of agreement among the later press reports. The leaked House Intelligence Committee letter was inexplicit enough to cause confusion about its precise subject. Libya was somehow involved. The Time and the later Newsweek reports are consistent: a number of operations were discussed in the House briefing; apparently, all focused on Africa and the Middle East, probably all with coordinated objectives. Both the planning and the operations themselves seem to have been objected to in the letter.

There is much other evidence that helps in appraising these reports that comes from the history of U.S.-Libyan relations and from a number of current developments. U.S. covert operations have been taking place in Libya for a long time. It is thus useful to examine their history and the history of U.S. objectives there to understand what factors are currently motivating planners; many of the strategic issues and the constraints have changed very little.

In many cases, roles have changed recently. The French, under Valery Giscard d'Estaing took over covert operations in Libya while Jimmy Carter was in office as part of their aggressive Africa policy. Ronald Reagan has now taken over there the French objectives and tactics, both because of Giscard's loss to Mitterrand and France's consequent change in policy toward the Third World, and because of the increasingly aggressive U.S. foreign policy. It is thus also important to examine the history of these operations in the 1970s to see what strategies Reagan's CIA is likely to adopt. Finally, it is useful to look in detail at various contemporary developments to see if any picture emerges of ongoing CIA activities that supports one or another of the reports that followed the initial House committee leak.

Western Control of Libya and the Problem of Succession

In 1959 William Draper, an investment banker, headed the Presidential Committee to Study the Military Assistance Program, which was composed of generals and former Defense Department employees. The "Draper Committee" submitted a "composite report" and a collection of "annexes," or supplements on U.S. military aid, to President Eisenhower. While the composite report was approved by the entire committee, its members were not necessarily in full agreement with the "annexes" which were, nevertheless, passed along to the president as independent recommend-

Annex C. "A Study of United States Military Assistance Programs in Underdeveloped Areas," summarizes in general terms many of the problems that countries like Libya presented to U.S. military planners. The authors carefully studied the importance for Western interests of "the use of the armed forces of underdeveloped countries as a major 'transmission belt' of socio-economic reform and development." In many of these countries, the authors maintained, "the military, as dynamic agents of social and economic reform represent an effective alternative to Communist extremism." As such, it "should receive the full support and encouragement of American economic and military assistance planners." According to Annex C, it is becoming "increasingly evident that the military officer corps is a major rallying point of the defense against Communist expansion and penetration." The corps can be involved in "providing stable and efficient government," in "improving the internal security," and in making more effective use "of their nations' economic resources and foreign economic assistance."

A CIA study prepared for the Draper Committee at this time confirmed the effectiveness of using military assistance for these purposes. There was said to be one category of government sustained by U.S. military aid which enabled "the regime to keep power by more or less authoritarian means;" and there was another category of states described where "without United States military assistance, the government concerned would almost certainly have ... given way to a Communist or pro-Communist regime." The two categories covered about twenty countries. The study, however, neglected to list those countries in which the armed forces were in the process of being built up for just these purposes. An unpublished and until recently

confidential version of Annex C concluded with case studies of two Military Assistance Programs (MAP)— Libya and Brazil. It suggested that Libya was one of the countries in which the U.S. should be building up the officer corp for leadership purposes. The authors began by maintaining that although "North Africa does not lie in our strategic jurisdiction," but rather France's, this fact still "should not prompt us to belittle the strategic mportance of the region The West, should it lose completely its strategic position in North Africa, would find its control over the Mediterranean seriously threatened. North Africa, moreover, flanks the routes which the Soviets would follow in their efforts to penetrate Africa.... Libva... serves as a buffer between the Middle East and the Maghreb and at least partially shields the latter from the full force of Arab nationalism emanating from Cairo (where Gamal Abdel Nasser was then in power).... So long as Libya remains friendly to the West, the West can control the southern shore and part of the Eastern Mediterranean."

A major concern among Libyan officials at this time was "Egypt's unrelenting effort to bring her western neighbor within her sphere of influence.... Today, Egyptians, through a policy of cultural imperialism have come to dominate many important sectors of Libyan society" including education and the mass media. The problem of Libya, the authors wrote, contrasts sharply with those in "French North Africa," where "the French presence is the focus of Arab hostility. In Libya... the foreign presence is primarily British and American. British troops helped train the Libyan army" and the U.S. had its important base at Wheelus, representing "a \$150,000,000 investment. Since 1951, both Great Britain and the United States have heavily subsidized the Libyan economy," with the U.S. assuming "the major share of Libya's budget deficit" since 1955. The U.S. maintained that its relationship with Libya was "a sound business venture" for the Libyan government which defended U.S. aid payments more as "rental for base rights" than as military aid grants. And although the Egyptians "have been critical of the Base Agreement from the beginning," Libyan King Idris realized "how much Libya needed to have her budget strengthened by the income.. from the base.... Indeed, the Libyan economy would collapse in the absence of American economic aid."

The authors concede, however, that "the initial favor with which most Libyans viewed the base arrangements has waned and a number of tensions have marred the working relationship between Libyans and Americans." Moreover, "Egypt and Russia both try

to exacerbate these tentions in their efforts to turn popular sentiment against the presence of the U.S. base." Also, "from time to time accidents involving U.S. military vehicles occur along the road connecting Wheelus and Tripoli.... There have been instances, also, of U.S. planes dropping practice bombs uncomfortably close to Libyan villages."

But on the whole "these irritations... have not significantly affected the pro-Western orientation of the Libyan government." The Libyan government "seems to be fully aware of the dangers of communism," although the "people of Libya generally do not seem to fear the communists as much as they do 'Western imperialists."

Efforts to Control Libya's Increasing Independence

Qaddafi's increasingly militant support for Palestinian rights in the early 1970s led to a revision of U.S. policy. When the U.S. Ambassador to Libya left his post in early 1973, he was not replaced. Reconnaissance flights over Libya began in 1972 in response to Libya's first acquisition of Soviet arms. In March, 1973, a Libyan plane reportedly attacked a C-130 transport that Libya claimed had entered restricted air space, but the C-130 escaped undamaged.

escaped undamaged. Growing oil revenues after 1973 enabled Qaddafi to finance both guns and butter for Libya, to remain unconcerned about Western opposition to his support for the Palestinians and ties to the Soviets, and in fact to maintain some leverage over the U.S. and several European countries because of Libya's oil exports. Anwar Sadat, over this period, expelled Soviet advisors from Egypt, turned his back on Nasserism, and slowly began to reintegrate Egypt into the Western economic and mility y system. Qaddafi took over where Na er had left off, and he began encounter 1g the same hostility from the West that Nasser had earlier incurred. The U.S. was now faced with a situation where it had protected Qaddafi early on in order to control the spread of Nasserism and of Soviet influence; but now needed to control Qaddafi himself. Relations between Egypt and Libya

began to deteriorate after 1973. Sadat withdrew from a plan to merge the two countries and excluded Libya from preparations for the 1973 Arab-Israeli war. Qaddafi's Islamic fundamentalism, his opposition to a political settlement with Israel, and his radical support for Arab unity and independence from the West all sharply contrasted with Sadat's positions on these issues. They also contrasted with the positions of some members of Libya's Revolutionary Council, and in August 1975, Omar Mehishi, Abdul Menin al Houni, and two other Council members were accused of plotting against Qaddafi. Mehishi and al Houni both left Libya and were granted political asylum in Egypt in early 1976. There they organized Libyans in Egypt against Oaddafi, and Mehishi began using Egyptian radio to transmit anti-Qaddafi propaganda into Libya. A number of acts of sabotage occurred in Egypt in retaliation, prompting Sadat to deploy troops on the Libyan border in summer,

France reportedly became embroiled in the dispute in 1977 because of its growing ties with Egypt, its longstanding involvement in North Africa, and its growing cooperation with the CIA. Roger Faligot wrote in The Middle East that in 1977 Colonel Alain Gagneron de Marolles, then 'supervising all French covert actions, was allegedly authorized by... Sadat to launch guerilla raids into Libya from the Egyptian border. According to reliable SDECE (French intelligence) sources, the CIA had pushed France to the fore in this anti-Libya exercise, which failed abysmally."

There were (and are) large discrepancies between Soviet and U.S.-Egyptian estimates of the monetary value of Libya's Soviet arms. Qaddafi professed to want to diversify Libya's arms purchases, but when the U.S. and France responded negatively, he continued to buy from the Soviet Union. Throughout the 1970s, although Libya became increasingly to be portrayed as a Soviet surrogate, many experts agreed that the chief tie between the two countries was arms sales. Several times the U.S. blocked export licenses for military equipment for Libya and, in February 1978, the U.S. even halted the delivery of spare parts for C-130s Libva already possessed; the reasons given were Libya's support for "terrorism" and its opposition to U.S. policies in the Middle East. In late 1978 and early 1979, however, the U.S. agreed to sell two 727s and three 747s, after Libya promised no military use for them and acceded to the Hague hijacking convention. The sales were cancelled in 1979, however; U.S. officials argued that Libya had intervened in Uganda using C-130s and stated that the 747s might be used in similar military operations.

This affair, along with Libya's support for Iran's revolution, the Polisario forces in the Western Sahara, and Palestinian causes convinced the U.S. that Qaddafi was a major obstacle to American interests in the Middle East. The Carter administration escalated its propaganda about Soviet "penetration" into Libya. It leaked news of a "secret analysis" prepared for National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski which painted "a disturbing map of Soviet-backed Libyan-organized disruption ... stretching from Malta to the Phillipines." Newspaper writers with close ties to the CIA and the Pentagon developed this theme. At the same time, the burning of the U.S. Embassy in Tripoli in late 1979 and the Billy Carter affair, which lasted through 1980. offered U.S. propagandists still more ammunition against Libya.

Reconnaissance flights over Libya continued, and in summer 1980 Libva started intensifying its efforts to intercept the U.S. planes. In October of 1980, Qaddafi wrote letters to Carter and Reagan demanding that the U.S. "keep its naval and air forces away from the Libyan Arab borders... Otherwise, confrontation and the outbreak of an armed war, in the legal term, would regretfully be a possibility within view at any moment." It is not known if Carter cut back reconnaissance flights, but he did overrule the Pentagon and refrained from conducting naval maneuvers close to Libyan coastlines. The Carter administration was convinced that military action against Libya could create "unforseen problems."

The pro-Western orientation was said to be likely to prevail as long as King Idris remained in power. During that time, as the authors saw it, Libya's military problem was one not of external but of internal security. By training and equipping the Libyan army and the provincial police forces, the U.S. and Britain hoped to forestall internal problems.

But there was a problem about succession-"The future stability of Libya," the authors wrote, "hinges upon the succession to Idris and the degree of national unity which can be maintained following his death. The heir apparent, a young nephew of the king, is conceded little chance of commanding the allegiance of diverse elements in the country." The authors of the confidential report urged that "the possiblity of grooming a reliable military elite for a future governing role merits thoughtful consideration. The creation of a national staff unifying the various forces at the top level may prove desirable as a step towards facilitating the transfer of political power."

One ought, of course, to be careful not to attribute to these remarks more significance than they deserve; they were all part of a confidential portion of a supplement to a report by a Presidential Commission which merely gave recommendations to the president. Yet

continued on page 10

Third World Struggles

Haitians Flee Repressive Regime of "Baby Doc"

Long overlooked by the Western press, the problem of Haiti's boat people is finally making headlines—but news coverage has focused on the social and economic impact of the flood of illegal immigrants to the United States and on U.S. government efforts to deport the refugees, often ignoring the reasons why so many Haitians are braving danger or death to leave their homeland.

Haiti, with an area of 10,000 square miles, shares the mountainous Caribbean island of Hispaniola with the Dominican Republic. The country is so impoverished that economists classify it as part of the "Fourth World." According to the World Bank, a couple of Haitian families earn \$90,000 a year, while the annual income for 61% of the population is around \$60. Unemployment and illiteracy rates hover around 80%, and about 75% of the population suffers from malnutrition.

Haiti was the first politically independent state in Latin America, emerging from bloody conflicts to proclaim its independence on January I, 1804. Since then, Haiti's history has been marked by constant turmoil, as ruling elites have struggled to maintain control over the country's meager economic resources.

Jean-Claude "Baby Doc" Duvalier became Haiti's "president for life" in 1971, following the death of his father, Francois "Papa Doc" Duvalier. After briefly flirting with liberal policies, the president has reverted to the harshly repressive rule and corrupt governmental practices that marked his father's period in office.

Haiti officially received \$137 million in international aid in 1980—a greater per capita amount than was given to any other country in this hemisphere. However, reports indicate that up to 40% of the foreign aid Haiti receives goes into the private bank accounts of the Duvalier family.

Government officials have been linked to the hijacking of \$11 million worth of

New Credit Rule

restored by the Chancellor under threat

of legal action.) Nor is this incident

isolated. The UCSD administration has

frequently tried to silence opposition.

and Provosts have played a major role in

such activity. (see: n.i., Vol. 6, No. 10)

Any student who has failed to

complete 36 units over any three-quarter

period could be expelled without further

cause, without a hearing, with no

recourse other than to bring suit against

the University (for violation of due

Any student forced to withdraw for a

quarter-or carry a reduced load-for

any reason (whether illness, academic

difficulties, personal problems, financial

problems, illness or death of a family

member, etc.) might become subject to

expulsion at his/her Provost's whim. If

process rights).

continued from page 1

cheap oil offered to Haiti by Mexico. The oil was sold before it reached Haiti, and according to some reports, eventually made its way to South Africa.

As foreign economic involvement in

the country increases, Haiti has become a safe haven for U.S. investments, and it therefore enjoys warm relations with U.S. deplomatic and business circles. Light industries have flourished, manufacturing and assembling goods for U.S. markets. Transnational corporations have moved into the Haitian economy, attracted by a ready supply of cheap labor, tax concessions, and the knowledge that Haiti is in the stable political grip of President Duvalier.

Between 1967 and 1971, export of small manufacturing goods rose from 9% to 30% of total exports. However, apart from providing limited employment, this economic activity does little to lessen Haiti's immense social problems. For example, Haiti produces more baseballs than any other country in the world, but every one of them is exported, since the game is not played on the island.

Haiti has been called "one of the most barbarous states in the Caribbean," by the Washington-based human rights group, Council on Hemispheric Affairs. Nevertheless, the Duvalier government's commitment to wiping out "terrorist movements" has endeared it to Washington. The Reagan administration is helping Haiti improve facilities at the port of Mole St. Nicholas, across the Windward Passage from Cuba, and the Haitian press reports the U.S. intends to provide support for Duvalier's anti-subversive secret police force, known as the Leopards.

In addition to the Leopards, the Haitian security forces consist of armed paramilitary groups, who are both larger in number and more influential than the army. They are led by a woman friend of Papa Doc's wife, Simone, who has been the driving force behind hard-line

which the administration objected to,

s/he could face expulsion without

In short, the new policy will serve as a

club to keep all students in line, a

weapon tha can be used against any or all

of us, should the situation arise. We

cannot afford to let the administration

keep this weapon, we must force them to

repeal this policy. It is indeed

unfortunate that the Associated

Students "representative" to the

Academic Senate let this policy be

proposed and passed without even

telling students about it, let alone

mounting an opposition; but this failure

cannot be allowed to block efforts to

The administraion has already too

many weapons against us, we cannot

allow to keep this one. We must mobilize

and force (whether through petition

drives, demonstrations, or whatever it

takes) them to repeal this policy.

repeal this repressive weapon.

human rights violations for years. With the cooperation of the tontons macoutes, the elite guard of Papa Doc Duvalier, the Haitian security forces terrorize the population and act as a sort of mafia for the protection of the government and businessmen.

Since November 1980, hundreds of Haitians accused of communist activities have been imprisoned, tortured, exiled or killed by the Duvalier dictatorship. There have been massive purges in the public administration apparatus, universities and media. As a result of the raids, Haiti is nearly drained of people who dare to oppose the government. Many former critics of Duvalier have been "pacified," and as a foreign social worker put it, "Those who dare to speak publicly don't live in Haiti."

For Haiti's destitute masses, waging a constant battle for survival, the outlook is bleak. The chairman of the Haitian Human Rights Commission claims he has no power to check Duvalier's harsh policies. The executive director of the Haitian Refugee Center in Miami claims that the president is ordering stronger police measures against the population, and he expects that increasing numbers of Haitians will flee for their lives. The likelihood is that, despite the Coast Guard patrols and the U.S. efforts to deport the refugees, thousands of Haitians will continue to strike their blows against the Duvalier dictatorship in rickety boats.

newsfront

South Africa's plan to disfranchise Black's

South Africa's plan to disfranchise its black population by setting up phony "independent" homelands moved a step ahead last week, when Ciskei was established Dec. 4.

Like the three other homelands that have been set up on the last five years. Ciskei's independence is not recognized by any country or international organization. The Organization of African Unity condemned the South African move in a Dec. 5 statement that called on South Africans to rise up against the Pretoria government.

Ciskei is little more than an overpopulated dustbowl, with between 25 and 50% of its resident population of 660,000 unemployed and undernourished. Deficiency diseases such as

kwashiorkor and pellagra are epidemic. With the declaration of independence, some 1.5 million blacks living outside Ciskei's borders became Ciskeian citizens, losing their South African citizenship and making them subject to deportation to Diskei as foreigners.

As the homeland policy was explained by a former South African information minister: "If our policy is taken to its full conclusion, there will not be one black man with South African citizenship."

The government of Ciskei, headed by Prime Minister Chief Lennox Sebe and his brother, army commander Maj. Gen. Charles Sebe, enthusiastically supports the South African objectives for the territory. It has overseen the drafting of an employment plan that will encourage Ciskeians to work as contract laborers in South Africa's industrial cities. Prime Minister Sebe has described trade unions as "inappropriate" to Ciskei.

Maj. Gen. Sebe, a veteran of the South African security police and former member of the infamous Bureau of Special Services (BOSS), will direct Ciskei's police and central intelligence service, as well as the army. Late last month, Maj. Gen. Sebe said that South African police "experts" were being lent to his new force.

Ciskei is a stronghold of the banned African National Congress (ANC), where less than a week before the independence declaration, some 10,000 people gathered for the funeral of murdered civil rights activist Griffiths Mxenga. The service turned into a political rally, where speaker after speaker came out in clear, and illegal, support of the ANC. When the crowd discovered an undercover policeman in its midst, he was beaten to death.

the guardian

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LIBYA...

they are surprisingly similar to language that appears in actual policy documents. An example is a summary of U.S. policy in Libya prepared by the Joint Chiefs of Staff in early 1957.

The Joint Chiefs were already concerned that U.S. interests in Libya were increasing rapidly. "The best interests of the United States will be served by taking steps to insure the continuation of a political atmosphere in the Libyan government which will be amenable to the continuance of the present base rights agreement... and the formulation of additional agreements on reasonable terms... Finally, the U.S. should assist in the maintenance of a loyal armed force to insure the political stability of the country (emphasis added) after the death of the King." A later State Department document of the Kennedy administration indicates how this was to be accomplished. The U.S. was to finance fifty percent increases in the size of the Libyan armed forces in the mid-1950s, then again in the mid-1960s. accompanied by expanded training, at least in part to Westernize the officer

Oil, Corruption, and the Coup

In the 1960s, Libya became important not only because of Wheelus and its location, but also because of its oil and

the wealth it created for a small group of people. Wilbur Eveland wrote in his book, Ropes of Sand: "Working in Libya, I saw first hand the factors leading to the overthrow of that country's monarchy in 1969 and the emergence of yet another radically anti-Western regime. Oil company greed, internecine rivalries, and subordination of corruption sowed the seeds of the further loss of American influence."

Whether the U.S. government indeed

was "surprised" by the coup is not so clear. For one thing, the military was being groomed by the U.S. possibly to succeed the monarchy, or at least to make the transition smooth after Idris' death. And the U.S. warned Idris in 1968 that U.S. military support for Libya did not mean protection of his throne. The U.S. recognized Oaddafi's new regime just several days after the takeover, and ignored appeals from friends of the monarch to help. A few months later, Qaddafi had several members of his Revolutionary Council arrested after the CIA warned him of a plot against him. And in 1971, the CIA and British intelligence stood in the way of efforts by royalist opponents to overthrow Q. Jdafi. At this point Qaddafi was staunchly anti-communist, and this convinced Western governments that they had paved the way for the right

-to be continued-

Graduate Employees Organization win bargaining contract...

GEO BUILDS FOR FUTURE

ANN ARBOR, MI—The University of Michigan signed, November 23, a 1976 contract—which it had refused to recognize for six years—with the Graduate Employees Organization. The University signed the contract in compliance with a ruling by the Michigan Employment. Relations Commission ordering the University to sign the contract and begin collective bargaining with the GEO towards a new one.

The University had refused to sign the contract for six years, claiming that Teaching Assistants (TAs), Research Assistants (RAs), and Staff Assistants (SAs) were not employees, and thus that the University was not compelled to bargain with them. The recent ruling, which the University decided to not to appeal after two previous appeals had proved unsuccessful, removes RAs from the bargaining unit, but confirms that TAs and SAs are indeed employees entitled under law to collective bargaining and other protections.

The current contract has two major immediate implications for graduate employees. It reinstitutes a grievance procedure, enabling graduate employees to grieve over a wide variety of issues, including working conditions, fractions, termination, etc. Also, the contract reestablishes the agency shop and dues checkoff provisions.

In the last month, GEO—which is an affiliate of the American Federation of Teachers (AFT/MFT Local 3550, AFL-CIO)—has seen a significant increase in membership as the ruling was handed down and GEO accelerated organizing efforts. At its December 3, 1981, meeting, GEO elected a new steering committee, established an organizing committee, initiated the process of re-

establishing its stewards committee, and discussed strategy and goals.

Organizing for the Future

GEO is concentrating on organizing, by departments and campus-wide, in order to gain the strength to force the University to agree to a fair contract and in order to ensure the Union's survival. As part of this drive, GEO will be explaining the grievance procedures to graduate employees and assisting in the filing of both current and retroactive grievances.

Preliminary discussions have been taking place within GEO around the negotiation of a new contract, as well. At this point, it seems certain that negotiations will not actually begin until early February, at the earliest. Before negotiations begin, GEO will hold meetings to determine its bargaining position and its goals for this contract. Those meetings will begin in early January.

Among issues that GEO may raise at the bargaining table are the elimination of tuition 'kickback' charges to graduate employees, a 40-hour work week (fractions for TAs and SAs are currently calculated on a 48-hour week), higher wages, greater job security, better working conditions, and training sessions for Teaching Assistants.

The kickbacks issue is especially rankling to many graduate employees. Currently, the University requires TAs to carry a minimum of 6 credits a semester, and offers a tuition credit that covers only a portion of tuition charges. Many graduate employees feel that this arrangement works to require TAs to pay the University a kickback for their jobs, and have called for exempting graduate employees from tuition

charge

In addition, large tuition increases have far outstripped salary increases, on a percentage basis, further accelerating the decline in real wages received by graduate employees.

GEO, of course, will insist on maintaing and/or strengthening the existing grievance procedure and benefits package.

Although Research Assistants have been excluded from the bargaining unit, GEO hopes to secure some protections for RAs as part of the next contract.

The Graduate Employees Organization won its first contract following a strike in 1975. The second contract, which the University just signed, was negotiated in 1976, but the University refused to sign it until GEO dropped two grievances then pending. GEO refused to drop the grievances, and filed an unfair labor practices claim against the University. The University then claimed that it was not obligated to bargain with GEO because TAs, RAs and SAs were not employees, but students.

This line of argument received short shrift, with Michigan Employment Relations Commission (MERC) Administrative Law Judge Sperka ruling that graduate employees were both workers and students. The University twice appealed this decision, before deciding to let MERC's latest ruling stand. During the five years that this case has been in the courts, the administration has refused to negotiate with GEO.

GEO, however, has continued to work in behalf of graduate employees, last year successfully opposing a Universitybacked scheme to put some graduate employees on work study, a move with potentially serious implications (including much tighter restrictions on the size of appointment fractions). GEO membership, however, fell significantly during the five years without a contract, a decline that is only beginning to turn around.

And the lack of union protection has cost graduate students dearly. TA salaries have plummetted (relative to inflation) dramatically over the last five years, to the point where UM TA salaries are among the very lowest in the Big Ten. The situation is so serious that even UM President Harold Shapiro admits that the University's graduate employees are underpaid, although he does nothing about the problem.

Graduate employees now carry over 30% of the teaching load at the University of Michigan, yet are barely recompensed for their labor. The University spends and insignificant portion of its budget on salaries to graduate employees, less than 3%. The average graduate employee makes less that \$5,000 for a two-term (Fall-Winter) eight-month appointment, and has to pay a kickback to the University in the form of tuition on top of this.

It was conditions like these that led to the GEO's organization several years ago. In the intervening years, salaries have continued to drop (relative to inflation) every year. The one exception was during the 1975-76 academic year, when graduate employees' salaries were set by collective bargaining, and GEO had a contract.

The University has demonstrated, time and time again, its committment to union-busting as one of its weapons in driving down the living standards of its employees. On various occassions, the University has driven workers out on strike. And GEO is aware of the fact that only through determined organizing and militant unionism can graduate employees hope to get a decent contract, decent working conditions, and a living wage.

continued from page 1

Anti-Reagan Protests in San Diego

demonstration of security power in response to dubious claims of a Lybian assasination threat were accentuated by an equally strange array of demonstrators. The 150 to 200 protestors of Bush came from a variety of San Diego groups; disabled, elderly, labor, pacifist, environmental, Latin American and political activists mobilized by the Peace and Justice Coalition of San Diego County who hardly deserved the M-16's that were pointed at them. They protested U.S. involvement in El Salvador and the general American military buildup, as well as Reagan's cuts in social programs and a domestic economy of .14% inflation and 9% unemployment. The supporters of the vice president were Vietnamese and Cuban nationalists, many of them refugees of America's blunders of empire.

In contrast to the diversity of protestors, who arrived by shuttles or their own cars, the supporters were extremely well organized. The Vietnamese nationalists, for instance, arrived in their own bus emblazoned with their symbols. The Vietnamese themselves were dressed in blackshirts. In all, and despite the viceral anticommunist passions expressed by the supporters, it was hard not to see them, in the context of the security around Bush, as the government's first line of defense against an enraged citizenry. No doubt many of the people in the ranks of Bush's supporters had personally experienced injustice at the hands of their former governments. But it was hard to sympathize with, say, Cuban refugees dressed in commando uniforms little different from the uniforms of some of the SWAT police around the demonstration, who take as their name

ALPHA-65, an organization known on the east coast for its anti-Castro terrorism. That the United States government condones the work of Cuban and Nicaraguan terrorists who take refuge in this country, while denying entrance to liberal and leftist Haitian, El Salvadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran and Chilean refugees was a fact subtly underscored by Friday's demonstration.

In all, perhaps the most symbolic and poignant point of the lunch time picket came when the four people in wheelchairs were escorted through the ranks of Bush's supporters to their cars. They had come to protest Reagan's attacks on domestic social programs, and the crowd of Cuban and Vietnamese people chanted "Down with Communism" as they passed. Bush's militaristic supporters, anti-communist by personal experience and newly arrived in what they see as the land of unlimited opportunity, heckled people militarized "garrison state" precious little opportunity exists.

World Peace March

The Nuclear Free Pacific Route of the World Peace March began in San Diego on the 30 of December with a potluck dinner held at St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Over 200 people attended the dinner to greet the four Buddhist Monks marching the route, which was sponsored by the Peace and Justice Coalition of San Diego County and widely co-sponsored by ecumenical religious and progressive community groups. The march itself began on January 1 at 11 p.m. at the Naval Supply Center downtown. Some 75 people joined the Monks in beginning their march to Seattle, Washington. The whole World Peace March is to focus attention on the United Nations special session on disarmament, Disarmament II, to be held in May.

by Kyr Dylan

ASUCSD Lecture Notes Typed Organized Concise

Winter Courses Available

Notes Taken by Notetakers who have had the course before

Lecture Notes for the entire quarter for only \$7:00

Notes will be distributed weekly in sets of three lectures. Purchase of membership card(s) will be available at the AS Office, starting Jan. 4 1982.

For more information call 452-4450 or come by the AS Office in the Student Center

The Office of Disabled Students are provided based upon availability The Office of Disabled Students from 8 00 are not be reserved by disabled students from 8 00 are not 40 per or one campus transportation needs Prior notification to the Office of Disabled Students from 8 00 are not 40 per prior notification to the Office of Disabled students from 8 00 are not 40 per prior notification to the Office of Disabled Students Prior notification to the Office of Disabled Students Prior notification to the Office of Disabled Students Services is required by Triusday at 12 00 noon in order to schedule priority transportation service for the following Monday through Friday On-call transportation will be provided based upon availability (714) 452-4382 (714) 452-2494 (TTV)

UCSD Students Affected By Financial Aid Mishandling was given with little or no warning and

was not unlike bringing the system to a "shreiking halt." "It was like somebody waking up and finding out that they have overslept." Staff members claim that Rutter showed fiscal irresponsibility in not being able to monitor the periodic computer print outs. The new indicator has learned from another source that Rutter spent a considerable amount of time while on the university payroll "politicking" for the position of President of the California Association of Financial Aid Administrators during the 1980-81 academic year-time that could have been spent monitoring the finances. Following this, Rutter was successful in his bid for President of the Western State Financial Aid Administrators (WSFAA). Needless to say, this position could mean even further time away from UCSD for

The instances of administrators utilizing student and/or tax dollars for personal "politicking" is not new to UCSD, nor is this an isolated incident; it is important for students and others to come forward and confront such cases. Only through such action can elements that are unresponsive to student needs be removed so that this institution can be transformed to serve the real needs of students and the community.

In another action, which according to staff people took further time away from serving students and which had a demoralizing effect on the Financial Aid Office, was a structure re-organization plan proposed and implemented by Rutter in October 1981. The new proposal replaced the model that was in existence for the past three years. It was designed to give the Director more control of day to day operations in the Financial Aid Office. In the previous model the Director's principle duties were budget control and management.

A significant element to the \$200 cuts across the board is the timing of the action. It took the Financial Aid Office almost an entire quarter—and nearly six months into the fiscal year-in order to take action to compensate for the overcommitment (noticed in August) and the deficit. Furthermore, no attempt was made to inform students until the December memo was sent informing them of the cuts; subsequent to the investigation made by the A.S. Student Advocate Program, Rutter decided to inform students through ads appearing in the UCSD Guardian and new indicator. In the ad, Rutter lists ten major factors affecting financial aid; the \$240,000 budget deficit from last year was listed as no. 10.

In order to provide an analysis and explanation based on the information we have uncovered, the 10 major factors listed in the ad, shall be dealt with seperately:

1. Inflation—Inflation is surely an important factor in receiving financial aid. However inflation has afflicted our economy for many years and therefore it is not unreasonable to expect a person designated as the Director of Student Financial Services to consider the effects of inflation in budget requests. allocations, and projections

2. Funding Level—Of the 700 students overenrolled for the '81-'82 academic year, Rutter did not know what percent

of the 700 students were indeed eligible for financial aid.

3. Funding Level-With the Reagan Administration's plans to ask for more cuts in federal education programs, the effect is not isolated to UCSD.

4. Pell (BEOG) Grant Cuts-The Pell Grant reduction was pro-rated, therefore the \$160 cited in the ad is the maximum, and not every student receives the maximum financial aid.

5. Late Recruitment-In late November, Rutter informed the A.S. President and Commisioner of Student Welfare that "the well was dry...I can't do anything about it." When asked about late applicants and incoming students in Winter quarter Rutter replied, "The world should be more perfect." If late recruitment students cannot receive funds because they have been exhausted, then how can late recruitment students be a factor in receiving financial aid?

6. Increased Fees-The ad states that the "University increased it's fees" by \$75 per quarter-lumping all fees together and not specifying which fee. Specifically, the increase was in the Educational Fees. This increase is covered by a "non-cash" account, i.e. students do not receive a check to cover this increase - rather a "credit" granted to students will cover the increase. The increase in Education Fees was not unexpected in that the increase was known as early as last June.

7. New Regulations-The Reagan Administration has indeed implemented more restrictive requirements on the Guaranteed Student Loans. However, these requirements went into effect after SFS found that they were overcommitted in funds.

8. Timing-Increased student enrollment, rising student costs, higher

fees are all items that can be anticipated using projection charts, etc. In addition, over the last several years there has been a steady increase in students cost and fees. So what is the reason to assume that trend will be any different this year?

9. Computer System Failures-While the computer system, which also serves other UC Campuses, may be outdated, it is unfortunate that the Director of Student Financial Services tries to use this to convey a greater level of inefficiencies that actually exist.

10. Negative Fund Balance-It is true that the \$240,000 deficit in the 81-82 reduced the funds available for 82-83. That's exactly the problem, although Rutter has different reasons for the current situation. Rutter claims that the negative carry forward was due to medical Health Insurance payments and a reduction in the Student Affirmative Action Grants. Health Insurance payments have traditionally been included in the Financial Aid package prior to being discontinued beginning this year. Therefore this is not an unexpected reason for the deficit. The reduction in the Affirmative Action Grants impacts only on that particular account, and not on the general financial aid accounts. Possibilities of mismanagement and/or oversights are conveniently ignored.

Once again we see a student service being mishandled while people delegated to oversee such services, in this case, Joe Watson, continue to ignore or downplay their importance and impact on students. The Administration has been shown to only act in its own interests; thus, without massive student outcry students cannot hope to gain some control of services that impact

-Shirley Lowe

Paid Advertisement

UCSD financial aid will be more difficult during the 1981-82 and 1982-83 academic year than it has been in previous years. I am issuing this information to inform students and staff of the complex and changing conditions

The following major factors are effecting financial aid:

From: Tom Rutter-Director, Student Financial Services

- 1. Inflation Individual student costs are rising at a rapid rate, adding \$600 to \$1000 per year to each student's budget which requires \$2.8 million in additional funds each year to keep pace with
- 2. Overenrollment UCSD overenrolled by 700 plus students for 1981-1982 without receiving a corresponding increase in financial aid funds for those students who are eligible for support.
- Funding Level The campus based Federal, State and University programs are funded at a level equal to prior years which fails to meet the increased costs.
- 4. Pell (BEOG) Grant Cuts- The Federal government reduced the Pell Grant for each student by approximately \$160 in 1981-82 which equals \$288,00 Pell Grant fund loss to UCSD students.
- 5. Late Recruitment Successful efforts to recruit students to UCSD resulted in late applications and heavy demands on financial
- 6. Increased Fees The University increased its fees by \$75 per quarter, effective Winter quarter 1982.
- 7. New Regulations Recent new federal regulations limit eligibility for Guaranteed Student Loans to students from families with an adjusted gross income under \$30,000 or who are determined "needy" by the Student Financial Services Office review.
- 8. Timing Program cuts, increased enrollment, rising student costs, and higher fees were all determined well after the 1981-82 award cycle was under way.
- 9. Computer System Failure UCSD financial aid is processed at U.C. Berkeley on an outdated system which is extremely slow, inefficient, and unreliable. This system does not allow for timely processing or updating of awards or finincial expenditures.
- 10. Negative Funds Balances The negative carry forward from 1980-81 in the University student aid program reduced available funds for 1981-82. This negative carry forward was generated by major medical Health Insurance payments for UCSD students and a reduction in student Affirmative Action Grants from the University's systemwide administration.

1981-82

During the 1981-82 year, it was necessary to increase the financial aid fees by \$150 and reduce the financial aid cash payment by \$200 per student. Though this reduction equals less than \$25 per month over the 9 month academic year, it will have a definite impact on students who were struggling to get through the year in already limited funding and modest student budgets. In addition, there will be a \$25 one-time fee increase Spring quarter which will not be funded by the Student Financial Services Office; all students will have to pay this fee themselves.

The decision to reduce each students award by \$200 rather than give zero support to the hundreds of students whose applications were on time, but were completed during the last month of the application period, was a difficult but equitable decision. This technique allowed this last group of students to share equally in the available funds. Because this situation was anticipated, students were informed of the possibility of award reductions when they applied for and received their financial aid for 1981-82.

1982-83

The 1982-83 award cycle will be altered to a greater degree than 1981-82. Each student's package will include a \$1000 increase in the minimum expected student contribution over the amount previously expected. (The 1982-83 student contribution will be \$1700 for first year dependent students, \$1900 for continuing students, and \$2300 for independent students and for graduate students). This expected student contribution, though not directly funded by the Student Financial Services Office, can be met in a variety of ways: summer savings, academic employment, or Guaranteed Student Loan. By increasing the expected student contribution for 1982-83, we will be able to continue to award an equitable and complete package of available aid funds to all on-time applicants. Also, to be able to perform a more accurate assessment of each student's family's ability to contribute to the student's educational expenses, all 1982-83 dependent applicants under 30 years of age will be required to submit a copy of their parents' 1981 federal Income Tax Form 1040. Details of this requirement will be included with the applicaion

Beginning in February the Student Finincial Aid Services will be sending a newsletter to all UCSD students. This newsletter will keep students informed of current development in the changing finincial aid picture and will remind students of 1982-83 finincial aid deadlines.

The following items are of utmost importance to all students who require financial support in some measure to attend UCSD:

1. Carefully read all application instructions and complete forms accurately and legibly.

- 2. Meet all deadlines and retain copies of all forms submitted: Cal Grant New Applicants: February 10,1982 UCSD SAAC Priority Filing: February 10, 1982 UCSD Scholarship: February 10, 1982 Cal Grant Renewal Applicants: March 26, 1982 UCSD Federal Form 1040 Submission: April 15, 1982 UCSD Final File Completion: July 1, 1982 (Entering and Continuing Students)
- 3. Inform your parents of the necessity to rely on them for additional
- 4. Plan on saving as much towards your 1982-83 educational expenses as possible before school starts.
- 5. Locate a job for the summer and/or academic year.
- 6. Complete the application for a California Guaranteed Student Loan (GSL) during the summer if you wish to use this program to meet all or part of your expected student contribution.

Prosecution pending

The Draft and Prosecution of Non-Registrants

The following is another installment in our regular series on Registration and the Draft, provided by the National Lawyers Guild's Military Law Task Force:

This article is intended for resisters and for attorneys and counselors who have no experience with federal criminal prosecution. It is neither a how-to-do-it guide now an exhaustive treatment on trial techniques or the niceties of the MSSA. It merely addresses, in a superficial way, some of the questions being asked by young men who have refused to register or who are contemplating such refusal.

While there are a number of possible options under the Military Selective Service Act (MSSA), and all are felonies, the one people are most concerned about right now is failure to register. The MSSA is found in Title 28, US Code, section 451, et seq., and the definitions of the offenses are found in section 462, which provides for a maximum sentence upon conviction of five years in prison or a \$10,000 fine, or

At the time of this writing (December 1981) the government is making elaborate efforts to induce young men to register. Persons suspected of failure to register are being sent letters by Selective Service and the U.S. Department of Justice, threatening prosecution or warning of its possibility, and offering a further opportunity to comply with the law by registering. (Actual prosecutions are being held in obeyance pending a Whitehouse decision on whether to continue the registration program at all).

continued from page 6 allies that have been betrayed by the

Carter administration." (Klansman, April, 1981, pp. 1 and 6)

KLAN...

On the domestic front, busing to achieve racial equality in public schools has been opposed by the Klan. The Reagan administration's anti-busing stand was reported by the Klan: "Echoing statements Imperial Wizard Bill Wilkinson has been making for years, Attorney General William French Smith said mandatory busing and minority hiring quotas have 'divided our people and retarded society' as much as the segregation they were intended to remedy." (Klansman, June, 1981, p. 5)

Affirmative Action is also opposed by the Klan, William French Smith has been much quoted by the Klan on this issue. "We have come perilously close in recent years to fostering discrimination by establishing racial quotas' for hiring minorities 'While well-intentioned, quotas invariably have the practical effect of placing inflexible restraints on the opportunities afforded to one race in an effort to remedy past discrimination against another." (Klansman, June, 1981, p. 5) Similarly, the Klan's position on affirmative action is clearly spelled out in its basic statement of purpose: "Our people (whites) suffer from discrimination in the awarding of employment, promotions, scholarships, and college entrances." (Crusader, January, 1981, p. 11)

Because the Klan wishes to maintain a white numerical majority in America, immigration is strongly opposed. Again, the Klan's statement of purpose best explains their position: "We believe that the uniqueness, existence, and freedoms of White Americans are threatened by overwhelmingly high non-White birth rates and non-White immigration Immigration must cease and welfare become wedded to birth control."

In the event that prosecutions begin, however, this is what you can expect:

First of all, you may or may not be notified in advance, by letter or otherwise. If you are, you should immediately seek experienced advice. If you do not receive advance notice, then probably your first knowledge of the actual prosecutions will come when officers appear to arrest you.

If you are given advance notice, you

should seek representation by an attorney. He or she can often arrange for your voluntary appearance in court and vour release with a minimum of fuss. If you are arrested, you should also get an attorney immediately. You will probably be brought into the US magistrate's court on the next day after arrest. There you will be advised of the charges, and the conditions of your release will be set by the magistrate. In either event, whether you are arrested or appear voluntarily, your first appearance will probably be in a magistrate's court. If you are arrested at a place distant from the federal court there may be a delay of an extra day or two before you see the magistrate.

"Bail" can vary all the way from a "personal recogniznance", which is merely a written promise to appear, up to a corporate surety bond or cash bail. Here again, professional representation is important. The magistrate will be influenced by you background -- family , occupation, ties to the community, lack of prior criminal record. It is wise to have family and other supporters present at the hearing.

A federal felony prosecution can start in several ways. The most likely are

William French Smith is quoted heavily from, again, in a speech promising to revamp the system under which illegal aliens are deported. Smith said: "We have lost control of not only the number, but also the type of persons who enter the country." And at the end of the same article a Klan editorial statement says "The fact that the Reagan Administration plans to speed up the process of deporting illegal aliens is welcome news." (Klansman, September 1981, p. 7)

In the first year of Reagan's term, he received his best exposure on his opposition to the extension of the Voting Rights Act of 1965. Although Reagan said only that he could not support the act in its present form, the Klan approved of the statement. According the the Klan, "The Voting Rights Act of 1965 is probably the most discriminatory piece of legislation issued against the Southern states since a radical congress passed the infamous Ku-Klux Act in 1871..." (Klansman, July, 1981, pp. 1

Bill Wilkinson wrote an editorial on the Voting Rights Act. He says, "I agree wholeheartedly with those who hold the voting rights unconstitutional because it singles out a select group of citizens for special treatment." (Klansman, July, 1981, p. 2) According to the Klan, Reagan opposed the Voting Rights Act for the same reason. "Reagan told convention delegates he does not favor the act because he would like voting rights to apply to all states, not just those with backgrounds of discrimination."

A year after the Klan's original endorsement of Reagan, Bill Wilkinson had time to assess the new president. Wilkinson stated that Reagan's first priorities were rightly the economy and national defense. Yet, Wilkinson had become a bit impatient with Reagan. The 'Imperial Wizard' wrote:

"President Reagan has begun to address the lesser issues, but so far he has not taken any strong stand

by the filing of a complaintor the return of an indictment

A complaint is filed in the magistrate's court, charging the offense. It usually contains, either in the same document or as an attachment, an affidavit of a law enforcement officer designed to show probable cause for the issuance of an arrest warrant ("....particularly describe...the persons or things to be seized..." Fourth Amendment). Whether you are arrested or appear voluntarily, a date will be set for a preliminary hearing. In all probability, there will not be any preliminary hearing. The US Attorney will instead present evidence to the federal grand jury which will return an indictment-this will supercede the complaint -- and the premliminary hearing will go off calender.

The other way a felony prosecution is started is by indictment in the first instance. Here the US Attorney goes directly to the grand jury, and an indictment is returned, charging the are discussed elsewhere. offenses.

Once you have been released on bail or your "personal recognizance", things will move rather rapidly. A date will be set for hearing defense motions, which are discussed in other articles. The atmosphere in a federal courtroom is usually much more formal than in a state court. Courtrooms are usually much larger, counsel are required to stand at the lectern, and the whole thing is scarier. Federal judges are often sticklers for exact observance of the rules, including local rules, and are often intolerant of ignorance by counsel. Therefore, counsel should at the very earliest opportunity, obtain a set of the local rules of the District and of the particular division or branch, if applicable, read them and follow them exactly. This is not as easy as it may sound. In some districts, the local rules are so confusing that they are almost impossible to decipher.

Matters of legal defenses, motion practice and trial tactics and techniques



ADVISORS IN AFRICA!

Racist Student Newspaper Editor Suspended

ANN ARBOR, MI-After two weeks of turmoil over racist material published in the Wayne State campus newspaper, the South End, the capus' Student Newspaper Publications Boardmeeting behind closed doors while 60 black and white students and auto workers from several Detroit-area plants rallied in the hallway-continued the suspension of South End editor-in-chief E. Dale Lee, and decided to make their final decision after classes let out last month (details about that decision are not vet available).

E. Dale Lee, South Endeditor, asserts that racial discrimination "is more fallacy than fact," wears an FBI T-shirt. and decorates his office with FBI paraphenalia from mugs to a FBI target with authentic bullet holes. Lee claims that reports of dissent against him have been exaggerated, and is concerned about the possibility of action being taken against him. "I think that finally take the heat and whimped out on us," he told the Michigan Daily. "I really think they're going to fire me... This could damage my career."

to stop the federal judges and the Justice Department's assault on public schools. Judges are still ordering massive shakeups in school systems to force integration upon Americans against their will.

"What I am really trying to say is that the millions of people who elected President Reagan did so not just for the budget or for National Defense. Race and culture are the most important issues in America today, and if the President wants to continue receiving the support of Americans he must address those issues soon. Blacks did not vote for President Reagan... whites did! The mandate

The Committee to Oust Racist Editor Lee-one of two groups organizing opposition to him-is not impressed by such arguments, however, charging that "a nest of racist provocateurs has taken over the official student newspaper of WSU... Wayne State is becoming a breeding ground for the Klan. This is intolerable.

Last year's South End editor-in-chief was handed a ten-day suspension because of similar charges, and ultimately resigned. That editor had written an editorial cheering the acquittal of the KKK/Nazi killers in Greensboro, North Carolina.

The Board originally suspended Lee for five days, following two rallies organized by student groups, one of which drew about 100 people. These actions were prompted by a cartoon published in the South End depicting five stereotyped black players dribbling basketballs around a white-sheeted, club-wielding KKKer, an interview with crossburning and 'failed' to mention that the KKKer had served six years in prison for firebombing school buses in Pontiac, Michigan, and other racist material.

is ours! Please Mr. President, don't let us down." (Klansman, August, 1981, p. 2)

So, after a hopeful beginning and some positive (as perceived by the Klan) actions on the part of Reagan, the Klan now feels somewhat let down by him. The various reservations the Klan had in supporting the new president seem (to the Klan) to have been justified by Reagan's failure to change the government in the 'desired' manner. Wilkinson's reservations in supporting Reagan have been justified. Reagan is not the White-robed Knight the Klan had hope for. Reagan is the politician Wilkinson warned against.

-Casey Springer, Southern States

bureau

POLAND: AT THE CROSSROADS

NIC Note: The following article is reprinted, in condensed form, from Fifth Estate. Although the article was written before martial law was imposed in Poland, its analysis remains sound.

Now more than ever, in our view, as thousands of union militants have been arrested, all progressive forces should increase the critical support they have extended to Solidarity since the 10million member union was formed in August 1980. Both the Soviet Union and the U.S. should keep their hands off Poland, and allow the Polish people to resolve the problems they confront by themselves.

The problems facing Poland are extremely complicated, and neither Solidarity nor the Polish United Workers Party (PUWP) has yet to offer real solutions. Military rule is not the answer. Rather, it merely complicates the problem and paves the way for an even more reactionary 'solution.

The PUWP's historic footdragging on implementing genuine socialism, its utter mismanagement of the economy. its crushing debt to the West, its system of class distinctions benefitting the party and state hierarchy, its encouragement of private enterprise and refusal to minimize bureaucracy—these are the causes of the Polish crisis. They are not going to be eliminated by the jackboots of the Polish army.

Solidarity represents an effort by the working class to exercise power in its own interests, and as such is inherently progressive (although it does suffer from certain contradictions). The New Indicator Collective extends critical

support to Solidarity, as we support all those who seek to take control of their

Time is running out for Communist Party leader Gen. Wojcieck Jaruzelski because of the increasing disintegration of what remains of the ruling order's ability to govern. The government's administrative and repressive mechanisms are in shambles—the party itself and the police near collapse, and the official trade unions completely collapsed.

It is only the threat of invasion by the Soviet Union and other Eastern Bloc countries which allow the Warsaw bureaucracy to remain in power. It represented in the official Solidarity organization.

"Official" must be stressed, because an autonomous workers' movement still exists and is active everywhere in Poland no matter how vainly the union bureaucracy tries to center all power and attention on its pronouncements, its congresses and its personalities. The current enthusiastic strike wave has brought workers throughout the country, who nominally call themselves Solidarity, increasingly into confrontation with their "leaders." Since Solidarity formed itself out of the presidium of the Interfactory Committee (MKS), which coordinated the August 1980 general strike, its main role has been to stop and prevent strikes and to consolidate all power in the hands of the central organization, breaking the mass democratic nature of the inter-factory committees.

Echoing the Polish Parliament's desparate plea to end the strikes, the national Solidarity leadership called upon its locals to cease their wildcats, threatening to enforce disciplinary measures on rebellious affiliates. The quickly consolidating union bureaucracy is moving to quell local



would be difficult to find other examples in history of a ruling order so devoid of social support from any sector of society.

So the situation is on a cusp, with the prospect of workers' revolution on one side and a Russian invasion on the other, if the two power brokers cannot quickly gome to an accomodation. The crossroad Poland finds itself on today is not an easy one-life as it was before the current movement began will not be returned to, and the road to authentic revolution has barrier after barrier erected upon it-nationalism, religion, and the trade union mystification

militancy and initiative, the very features which created the movement, and to install themselves as representatives of

On the face of it, the direct challenge from the union for authority over the production process is what gives it its most radical posture. (Solidarity has demanded a program of selfmanagement or co-determination with the Communist Party, particularly in the selection and dismissal of factory directors.) It is clear at this juncture that the state is no longer able to command the obedience of the workers

Prison activist killed by the State

Harp Carl

Carl Harp, a revolutionary anarchist prisoner, was murdered in his cell at the Washington State Penitentiary September 5th. Three weeks previously, Harp was warned that a contract was out on his life by a member of a prison gang that refused the contract offered by their dope supplier-the prison guards. Another guard told Harp of the plot as

Harp made moves to protect himself; distributing an open letter exposing the contract and checking into protective custody for a week. Harp was found dead, his wrists slashed, hanging from a TV cable tied to a clothes hook. Prison officials were prompt to label Harp's death a "suicide '

The prison's version of Harp's death rests on a "suicide note" which guards contend they found in his cell and which says "I did it myself, so blame no one else for any reason at all." The note is an obvious forgery, not written in Harp's handwriting and signed with an uncharacteristic signature.

Those who knew Carl Harp well insist he was murdered. The State claimed suicide, and an inquest was held on October 14, 1981. Two prisoners testified under oath at the inquest. John Bosch, a close comrade of Harp's, insisted that Carl was murdered by the State for his political activity. He also talked about a hit squad from the guards, and his last communications with Harp which indicated anything but suicide. Willy Butler, a prisoner in the cell next door, noted that the tier was so noisy that he would have been unable to hear anyone enter the cell and murder

Murdered

The pathologist at the inquest was unable to identify Harp from the photographs, and said the only woulds he found were injuries to the wrists and throat. He didn't produce toxology reports to determine if Carl was drugged, claiming that he hadn't received them yet. It took two days to find the razor blades that slashed Harp's wrists, hidden under the mattress and in the garbage of his cell. Though obviously a farce, the inquest declared Harp a suicide.

Harp was an obvious target for the guards. During imprisonment at Walla Walla, he became an extremely persistent, visible and vocal critic of prisons. He became an outspoken resister to authority and helped establish a prison newsletter (the Anarchist Black Dragon) and a men's anti-sexist group.

He also participated in a class-action lawsuit which was won, finding the state prison unconstitutional because of being "cruel and unusual punishment." In 1979. Harp and two others took prison officials hostage for 12 hours to publicize the disgusting conditions at Walla Walla. Two months later a prison uprising occurred and, in its aftermath, guards raped Harp with a nightstick.

It is important not only to recognize the special circumstances of Harp's death, but also to understand and link these to the generalized conditions of abuse and terror that all prisoners are ultimately subjected to-and to actively

Where others have fallen in despair, cynicism, or become inactive, we cannot. Our fate is found with those who are behind bars in a very real, a very personal way.

in Cell

Most immediately what we can do is to pressure officials for a complete, thorough and public investigation of the conditions surrounding Harp's death and to refuse to accept anything that smacks of a whitewash.

At the same time we cannot ignore the very conditions which led to Harp's death. What is really needed is for yet more people to take up the concerns of prisoners, individually and collectively, and their just needs. Whatever the exact level of support we can provide, such an involvement is the best, most meaningful response to Carl's death. It is the only chance for those behind bars to escape the fate of Carl Harp, or to ever do anything other than "dead-time."

Expressions of concern about Harp's death, the ensuing investigation and the conditions at Walla Walla State Prison can be directed to Amos Reed, Director/Washington State Dept. of Corrections/Capital Center Building 01ympia, WA 98504.

For further information regarding Harp or other prisoner support work, you can contact WACAP (Wash. Coalition Against Prisons)/P.O. Box 22272/ Seattle, WA 98122, or Solidarity Committee C.P.2, Succ. La Cite/Montreal, Quebec/Canada H2W



Workers' councils of an authentic nature, created from below by shop floor democracy, are already in place and being organized daily throughout the country as a product of the constant wave of wildcat strikes and factory occupations, and have already taken a hand in administering their workplaces. However, Walesa and his crew of university professor advisors have something different in mind when they speak of self-management.

Says Walesa: "We are conscious of the fact that to find a way out of the present difficulties it will require sacrifices and self-denial on the part of every Pole, even though he bears no responsibility whatever for our economic collapse." In other words, the workers must submit to a program of austerity to repay the Western banks and put the economy back on its feet!

This identification by Solidarity with the "national interest," which is no more than the interests of capital, will act, if successful, as a brake on revolutionary developments not only in Poland, but throughout the Eastern bloc. Right at a point when all of the economies of Eastern Europe are plagued with no or low-growth situations, self-management appears on the Polish scene to rescue the bungling bureaucrats. Is it any wonder that the Western bankers, with so much at stake in the Polish debt picture, so overwhelmingly endorse Solidarity and its program?

At this point the Polish workers' struggle stands at a crossroads-if the current trajectory of autonomous, selforganized activity cannot be halted by Solidarity's ideological subterfuge or by military suppression, revolution stands poised on the horizon, not only for Poland, but for all of Eastern Europe and perhaps the Soviet Union itself.

While the Soviet Union naturally opposes this course, it is doing everything possible to avoid the necessity of direct intervention, knowing the consequences would bring about a period of prolonged chaos to its Bloc and a disruption of its growing financial connections with the West. For its part, the West opposed the prospects of revolution as well, knowing that such a prospect would mean huge losses in erms of Polands \$30 billion debt and instability in the rest of Eastern Europe in terms of investment possibilities. Also, the appearance of an authentically bloc would destroy the capacity to characterize the East as bent on war and domination of the West, the cornerstone of U.S. military and foreign policy.

What is at stake in Poland is of tremendous consequence, for it is here that the greatest potential for revolution presents itself. If the Polish working class allows the Solidarity bureaucracy to represent it to the state and capital, if they strike only when told, if they willingly work hard for the Polish debt, if they submit to the authority of leaders, they will only go down a road we know so well. The opposite path is uncharted and untraveled in the modern epoch, but it is the only one which holds promise of a new world.

Those interested in obtaining the original article, from which this was excerpted, can send 75e to Fifth Estate, 4403 Secon Ave.. Detroit M1 48201, and request Vol. 15, No. 6. Subscriptions to Fifth Estate are available for \$4 per year.

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Repressive Code in Congress

"similar means" a federal crime. Political activity at any federal government function—a court hearing, Congressional activity, regulatory agency meeting, etc.-could be penalized (Sec. 1334). Sentence Fines: 30 days-

The Anti-Riot Act

S. 1630 reenacts the infamous "Rap Brown Act" of 1968, sponsored by Sen. Strom Thurmond and passed by Congress after the ghetto uprisings which followed the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr. While increasing the size of a "riot" from three persons to 10, S. 1630 leaves intact provisions which were used to prosecute peace activists, Viet Nam war veterans, and Native Americans. Special provisions enacted in 1968 to prevent prosecutions in labor disputes have been deleted form S. 1630 by Kennedy and Thurmond. S. 1630 further expands the law by making it applicable to people "engaged" in a riot, even if they didn't know that the rally, meeting, or demonstration in which they participated was considered a "riot" by law enforcement officers (Sec. 1831-34). Sentences/Fines: up to 3 years, \$250,000

Conspiracy and Attempt

The planning and discussion of certain activities could become criminal through the Conspiracy offense and a new general Attempt crime. While this may be necessary in cases of violent crimes, such preliminary actions should not be criminalized when they apply to political rights protected by the First Amendment, Conspiracy, especially, which, in S. 1630, is at least as broad as in current law, would make criminal the planning of a demonstration or rally that could become a disruption of a

government function or a proceeding or could influence the judiciary, even if the demonstration or rally never occurs (Sec. 1001, 1002). Sentences/Fines: dependent upon the "crime" being planned.

Anti-Nuclear Activities

S. 1630 targets anti-nuclear activist and utilities reformers for special investigation and prosecution. Any property damage that takes place at a nuclear facility or any energyproduction or distribution facility could become a new federal crime. The facility need not even be completed or operational. The inchoate crimes of Conspiracy, Attempt, and Solicitation (which criminalized "persuading" another to commit a crime) would apply to this offense. That means that the planning or organizing of anti-nuclear demonstrations which result in violence or damage to property become federal crimes (Sec. 1702). Sentences/Fines: up to 6 years-\$250,000 for individuals, \$1,000,000 for organizations.

Protecting New Sources

The confidentiality of new sources is vital to a free press. Under S. 1630, as under current law, reporters could be accused of "hindering law enforcement" if they refuse to identify sources (Sec. 1311) or of "defrauding the government" if they disclose government information secretly leaked to them and they had a purpose, in addition to or other than informing the public, such as revealing corruption or influencing government policies. (Sec. 1301). Sentences/Fines: up to 6 years—\$250,000.

Obscenity

Under a substantially broad concept of obscenity, any dissemination of obscene material could become a felony. Simply lending a friend or neighbor a magazine or book judged to be obscene could result in a two-year prison term.

Government Appeal of Sentences

Under current law, the Federal govenment can appeal sentences only in cases involving defendents classified as dangerous special offenders." Under S. 1630, it will be authorized to appeal virtually any sentence it deems too

Illegal Evidence

S. 1630 incorporates present laws designed to make "voluntary" confessions admissible even if obtained by secret police interrogation in the absence of counsel and warnings prescribed by the Miranda case. It also makes admissible eyewitness testimony regardlesss of prior police irregularities in suggesting identification (Sec. 3713-3714).



S. 1630 continues the present practice of forcing witnesses to testify before a grand jury, court, or Congressional committee even when those witnesses have claimed their Fifth Amendment right against self-incrimination. It allows the government to imprison witnesses who refuse to exchange their Fifth

Amendment right to remain silent for this "grant" of partial immunity from prosecution (Sec. 3121-3125).

Sentencing

S. 1630 would replace the present Federal practice of indeterminate sentencing with a determinate system under which defendants would receive prison sentences of fixed length. The new system would eliminate parole and sharply limit the earning of "good time" (that is, early release credits. In 1978, the House Criminal Justice Subcommittee estimated that such an approach would result in a 63% to 93% increase in the Federal prison population. The new system could push the United States past South Africa and the Soviet Union as the industrialized nation with the greatest per capita rate of incarceration.

Preventive Detention

S. 1630 gives judges broad new discretion to deny bail and to imprison persons accused of crimes before they have been tried. A judge may place conditions on persons, including a condition of incarceration, and may imprison those who violate any condition without trial or finding of guilt. This undermines a fundamental principle of our system of justice: that a person is innocent until proven guilty (Sec. 3502).

Wiretapping

S. 1630 reaffirms the 1968 law, which permits wiretapping to investigate certain crimes. As does current law, S. 1630 requires telephone companies and landlords to cooperate "forthwith" and "unobtrusively" with govern ent wiretappers and provides for compensation for such cooperation (Sec. 3101-3109).

From National Committee A inist Repressive Legislation and the

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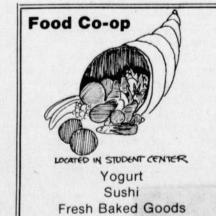
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Long Stories In Short

Mother Hired Kidnappers

Marita Riethmiller hired "deprogrammers" to kidnap her 20-year-old daughter, Stephanie, to stop her from allegedly being a lesbian. Charges of abduction, kidnapping and sexual battery have been brought against the "deprogrammers" involved.

On October 8, Stephanie Riethmiller was abducted from the street near the apartment she shares with Patricia Thieman. Mrs. Riethmiller paid \$8,000 to change her daughter's lifestyle. The "deprogrammers" and Mrs. Riethmiller took Stephanie to Leesburg, Alabama. Famous "deprogrammers" Ted Patrick, James Roe and Naomi Faye Kelley are charged with sexually assaulting Stephanie six times during the six days that they held her captive. There are some reports that Patrick was was not present at the times of the sexual assaults.

The prosecuter, Simon Leys, is sympathetic to the religious right and hostile to lesbians and gays.

Stephanie's father, William Riethmiller, who had been involved with the initial arrangements for the kidnapping, turned state's witness. After the police had brought Riethmiller to Cincinnati, they returned her to her parent's home. After she left for her apartment, her father taped an appeal to her through a local television station, asking her to seek professional help.

off our backs



what she wants/cpf

Blood Money

Good news. Now there are two new ways to get rich quick and add to the violence in society at the same time. Killing two birds with one stone...The hot new investment items seem to be knives and guns. Knife craftsmen have seven year backlogs of orders and the fanciest ones go for \$100,000 apiece. Luger handguns are a growing collector's item that are "more liquid than gold or diamonds or real estate." Investment Rarities, Inc. is advertising the Nazi guns as better"performers" than gold, silver, Saudi Arabian oil and bonds. But profitable as they seem, one knife promoter says reassuringly that people "collect with their hearts rather than for money." Are those bleeding hearts?

dollars and sense

Self-Defense

Women's defence groups yesterday slammed a court's sentence on a young mum for carrying a "firearm"—an antirape spray.

Mrs. Caroline Farnejad, 28, was given a suspended jail sentence by West London magistrates.

The spray marks the attacker's face with red dye.

Miss Anne Ashby, cofounder of Chiswick Family Rescue, said: "I don't know how the police can call it a firearm. If the latest victim of the Yorkshire Ripper had one of these sprays she might have been alive today."

London Rape Crisis spokeswoman Jennifer Peck said: "They might as well classify a bunch of keys as an offensive weapon."

Southern Libertarian Messenger

Civil Rights Under Attack

Gay and Lesbian civil rights measures are meeting a mixed reception. Fiftyeight percent of the voters of Palo Alto, California rejected a measure that would have banned discrimination based on sexual orientation in employment and public services. In Austin, Texas, the Austin Citizens for Decency is promoting an anti-gay ballot measure. The proposed ordinance says, "It shall not be unlawful to deny housing on the basis of sexual preference." The anti-gay measure is a response to a proposal brought before the city council last August to add sexual orientation to the city's fair housing ordinance. Christian fundamentalists managed to see that the pro-gay measure was postponed, and then came up with the counter-measure.

However, in Wisconsin, the state assembly passed a bill prohibiting discrimination on the the basis of sexual preference in housing, employment, and public accomodations. The measure now goes to the state senate. California, Pennsylvania and Michigan have executive orders banning state discrimination based on sexual orientation, but none of these is as extensive as the Wisconsin legislation.

off our backs

The High Price of Sex

Dr. Henry Lyons, a psychiatrist who counsels students at the University of Florida, say premarital sex is a sign of mental illness and usually leads to suicide, drug and alcohol abuse, or promiscuity. Fortunately, he says, only a tiny percentage of his patients have engaged in the practice, and the number is dwindling.

the progressive

Killing's Too Good

Dr. Jeronimo Dominguez, the Right to Life party's candidate in the recent New York City mayoral campaign, said he would favor amputation as a criminal penalty. "It's more of a deterent to cut off a finger than to just kill him," he explained.

the progressive

The Answer To Your Problems

Today's world raises a lot of questions. When you see or read about the riots in Miami, sanitation worker strikes, revolutions around the world, and homosexuals marching in the streets you begin to worry about what is going on. Will it creep into your neighborhood? Will it destabilize your children? Will you die of disgust?

You don't have to worry anymore. Fundamental Answers Incorporated, has the answers to your problems. At a nominal \$50,000 a month subscription for your whole family, we will provide you with a world view that answers all your questions about life and guarantees to put a stop to any other troublesome questions from entering your mind, or your money back.

Soil of Liberty

Enterprising Public TV

There is so much excitement in the private sector these days that even public TV wants to get in on it. This fall PBS premiered a new series called "Enterprise" which looks into the nitty gritty deregulation, investment and brankruptcy. "We saw an era that was full of real cowboys and indians and it wasn't being covered," says one of the show's producers. "The business world is the only remaining area of adventure in American life."

Remember last year when the AFL—CIO thought labour history was an exciting area of American life that wasn't being covered? PBS vetoed the idea saying union funding would make the series biased. "Enterprise's" biggest unbiased funders are Dunn & Bradstreet and Merril Lynch.

dollars and sense

Shameless Mother

Last September, a young mother was nursing her baby in a department store parking lot in De Soto, Missouri, when a police officer happened to pass by and warned her that she could be cited for indecent exposure if she continued. The woman, outraged, demanded an apology and, getting none, took the matter as far as St. Louis County Counselor Thomas W. Wehrle. Wehrle agreed with the officer that if "the manner in which the nursing is accomplished exceeds the bounds of decorum as determined by local standards of decency,"then a nursing mother could be arrested.

Women are already under pressure from infant formula makers to bottle feed their babies. Legal opinions that uphold the obscenity of the functional breast will make free choice even more clusive.

Over and over, we hear the folks in government saying they wish women would go back home, put on their aprons, and act like women again. But just go ahead and try it.

the progressive

Nuclear Trade

The U.S. intends to increase its production of weapons-grade plutonium and tritium at Energy Department-owned facilities more than 70% to meet the demand for the Government's expanding nuclear weapons program. The conversion of the Richland, Washington reactor from fuel-grade to weapons grade plutonium would provide "an additional 750 kilograms per year", a Defense Department official said. About four kilograms of plutonium can make an atomic bomb.

industrial worker

Rest in Peace

Banning movies and burning pamphlets won't make the conflict over occupational health and safety disappear. In 1979 There were 43 million days of work reported lost due to occupational illnesses and injuries-an average of 170,000 people out of work each working day. Eula Bingham, the head of OSHA under Carter, estimated that as many as 100,000 workers die each year due to occupational illness.

industrial worker

