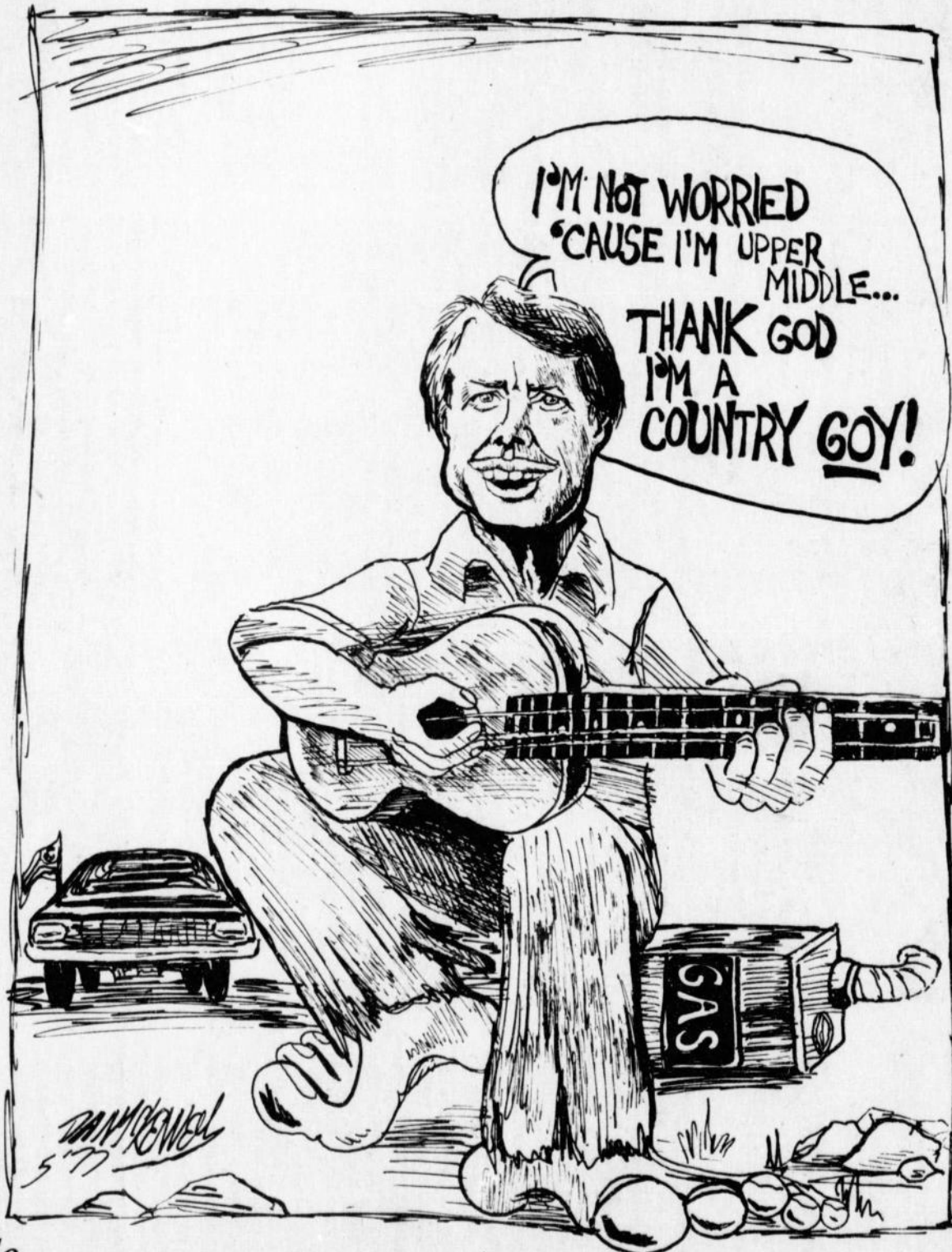


new indicator

Volume 4 Number 4

UC San Diego

November 14-27



Inside...

Jim Stronski, AFSCME President, interviewed
Trouble in Paradise: We're covering your AS
Rambling around your city
Van Morrison reviewed
Funky La Jolla

new indicator



Jim Stronski Interviewed

The following is an interview with Jim Stronski, President of Local 2068 of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME). Stronski, an Electronics Development Technician in Physics, is also President of the Council of University of California Employees (CUCE). He came to UCSD in 1968 as a graduate student in Physics and joined the staff in 1970. The interview was conducted without a tape recorder and Stronski's responses are reconstructed from our reporter's notes.

When did AFSCME first start organizing here, and how did you get involved?

The first contact took place in 1971, from Local 1695, Berkeley which had been operating since 1968. Discussions went on at a low level until Spring of '74 when CUCE was founded. In Spring of '75 the International committed some bucks for an organizing campaign in the UC system. The "Each One Reach One" campaign helped us over the 100 member mark the next year. 100 is the basic viability level to establish some permanence, etc.

What was your reaction to the victory in the Josie Foulks/Day Care grievance?

It was a quite important victory. I'm personally gratified for Josie's sake, but it is just one more victory in a long series of combats over child care. We'll be facing another by Spring at least, with regard to the Center's funding, etc. Everyone—union members, parents, students—did a good job on the case. It was almost a textbook case. We had no trouble finding witnesses, whereas people are sometimes intimidated. The University reactions were stereotyped—the rusing of the firing, their refusal to take the chances we gave them to pull back, after we made it clear we would make a major fight of it. The Committee also behaved very openmindedly; they were interested in the case and arrived at a fair decision. The whole experience would have made an ideal class for steward training.

What is the union's record on grievances?

Ninety percent of them are settled with a phone call, to the satisfaction of all parties. But this will be more difficult as the University is now requiring us to do everything through Personnel. We are



no longer permitted to call or write department heads and supervisors. This may make it tough to avoid polarizing things. As for the cases we've taken to hearings, we've had good success. One problem is that Personnel biases cases. It often kicks cases out without a hearing; we maintain the Grievance Committee should decide the case, not Personnel. Personnel coaches department heads during hearings and has a representative at the hearings to rule on interpretations of rules, and so on. The grossest case so far happened recently. After the Committee had decided in favor of the grievant, Nick Atma of Personnel told the Committee the remedy they suggested was too harsh; he also told them that they could not modify it to something more acceptable to the department, but still in favor of the grievant, even though the grievant had said, before the decision, that he would accept a lesser remedy. Atma was not in charge of interpreting policy on this case, but he came in after it was decided and reversed it. The grievant had no further chance to present his view. And Atma was also a witness in the case. Acting as both witness and manager of employee relations, he testified and then forced his own decision on the Committee. We're appealing that case to the President's office.

How would you describe AFSCME's goals at UCSD?

Well, we have lots of them. We have a basic platform of prime objectives: a decent living wage for all; a cost of living escalator; free childcare; free parking. And of course generally better and safe working conditions; freer use of vacation and sick leave; more holidays; binding arbitration of grievances. Generally, we

Continued on page three

Committee goes to Chancellor

In a move that shocked the Day Care Information Board, according to one member, Chancellor William McElroy told them last Thursday that the Day Care Center would be permitted to raise funds in the community. Prior to that time Day Care supporters had been prohibited from seeking funds in the University's name. McElroy added that "80 million dollars are trying to be raised in the community." The Committee had moved their hearings to McElroy's office to get his views.

McElroy continued to express a different view from Day Care parents, saying "I don't buy the argument that you need an educational program for 4 or 5 year olds." When asked for a source of that opinion, he mentioned Rick Whitehill, an administrator, as someone to ask about this point of view.

McElroy espoused a private, profit-making center as an alternative, because they hold down wages, paying minimum wage or 20 cents above.

The Center was charged approximately \$3000 to cover Director Josie Foulks' back pay during the time her firing was under appeal. The Board asked if this wasn't unfair considering it was the Administration which had attempted to fire her. The Chancellor said, sure, "if they (the Center) want to pay back the illegal use of funding." Reed Alpert, editor of the *Guardian*, interjected "that the auditor's report gave no indication of lost money." In fact, not even the Business Office, which fired Foulks, ever alleged lost funds. McElroy's was the first mention of such a thing, which may indicate something about his state of awareness.

At the end of the hearing, the Chancellor promised to look into helping the Day Care Center with outside funding by contacting the campus development officer. Also he promised to obtain figures on the expansion of the Day Care Center.

Anti-Semitic Jews

Trouble in Paradise

The best entertainment buys for your money can be found Wednesday evenings at 6:30. Every Wednesday in the North Conference Room a Theater of the Absurd takes place. Last Wednesday the Theater troupe (otherwise known as the ASUCSD) opened with an announcement that the Chancellor desired "to expose himself to the students" through the auspices of the ASUCSD. Right on, people should get over the inhibitions instilled in them by society. Bring him out of the closet. The program notes (agenda and minutes) mentioned last week a proposal to print AS monogrammed cigarette papers—we won't venture to guess what people will use them for.

In the second act, a debate took place over whether to fund the National Alliance Against Racism and Political Repression for a forum on undocumented workers. Despite objection from AS council persons who apparently did not want to be confronted with a verbatim record of events, students taped the debate. Bill Friedman, Commissioner of Communications, and Phil Ganeizer, Elections Commissioner, argued that the National Lawyers Guild was an anti-semitic organization, and that the \$25 allocated for the N.L.G. speaker should be deleted from the budget. Tim Barker, of the National Lawyers Guild, spoke to the Council, and challenged Friedman to support his allegation that the Guild is anti-semitic.

According to Friedman there is no difference between being anti-Zionist and anti-Semitic. Ganeizer claims to have been gathering information on the N.L.G., and states that the Guild co-sponsored a PLO speaker on campus. He claims that massive student opposition was demonstrated at that speech (10-15 people picketed), and mentioned that violence might result were an N.L.G. speaker to appear on campus. Ganeizer did admit that 60% of

the "anti-semitic" National Lawyers Guild is Jewish.

Tim Barker stated that the N.L.G. supported the rights of both the Palestinians and the Israelis. He also mentioned that the N.L.G. position on the Mid-East was not relevant to the issue of bringing a speaker on undocumented workers. During Tim Barker's speech a pro-Friedman speaker attempted to end debate, but failed. Judi Ford, 3rd College Rep. stated that she felt as if she were witnessing "a flashback to the McCarthy era," and that the Council was "treading on dangerous ground of denying funding to an organization on the basis of one speaker."

Nancy Laga, Revelle Rep., attempted to yield the floor to a student who wished to speak, but Carberry would not allow this to happen. Another student demanded the right to speak, but Carberry called a recess. After the recess Carberry opened the floor, a mere formality since the student was speaking anyway. One student speaking stated that the AS was not representative of the students, while another said that the AS was practicing politics and ignoring issues. An anti-N.L.G. speaker stated that he couldn't sleep at nights knowing that his fees were being used to support terrorist organizations. Finally, an hour and a half after debate started, the bill passed with Jim Atkins, Activity Fee Board Chair; Jonathan Miller, Third College Rep.; Bill Friedman; Phil Ganeizer; and Ken Mayer, Revelle Rep., opposed.

That pretty much finished off the AS meeting. However, it was interesting to notice that the AS voted on whether to reallocate \$13,000 of Student Center Fees, effectively denying Grad students any voice in the allocation of this mandatory fee (which they also pay). more on this weekly circus may be forthcoming, if circumstances warrant. Until then....

Our Reporter



Bookstore profits questioned

For several years students throughout the UC system have been after student-run bookstores. Student Union members at UC Santa Cruz, in 1976, demanded a book Coop, and supported a strike, and related boycott, at the privately-run bookstore there (see *new indicator* Vol. 1 no. 14 for further info. on this and the strike at UCI's bookstore). Workers at the UCSD Bookstore are upset over the management there, and many have joined AFSCME (the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees). Students at Davis are currently struggling for control of the bookstore the AS there unloaded a few years back. While the

workers inside struggle for decent working conditions the students are engaged in a struggle to gain control of these bookstores.

Here at UCSD students voted, in the Spring 1977 Referendum, in favor of student control of the Bookstore 1926-444. Although the ASUCSD shows no signs of working to gain control of the Bookstore, or establish an alternative, AS campaign platforms have consistently advocated such control. Such alternatives as the Book Coop operated at Revelle lack the resources to form a threat to the University's Bookstore monopoly. Thus, a *new indicator* staffer talked with Bookstore manager Paul Mares to get some

Continued on page five

Pathetic spectacle

Last Friday a "Whores and Pimps Dance" was held in the Outback Cafe on Warren Campus. It was sponsored by a Residence Hall, and thus approved by the Resident Dean's Office. This kind of thing is degrading to people and reinforces unfortunate societal stereotypes. Our tenacious newshounds tried to contact Resident Hall persons all week to get more information but our calls were not returned. Through these, and similar actions people illustrate the vacuousness of their lives, attempting to ridicule people they seem to secretly envy and wish to imitate. This party is just a slightly more vulgar version of an affair put on by a Provost last year in which people were to come dressed as "radicals." But more abhorrent is the attempt to make a joke of an institution that degrades and consumes women.

Elections '78:

Our long-awaited, in-depth analysis of the recent elections will appear next issue.

Letters

Boxing bikes

Has some anonymous asshole ripped off your bike recently? If so, you're in plenty of company. Ever more people find their bikes rusting and deteriorating in La Jolla's salt air. Well, some extremely concerned students who have had these experiences are trying to change the situation—by establishing an area where commuters can safely store their bicycles. Dorm students can keep theirs in their rooms, but right now commuter cyclists must keep theirs on bike racks (where they can possibly be chopped by campus police) and where (even in well-lit areas) they are stolen, vandalized or damaged by the elements.

The plan that has been overwhelmingly accepted by commuters has been **bike boxes** (lockers). You may have already seen them at State or other UC's. These lockers store bikes in a safe and weather-proof manner. Back in '75 \$3,000 was allocated for those lockers, but since then bureaucratic red tape has halted the process. We the commuting public of UCSD believe its time that bike boxes be installed. If you would like to help in any way, or especially if you want to reserve a box, talk to Mark Schulze at 286-3855 or Adrian Hoban at 481-8346.

Thanks.



Images of women

new indicator:

Your article on the violence done to women by pornography entrepreneurs was informative and a real public service. Many people think porn is just a joke, ignoring how the degradation of women can affect attitudes towards women, i.e., women's status as people rather than commodities, in men's eyes as well as their own.

You have mentioned the degradation of women in rock album covers and how this passes for "art" and "freedom of expression." Another area where this

kind of thing is rampant, and perhaps more insidious, is the area of so-called high fashion. Images of women in bondage, posed as sadists or masochists, etc., began to abound in fashion photography a few years ago.

The sickest part of this is that such images are taken to represent the "natural" expression of some inner human drive. They are much more likely inseparable from the exploitative system whose values they help mold, maintain and reflect.

—Norbert West



Daycare rip-off

Persistent readers may recall that the Administration frequently complains about the budget of the Daycare Center. Now, in an action which serves as its own commentary, the Business Office has decided to bill the Center for the expense incurred when the Administration tried to fire Center Director Josie Foulks. The Center will be charged an extra \$3,000 to cover Foulks' back pay as well as the salary of her temporary replacement. Readers may also recall that the Grievance Committee which recommended Foulks' reinstatement noted that the Business Office had planned, if successful in firing Foulks, to support her replacement with a 50-100 percent clerical position. Foulks, however, will only be given a 20 percent clerical position to provide the support the Committee found lacking.



Bill Reese

Nothing New

Last Monday a letter from John Taylor, former Editor-in-Chief of the Triton Times, was printed in the Triton Times/Guardian; Taylor responded to a letter from UCSD student Jon Bekken criticizing the TT/G's action in printing the interview with Professor Flew, in which racist allegations were made; Bekken alleged the way Flew's alleged views were presented tended to reinforce them. He also said it was part of a consistent TT/G policy. At issue in Bekken's letter was commitment to full, incisive coverage, a commitment he said the TT/G lacked and a point Taylor did not address.

Bekken did not, and has never, as Taylor alleged, advocated "force-feeding of progressive ideas"; instead he advocates a "freedom of the press" approach by which all points of view are funded equally.

This is an approach to college journalism as educational, in which ideas and issues can be fully explored. Such an approach is not compatible with commercial journalism. In the latter, "success" will go to those who are commercially successful and not necessarily to those who do a good job of reportage and analysis. The new indicator tries full coverage and analysis. We have not closed our columns to anyone; we ask for an examination of basic premises—something Taylor does not want, or cannot comprehend.

Advertising as control, etc., is a complex issue, as Bekken and NI have tried to suggest, but again no points were actually addressed by Taylor. He simply dismisses everything with Paul Harvey-type cheapshots—he does not discuss,

but merely employs reductionist and distorting logic with the facility of one who lacks respect for accuracy. Taylor's letter is rife with the cliches of the "tough-nosed journalist," all seeking to avoid substantive discussion.

On the subject of advertisers interest in content, we note in passing that Budweiser and Miller's have not yet agreed to subsidize weekly columns with us. The columns would honor the union organizer of the week and chronicle the progress of struggles for democratic control of the University.

In closing, Taylor claims that the TT/G receives less University support than this journal. This is, to put it charitably, completely erroneous. The NI's recommended allocation (not yet approved) for this quarter is two thousand dollars, which would come out to six thousand over the course of the year. The TT/G has received seventy-five hundred dollars from the Chancellor for the weekly two-page calendar, not to mention thousands of dollars in university advertising, which other journals cannot get to. But the amount of money received from the University is not as significant as the value received for that money—that, we maintain, only a close comparative analysis by a broadly-based evaluative body should determine.

We do not enjoy criticizing the TT/G but they are an important part of the environment we try to come to terms with, and which we all have to deal with. The coverage they give issues has a profound effect upon the campus; we have an obligation to criticize their coverage when it objectively contributes to distorted views of the world, be they racist, sexist or whatever.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

- TGIF Arm the Spirit.** Just good people hangin' out. 4:30—6:30 pm, Refreshments. Nov. 24 Groundwork Books
- Music Nite**—sing along of Labor, Women's, and IWW songs. Bring your instrument, your voice, or just yourself. 8pm, Nov. 17th at Groundwork Books.
- Saga Cycle**—film/performance. Portrait of a women. Presented by the UCSD depts. of Drama, Visual Arts and Music. Thursday Nov. 16, 8pm. Mandeville Recital Hall
- Folksinger Sam Hinton**, presented by Muir Outing Club. Free, Tues. Nov. 21. 6:30 HL Aud. Refreshments
- new indicator collective meetings**, Tuesdays 5:30 in the new indicator office, upstairs in the student center.

Just a minute...

...Jim Lofgren stated that he went along with Barry one day to do some research and stated that Barry as well as himself got some misleading answers to questions raised by both Jim and Barry. Stated that Jim asked the administration about whether there were P-3 labs on campus. The answer was that there was not, yet when Jim went with Barry through several of the halls, they discovered that yes there are P-3 labs on campus....
—excerpted from ASUCSD Minutes, 11/8/78.

the new indicator

is officially recognized as a campus newspaper by the Student Communications Board of UCSD. The views expressed do not necessarily represent those of the CommBoard, the Chancellor, the Regents, or any other group or individual.

the new indicator subscribes to Liberation News Service (LNS) and is a member of the Alternative Press Syndicate (APS).

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

new indicator collective student organizations
UCSD, B-023
La Jolla, Ca. 92093
ph: 714-452-2016

collective contributors & workers: brian, martin, dave sam and dave, david, ron, rhonda, john, jon, charlie, charles, chuch, monty, andy, jorj, robin, gerry, curtis, paul, catherine, barry, patrick, fuzzy, kevin, vinnie, vic, rick & trix. thanx a lot.

UCSD Print Coop

YOUR POWER LIES IN ORGANIZATION

BUILD MILITANT UNIONISM

the print co-op is a student-run printshop offering quality offset printing at low prices.

Located in the south wing of the Student Center.

Open Monday through Friday 10 am to 3 pm.

Industrial Workers of the World Union Shop I.U. 450

Funky La Jolla

Charles A. Patterson



I got a piece of junk mail a few days back that you folks may have gotten too...One of those computerized jobs with the postage stamped on (it said Blue Shield on the envelope)...when you get one of those things you just know they're after your money. Anyway, you should all dive into your trash cans and fish the thing out...it's your health insurance card, and you may have trouble getting treatment without it. Seems Blue Shield got the contract for Students Health Insurance. And Blue Shield is run by computers...never occurred to the computers that someone might not be looking for their piece of mail, out of the myriad of computerized mail ("untouched by human hands") stuffed in people's mailboxes every day...

Seems some business office employees are feeling kind of sheepish now that Daycare Center Director Josie Foulks is back at work. Seems some were not so anxious to testify against her at her grievance hearing, but did so, feeling "you can't beat the system."

On the same subject, it came out again at recent Day Care Information Board hearings that the Chancellor still won't let Daycare funds be raised in UCSD's name. Apparently there's a lot of money to be had—especially for such an excellent center—but the Chancellor just won't let them go for it. Also, remember how, last year, students reached an agreement with the Reg. Fee Committee Bureaucrats to hold a referendum this year on expansion of the Daycare Center, and to make the Center a permanent part of the Reg. Fee Budget, with the same status as programs such as the Student Affairs Office? Well, over the summer they were busy...students came back this Fall to learn that the minutes mysteriously read that the referendum was to be held on maintenance and expansion, a clear violation of the agreements reached last Spring. Anyway, the Reg Fee folks set up a committee to hold hearings on Daycare and come up with referendum question(s). And rumor has it that the Chancellor has set up a Committee to

C.A. Patterson: Covering UCSD bureaucrats makes him sick, but he does it for YOU. So send him YOUR tips and leads TODAY!

hold the Referendum, entirely bypassing the ASUCSD Constitutional provisions for referenda. Shows how much respect he has for them. This Daycare Information Board, which is supposed to write the question, has appointed Ann Carberry, AS Vice President and longtime Reg Fee person, to do the budget projections on various models. People should be sure to check her figures. They've scheduled the referendum for the third week of next quarter—which should give the Committee for Decent Daycare some time to get their act together, and reverse their current trend towards compromise. It seems that the only way students get anything done around here is by direct nonviolent confrontation with the administration. Moving right along...

Richard Whitehill is up to his old tricks. The tired bureaucrats' ill-starred bid for Vice-Chancellor (Student Affairs) was shot down last year. With new Vice-Chancellor Armitage about to ease him out of Student Affairs in a major shake-up, Whitehill grabbed a one-year reprieve as acting head of Psychological Counseling services. He's back sending cheap-shots at the Daycare Center, just as he did last Spring. A

Stronski...

Continued from page one

want to bring some level of democracy to the workplace. We've been working for some time to bring collective bargaining to UC. We advocate the equivalent of an industrial union on campus—that is, not several different unions for different types of jobs but one representative for all. The problems of all workers here are similar, regardless of whether they're 'blue' or 'white' collar. If we divide into separate unions for different areas, the University will just play one group off against the other.

What other employee groups are there on campus, and how do your goals and tactics differ?

The primary group besides AFSCME is CSEA—the California State Employees Association. The major difference between the two is that they are very heavy on supervisors and higher level personnel. I would say they are about as close to a 'company union' as you are likely to get. We think we're more democratic, more aggressive. We've handled grievance cases they've turned down. A fair number of our members formerly belonged to CSEA.

What kind of success have you had so far?

The fact that we're still alive is a mark of success. We've successfully pressed a number of grievances. We've managed to neutralize some notoriously bad supervisors. We've stopped some bad policy changes, primarily by raising

behavioral psychologist into behaviour modification, Whitehill doesn't care for the antithetical Piagetian methods of the Center. Whitehill once had

administrative responsibility for the Center, but it was taken away from Student Affairs in 1976 because of incompetent management. State fire marshalls were concerned about overcrowding and unsafe conditions resultant of fund shortages at the time. Whitehill's suggestion, printed in the ni, was to "take the kids for a walk," and tell the marshalls "to screw off."

Funny sightem: standing alone, and—for some reason—unwanted, outside the unemployment office in downtown San Diego, a La Jolla Light newsstand. Can anyone tell us why the paper doesn't sell there? How about a contest...The winner to receive a free glass of water at the Chart House on Prospect.

The Marines are coming, the marines are coming. Career Planning just had the Marines over to do a bit of recruiting last week. They ran an ad in the Triton Times/guardian and sat down in their conference room, waiting to talk to anyone who could stomach the thought of joining their neo-fascist organization. One of our reporters asked the director of Career planning...what criteria were used in determining who could use the facilities for recruiting and was told that anyone with the funds to meet payroll who didn't operate on a straight commission basis, was welcome to use their facilities, be they the KKK, the Marines or the Peace Corps. She stated that there were no other restrictions. Appearing next week—Mafia recruiters: straight salary, no commissions.

Dwelling on Bureaucrats, Reactionaries and Administrators (is there a difference?); the Triton Times/Guardian is waxing ecstatic over the new faculty the Communication program is getting, and the apparent increase in Administrative support for the program. The Communications Student Union (CSU) leadership feels that their conciliatory approach towards the Administration has gained them legitimacy, and is helping to build the program. However, as a founding member of the CSU and a former chairperson said:

"The main reason that the Communications Program has survived

this long is the fact that the CSU has been able to mobilize constant militant pressure forcing the Administration to do all the compromising. Only by making demands the Administration will not meet—such as for Departmental status, for more Third World and National Minority faculty, for a curriculum that serves working people, not the corporations, demands like these—only by such demands has it been possible, with mass support, to keep the program going at a minimal level. The Administration gives nothing to people who don't pose a threat to its authority."

Before continuing on its current path of compromise and "respectability" the CSU might do well to reflect on its history. They might remember that tenure for Mike Real, one of two fulltime Communications professors is highly doubtful, and they might consider bringing pressure to bear on Big Mac and company. In the past, one way students have gotten things done has been by holding open-ended meetings in Administrator's offices.

By the way, you may have noticed where, in the TT/Guardian, KSDT (the campus radio station) General manager Brad Thornburg is quoted saying that he's done away with democracy at the station. Yeah, that's what he said. And guess what, it's true. A few weeks back, Thornburg dumped Jared Klinger, KSDT News Director, and replaced him with the news editor. No vote of the general staff or anything, he just did it. KSDT used to be a pretty progressive place run by the general staff in open, democratic meetings. That was before the station went commercial. Now there's no difference between KSDT and any other radio station, except that the staff is unpaid and you only get em on cable. People are leaving the station in droves, whether quitting or just cutting their commitment. Bad scene...

Well, that's about it. Things have been quiet on the AS front, and most of the administrators seem to be lying low, although there is an interesting proposal to cover the food services debt with vending machine money (which currently funds the Graduate Student Council and the college councils). They're offering to buy off the colleges with Reg. Fees (about 30,000 dollars a year) in order to prevent opposition. This one's a stinker, keep your eyes open. See you next time...

UCSD has about 5000 workers. 1700 of these are technicians. While the number of students has multiplied three or four times, the number of workers has remained constant, accentuating the fact that UCSD is primarily a research institution rather than an educational institution.

publicity around them. We stopped the University from taking away Christmas and New Year's holidays when they fell on a weekend. We successfully stopped the ten-month employment plan, which would lay off workers for two months each year. That is, we stalled it for a year, then the University said they were dropping the policy and then proceeded to sneak it in as an addendum to another policy. Our total membership has grown slowly because of the high turnover rate here—20% each year. The average stay for a UC employee is five years. So you have to 'increase' your membership by 20% each year just to stay even. Most of our members are fulltime, career employees. Until now most people either had to believe strongly in unionism or have a grievance to have the incentive to join, but collective bargaining will give a new incentive. We talk with a lot of people who are not members now but who will vote for us when the time comes to choose a bargaining agent. You have to consider that UC workers took the equivalent of a 10% pay cut this year due to inflation, so you understand why they need to watch their expenditures.

What takes up most of your energy with the union?

Well, we handle about 20-30 grievance cases a year. About 10 of those are major. We handle the case load of a

much larger organization. A union contract will make it a lot easier to do all this, because we'll have decent wages, hours and working conditions, and we'll have binding arbitration on grievances. Which areas have you been most successful in organizing?

We have a uniform distribution of membership. We have a good balance between 'blue' and 'white' collar, and so on. We need more clerical workers. They have a high turnover, and they're spread out and hard to contact. Their problems with the University are as great or worse than anyone's and we expect to increase our representation with them.

How is Local 2068 structured?

We have a seven-member executive board responsible for day to day operations. We have a monthly general meeting (now held at University Towne Center) and for really important decisions, we conduct a mail ballot. We also have a Stewards' Committee, for grievances. Then there's the Newsletter Committee, which is open to all members, and the Organizing Committee, which is becoming more active again. We've recently elected a Membership Director, to keep tabs on who's a member, etc. This is important because the University frequently drops members for one reason or another from

the payroll deduction list. We try to run the union as democratically as possible. The meetings, even of the Executive Board, are open. We're also trying to get more stewards.

What is the Administration's attitude toward the union?

At best they are willing to abide by the law but to go no further in cooperation. At worst, they present strong opposition. They don't like the union, frankly. Democratic tendencies of any sort go against the basic feudal character of the University.

What actions have they taken against the Union?

Well, they have decided to do a number of things which are unconstitutional and against state law in order to control the union. They are trying to limit the number of stewards, which they cannot legally do. This limits the number of cases we can handle. It handicaps our visibility to the employees at large. They refuse to recognize stewards. In one case a steward was ordered by a supervisor to remove a steward's button—which is a breach of the First Amendment. Also, Personnel has called department heads and supervisors to keep members from union work. Supervisors have warned workers not to join. Now they're trying to tell us we cannot post anything on a bulletin board on campus without ten days notice—this not only makes it tough to get out any relevant information, it also violates constitutional guarantees of free speech. They've put a lot of red tape into the meet-and-confer and grievance processes, making for delays which only hurt the employees involved. In

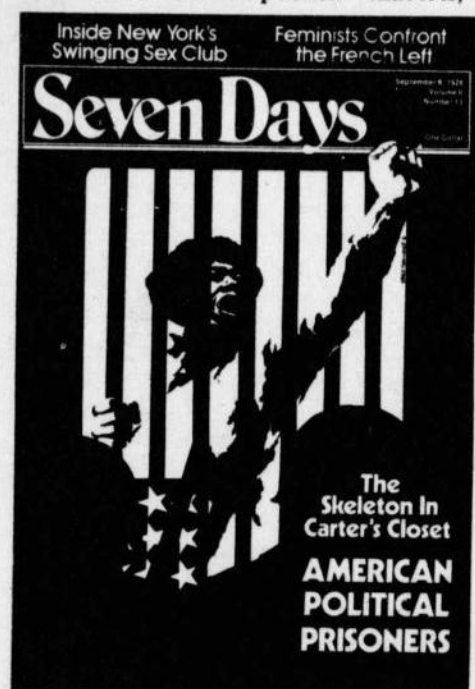
Continued on page five

A look at 'alternative' media

Journalism with a different 'objective'

Readers familiar with these pages know that we are critical of the accepted concept and practice of journalism as represented by mainstream, commercial media.

Commercial media, we maintain, have the central purpose of succeeding in business. Their audience is seen as a market to whom they sell products for their advertisers; their primary function is to advertise, and if they cannot do that successfully, they go out of business. Mainstream journalists will maintain that the system is "just the way it is," and their commercial dependence is, after all, what enables them to publish—that it is,



This chart was compiled by Hans Magnus Enzensberger, poet, critical theorist and author of *The Consciousness Industry*. From the chapter entitled "Constituents of a Theory of Media," this summary suggests criteria for beginning an analysis of existing media and for developing new methods.

Emancipatory use of media

- Decentralized program
- Each receiver a potential transmitter
- Mobilization of the masses
- Interaction of those involved, feedback
- A political learning process
- Collective production
- Social control by self-organization

Repressive use of media

- Centrally controlled program
- One transmitter, many receivers
- Immobilization of isolated individuals
- Passive consumer behavior
- Depoliticization
- Production by specialists
- Control by property owners or bureaucracy

has repeatedly expressed interest in forming a new political party dedicated to that philosophy. It has recently undergone financial hardship resulting from the cancellation of a very large number of subscriptions by the Chinese government. Seems the paper's "independence" did not sit well with the prosecutors of the "gang of four." Some people find the *Guardian* a bit strident and rhetorical, but these are after all characteristics of the paper's stated orientation. It is a good source of news you will not find elsewhere, particularly international news. It's analysis, even if one disagrees, is never vapid and often stimulating.

In *These Times*. Founded in Chicago three years ago and sponsored by a broad spectrum of people on the left such as Julian Bond, Noam Chomsky, Herbert Marcuse and Paul Schrade. Calling itself an "Independent Socialist Newspaper," ITT devotes a lot of space to electoral and other reformist politics. The paper tries to avoid rhetoric and seems primarily interested in stressing socialism's place within the democratic tradition. It is trying to put socialist, collectivist and cooperative alternatives to capitalism in the market place of ideas, so to speak. In its own words, it wishes to place socialism on the American agenda. ITT is banking on the development of a social democratic movement arising in opposition to the dominance of monopoly capital. Such a movement would approximate the

opposition parties now close to power in western Europe. ITT contains much valuable information. Its articles will not offend readers put off by the *Guardian's* language, but by the same token its analysis—political and cultural—sometimes seems watered down.

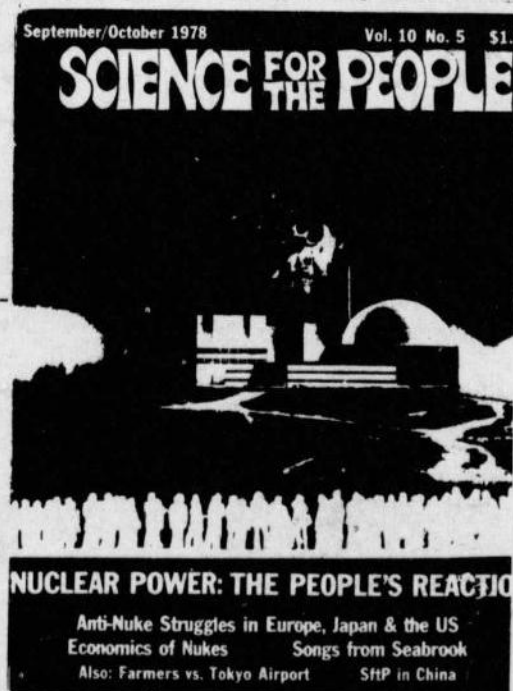
Seven Days. Published out of New York by the Institute for New Communication, this bi-weekly magazine is printed on glossy paper with a snappy style like that of the mainstream newsweeklies. *Seven Days* avoids rhetoric and contains much useful national and international information you won't find in *Time* or *Newsweek*.

Mother Jones. Based in San Francisco, and published by the Foundation for National Progress, this slick monthly is a curious hybrid of hip counterculture and political radicalism of a somewhat socialist nature. MJ is named after one of the country's greatest social activists who plagued the ruling class for almost a century until 1930. Mother Jones would probably wonder about her namesake's full-page cigarette ads, but would applaud some of the investigative work it has done. Most notable so far has been the now-famous expose of Ford Motor Company's purposefully negligent development of the Pinto. Articles of a non-political nature are interspersed with these investigative pieces, which

MOTHER JONES LET THEM EAT EST



BECKY NEVER GOT INTO ANY SERIOUS TROUBLE, DOCTOR / SHE'S HAD A COUPLE OF TICKETS FOR SPEEDING / AND DURING THAT YEAR SHE WAS AT THE UNIVERSITY, SHE GOT INVOLVED IN SOME 'CAUSES'!



You too can get involved! Contact New Indicator today!

The *Guardian*. Published out of New York, this self-styled "Independent Radical Newsweekly" developed out of the 1948 Progressive Party Presidential campaign of ex-Vice President Henry Wallace. The paper has undergone changes since then. In the sixties it took on a Marxist-Leninist perspective and

after all, what allows journalism to flourish at all.

We argue, however, that the tail is wagging the dog; commercial media simply cannot afford to contradict the system of which they are an integral part. When *Time* magazine, for example, sends a reporter to do a story, the reporter goes with a set of strong preconceptions through which events are viewed. The results can hardly be called "objective."

Most people are so trapped in the system—its particular view of the world and human potential—that they see no way out. The system itself encourages such a perspective by discouraging both historical information and an ability to think critically about our situation and how it developed.

History shows that mainstream media, as we know them, represent just one approach to journalism, which has developed in accordance with the system it serves. The result has reduced depth and critical perspective, and has encouraged the shallow sensationalism appropriate to an environment in which everything is treated as a commodity—in which we look at the thing for its surface value but never question the sources and causes of events, trends or conditions.

The system, while dominant, is nevertheless not closed (see chart). A critical tradition has always existed. At the present time, several journals can be used to provide the information and critical tools we need to see through the illusions fostered by mainstream media. Short descriptions of some of these follow. All are "non-sectarian" in the sense of not adhering to any particular group pushing a "party line." Most are available at Groundwork Books or the Bookstore. If they are not in the libraries, ask why.

recently have explored the machinations of such multinational corporations as Bechtel and Bendix. Like *In These Times*, MJ seems interested in creating a dialogue placing non-capitalist ideas in the public consciousness. Also, like ITT and *Seven Days*, it shuns rhetoric which, although owning a rich and meaningful history, is offensive to some people.

Open Road. An anarchist paper out of Vancouver, B.C. Good for national and international news from an anarchist perspective. Sometimes concentrates a bit much on pie-throwing.



Carter's anti-inflation plan: a noose for the working class



Other national publications of note: *International News Bulletin*, published by Internews, out of Berkeley. Good information and analysis. *Working Papers for a New Society*, from Center for the Study of Public Policy, Cambridge, Mass.—a liberal-left social thought journal of value. And, of course,

Science for the People—non-mainstream approaches to science, mostly by scientists with a different perspective than we are used to. The *Village Voice*, from New York, while catering mostly to a "hippoisic" market, sometimes provides good investigative journalism. *New Times* and *Rolling Stone* occasionally provide (or used to provide) some solid investigative work. The *Progressive* and the *Nation* are liberal-left journals worth looking at.

There are also several papers publishing locally in various cities: Boston's *Real Paper*, Phoenix's *Iconoclast*, the *Berkely Barb* (which has recently dropped sex ads), etc. Locally, the *San Diego Newswire*, about one year old, tries to cover the city scene from a social democratic perspective. The paper is about a year old and has done some good investigative work.

You've probably seen some of the papers from such groups as the Socialist Workers Party, the Spartacist League, the Communist Party and the Communist Labor Party. These journals always reflect a "line," which is neither necessarily good or bad, but something one should be aware of. Actually, all papers reflect one "line" or another, even if unconsciously. If we've left anything out, or if you take issue with our estimations, please let us know.

—Dodge Willis

The author is a cab driver in El Cajon studying macro communications at UCSD part-time.

Daycare statement

Something to think about...

The struggle over the UCSD Daycare center has nothing to do with money. Make no mistake about that. It is a struggle over values—visions, if you will. The administration's attempt to close the Center because it is not "cost effective," has obscured the real reasons for the attack on the Center. Chancellor McElroy and the people he chooses to advise him want to destroy the Daycare Center because it represents two visions they can neither share nor understand: it represents an attempt to integrate family life and work life so that adults in general, and women in particular, need not be oppressed by the logistics of parenthood. And it represents an attempt to teach very young children (at that moment in their lives when they are most receptive) about thought, creativity, self-expression, sharing and community.

Both of these visions are intensely political and personal. Daycare supporters who confront the administration must not forget how politically and personally threatening this issue is to the career bureaucrats who work for the University of California.

On a personal level, we are dealing mostly with white males who raised their children the "fifties" way: as fathers they had a minimal amount of contact with their young children and thus have not an inkling of what infant or toddler care is about.

But these administrators are UCSD employees as well as fathers, and their view of the University is just as important as their view of the family. UCSD is distinctive among American universities for its consistent devotion to corporate rationality over humanistic principle. As the highest per capita recipient of grants in this country, UCSD cannot be regarded as anything but an enthusiastic participant in

corporate America. That is not political rhetoric, that is fact. Decisions are made here, quite openly, on the basis of what will garner the most grant money for the research sciences. While some universities may be criticized for being hypocritical, for espousing humanistic values but supporting corporate behaviour, UCSD cannot be charged with hypocrisy. It does not even feign a commitment to humanism.

We are members of a research institution, not an educational community. The student who does not understand that will be forever confused. It is not that a research institution cannot also be an educator, or that scientists cannot build a humanistic community. No, it's not that. The problem here is that those making the decisions have not chosen to emphasize education or a sense of community here. They have chosen to emphasize production and efficiency.

Because this university is run like a corporation, its employees in the Business and administration divisions have an extraordinary amount of power. These employees are rewarded for policy decisions that lead toward cost effectiveness, even when those decisions are made at the expense of educational effectiveness. An on-campus daycare center could be regarded as an opportunity for this campus to be in the vanguard of educational change and social experimentation. Instead, it is regarded as a budgetary headache.

Statements made by University administrators have proved over and over again that they do not see the Daycare Center as a learning center but as a babysitting service. They are not only incapable of regarding two-year-olds as 'students,' they are unwilling to commit University funds to the labor-intensive experimentation that is implicit in



early childhood education. Moreover, the UCSD administration has consistently rejected all efforts to make the Center more "cost-effective." While arguing that the Center is too small to be efficient, they have refused to expand it to a more efficient size. While charging the parents with the task of finding "outside" sources of funding, they have refused to allow the parents to use the University's name to apply for such funds. And while firing the director for "administrative errors," they had refused to provide the Center with any clerical assistance.

The list could go on and on. But the point is that the UCSD administration has acted irresponsibly in its handling of the Daycare Center. We live on the edge of an era in which early childhood education will be considered as essential to learning, socialization and healthy parenting as grammar school is today. Universities have the human and financial resources necessary to investigate the best approaches to future childhood education. Universities also have a natural community of educationally-oriented parents, a pool of undergraduate and graduate students hungry for exactly the kind of practical experience in education and child development that a quality daycare center can provide, and the status to acquire outside funding and attract a highly-qualified staff. Why does UCSD not grab this opportunity to make a real contribution to the work our society needs done in early childhood education? We already have a model center, one

that has been lauded by experts all over the country. Why not expand it, invest in it? Why not be proud of it?

We have a chance right now to show the UCSD administration and the state of California that students at UCSD are proud of their daycare center and understand the importance of this center in their lives and the lives of their classmates. We have a chance to say that daycare—as simple as it sounds—is a fundamental part of our generation's hope for the future of the family. We have a chance to combine the talents on this campus to create a daycare system that really serves its community.

Will we take that chance? Or is daycare here doomed to become a destructive babysitting zoo that frightens parents and children alike? Is a university education going to be reserved for non-parents only? Or can we at UCSD grow into a heterogeneous community of adults? Are faculty and staff positions going to be closed to parents of young children? Or can we provide family services that will give meaning to UCSD's un-met Affirmative Action goals? Are we going to perpetuate what has become the indescribably boring problem of academic sexism? Or is this generation of college students going to stand up for the rights of women to be active participants in their community?

The daycare center question offers us an opportunity to make both real and symbolic statements on these questions. It is a rare opportunity. It is before us now. We must be certain that our voice is heard. —A Parent

Stronski...

continued from page four.

Graphics and Reproduction, we filed a joint complaint on behalf of 13 employees. The University agreed to an independent study of the situation, but then three people were fired and another warned, before the study got off the ground. We got two of the firings rescinded and the other person resigned just to get out of there. The head of Graphics was overheard saying he wanted to "get rid of the troublemakers."

What are the primary roadblocks you see in the union's path?

Well, we have a logistical problem: 5000 workers spread around all over the place, and we must contact and convince one-third of them to join. There's also the harassment by the Administration. They will try to keep things as divided as possible. If, say, there's a vote and some units vote for us and others for no union, they will treat those who vote for no representation very well—for a while. Right now the University is suffering from what I call "Porkchop Hill" syndrome. They are very busy putting through rules and guidelines that will have to be negotiated back after employees get some representation. Now it's all done unilaterally. All we can do is request a meeting and all they have to do

is listen, and then act as they want. A contract will change that.

What about the public mood against government spending—Prop. 13, etc. What does it mean for AFSCME and government employees in general?

Prop. 13 passed because tax reform was due. For five years AFSCME tried to get the Legislature to enact tax reform, but they sat on their asses, literally. Prop. 13 was a rebellion directed against the wrong people, unfortunately. It will cut into the people who actually do the work. But it's the bureaucrats—people who sit back and make stupid decisions—that the voters reacted against, not the people who do the day-to-day work. Some damned good P.R. is needed to show the public the workers are not the problem. This will be a problem itself, as California is not a heavy union state. It will take several years. In the meantime, we're in for some trouble. The state surplus bailed us out this time, but it will run out. Then public services will really be cut. A public outcry will probably follow, but by then some good people will have been hurt. We will keep fighting and make all the arguments of logic and morality which haven't met much success so far but will perhaps have some effect before the really bad crunch.

What do you see in the future for AFSCME/Local 2068?

Much work. Elections to select a

collective bargaining agent will come in a year or more. We are confident of winning in the first or second round. We've had good success so far, but this is not a time for resting on laurels. We'll be getting at least a half-time organizer. We have the potential; we have some very good people working in the union.

Bookstore...

Continued from page one

information on Bookstore policies and practices.

According to Mares the Bookstore is doing the best it can in a market dominated by the publishers. He says that the Bookstore is running a break-even operation, over-all, and is losing money on text-books. Publishers give a 20% discount on text-books, while their discount on other books runs between 35% and 40%. Mares claims that they make around 40% on most of the rest of the stuff that they carry. (Of course, anyone whose looked for school and office supplies, especially paper, knows that Bookstore prices in this area are 2 to 3 times the going rate in the San Diego area.)

We contacted a Groundwork staffer, who agreed that the 20% discount was indeed insufficient to meet expenses, but mentioned that that figure is misleading because many books used as text-books are marketed as "trade books", and thus

receive the higher discount. At the UCLA Bookstore they give rebates at the end of the year, according to students who have gone there. However, their manager states that they lose money selling text-books, and make it up on T-shirts - also, they're run by the ASUCLA, not by the Administration. The Groundwork staffer we talked with stated that although the UCSD Bookstore doesn't make a "profit," they find ways to spend all the money that comes. The bureaucracy expands to consume the available resources.

Paul Mares would have us believe that they're doing the best job that can be done right now. But we're not so sure. A coop that dealt in both new and used books, and eliminated a lot of the overhead (i.e. management) as well as a lot of the auxiliary services (like junk food) could sell books at publishers list, offer a substantial discount on used books (while paying more than 10% to the owners) and do okay. It could be phased in gradually, department by department, beginning with courses offered in the Humanities and Social Sciences. It would take some money upfront, but the AS is rolling in money, now that they've cut media and organizations down to almost nothing, and could easily spare some bucks from its travel fund. Think about it...high book prices affect us all.

Ramblin round your city

Gregory Delozier

The duties of a promoter of folk music concerts are varied. Aside from the myriads of jobs involved in getting a concert going, we often become chefs, chauffeurs, and boarding house managers for our performers. This might indicate that the business of being a promoter is a dreary sort of avocation to choose (in fact, there has been many a "morning after" a concert that, for one reason or another, I swore that I never wanted to see a folk musician again), but it has its benefits. You see, folk musicians have the special quality of being, knowing, or knowing how to find the most interesting people you'd ever want to meet...

One example that immediately comes to mind happened when Bruce Phillips and Jim Griffith were here for our concert last January. Bruce and Jim had to attend a meeting that afternoon, and somehow or another I got driving duty. The meeting was both successful and short, so we had a few hours to waste before dinner and the concert. Bruce decided he wanted to do a little prowling, so he, Jim and I piled into the car and set off in search of Tiger Bob.

Tiger Bob is the owner of the Master Tattoo Studio at 141 West Broadway (across the street from the Bus station). This is the section of town where marines in cowboy clothes go looking for someone who will talk to them, where scantily clad women are glad to accommodate them for a price, and where respectable businessmen are accosted by ne'er-do-wells requesting change for bus fare, coffee, or (more honestly) a drink. Tiger Bob gave Bruce his first tattoo about eight years ago.

We walked into the studio and started to look at the flash. The "flash" are the pictures you see on the walls of tattoo parlors. They are a set of patterns that the parlor has on hand. These designs have been transferred onto plastic templates that the tattooist can copy the outline from, then fill in the colors. Many of the patterns that constitute a shop's flash are fairly standard, but tattoo artists will inevitably create designs of their own. The most competent will invite their prospective customers to bring in any design they desire. After a while we were introduced by a man who appeared to be fifty or fifty-five years old. Bruce asked if Tiger Bob was around, but the man explained that Tiger Bob had been down the street eating too many goddamned pizzas, then he'd had a heart attack and wasn't around the shop too much. So we met Felix...

Felix is seventy years old and has been tattooing for about fifty of them. (This was somewhat surprising since, as I have mentioned, he only looked about fifty...) We asked him how he managed to look so young. He answered that he didn't smoke or drink (much). So we asked him what he did for fun... The answer is best left to the imagination in a family publication...

He was born in Tahiti and was the son of a witch doctor. He learned tattooing after spending five years at the Tattoo University in Paris, France. (Bruce had heard of it; it apparently closed down about four years ago.) He claimed to have brought the first Polynesian music and dance troupe to the United States for the Vaudeville circuit. Having a witch doctor father came in handy for Felix: he was able to learn the secrets of fire walking. (He seemed concerned that we might not believe his story, so at one point in the conversation he pulled out a flyer advertising the troupe, with a much younger Felix walking across blazing coals between two lines of Tahitian maidens.)

Felix alternated between working

vaudeville and tattooing, then settled down to tattooing full time. Now he is in semi-retirement; he works at the studio for a few months, then takes off in his motor home for hunting and fishing trips.

Conversation with Felix was somewhat difficult, but engaging. He alternated between periods of talkativeness and complete silence. In the quiet times Bruce, Jim and I would wander around the shop discussing the merits of various tattoos. Then he would tell us the story about some legendary jagger (a term for a tattoo artist deriving from the days when tattoos were made by pricking the skin with needles by hand), or about his collection of one thousand polynesian records, or encourage us to learn tattooing (You'll always have a trade to fall back on...).

We spent a few hours with Felix, but then it was time to worry about sound checks and seating arrangements and getting to dinner on time. I hesitantly reminded Jim and Bruce of our responsibilities. We made suitable excuses and promises, then headed out to the car.

It is a great temptation to decide that to be a folklorist means to be able to quote Childe or to know the complete discography of the Skillet Lickers. But to stop there is like studying the embalmed corpse, but ignoring the blood and spirit that makes folklore important. We are living in a time when culture has been made a commodity, and when history begins with Elvis Presley and the Bomb. The real business of folklorists is to search out and listen to songs and stories and bullshitting of Felixes in the world, to try to connect us with our history, and to remind us that culture was once made by people and not by corporations.

Gregory Delozier is a UCSD student working with San Diego Folk Heritage. He edits their newsletter and quarterly journal, *Quaternotes*.

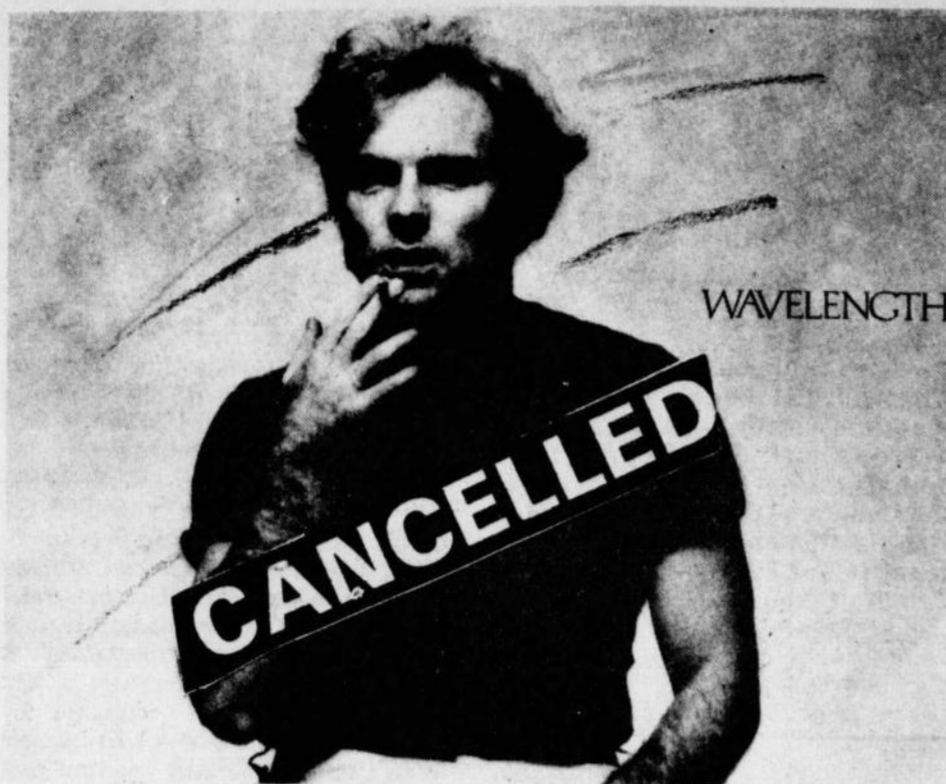


San Diego Folk Heritage

San Diego Folk Heritage presented another in its fine series of concerts November 5 at the United Commercial Travelers Hall on 30th St. in San Diego. This concert featured Bessie Jones with Frankie and Doug Quimby of the Georgia Sea Islands with instrumentation of tambourines and woodblocks, along with their own voices, the performers provided an evening of entertainment and edification, offering a number of songs of work, protest and gospel dating all the way back to slavery times. They also involved the audience in dances.

San Diego Folk Heritage is a group contributing much to San Diego culture. Operated by, among others, some UCSD students, it publishes a monthly newsletter and a quarterly journal, and produces a number of concerts representing every type of folk music. Their concerts are budget priced and for a five dollar yearly membership you get the newsletter, the quarterly journal and discounts on the concerts, as well as on many concerts presented at the Back Door and other places.

Please call 278-6704 for more info.



Van Morrison hangs on

Fred C. Dobbs

In the mid-sixties, in the wake of the Beatles, almost any music from England was released and promoted in the U.S. Sounds as dissimilar as the Rolling Stones and the Dave Clark Five hit the charts under the same heading of The British Wave. Debate ranged over whether unkempt specimens like the Stones would corrupt American youth. They did, of course, and as we know that corruption was coopted and absorbed by the more pervasive and cunning corruption of the socio-cultural mainstream.

But our purpose here is not to argue that counter-cultural revolts are coopted and end up reinforcing the dominant culture; it is to discuss a representative of that British wave who is still holding on.

Around 1965 a group from Belfast, Ireland, released a single that only the Stones could rival for funkiness and blues roots. It was "Gloria"/"Baby Please Don't Go"—one tune an original banned from some stations for sexual frankness, the other a rock version of a venerable blues classic. Both featured hard driving double bass drum and a shouting, maniacal lead singer with a rare feel for blues phrasing.

The group was "Them," and the singer Van Morrison. Them's first album is the rock classic of the period, containing the impeccably produced "Here Comes the Night," the powerful "Mystic Eyes," and a haunting version of John Lee Hooker's slow blues, "Don't Look Back." The album confirmed Morrison's mastery of blues phrasing; it also gave hints of a poetic gift uncommon in popular music.

A second album, "Them Again," reaffirmed Morrison's talents and added a jazz dimension, with the singer himself playing tenor saxophone. The album showed a wide-ranging sensibility, containing lyric ballads such as "My Lonely Sad Eyes," fine renditions of Dylan's "It's All Over Now, Baby Blue," and Bobby Blue Bland's "Turn on your Lovelight." But "Them Again" also had some stock R & B filler and no hit single. The group broke up after a tempestuous U.S. tour.

Striking out on his own, Morrison seemed to have a tough time finding a steady band and/or solo direction. He had a hit with "Brown-Eyed Girl," a classic of nostalgia for adolescence. That was on "Bang" records, a label which released two Morrison albums, possible laying instrumental and back-up vocal tracks behind demo tapes the singer had done. This period, while the production is not of the highest quality, produced some sound material: "Spanish Rose," "He Ain't Give You None," "Joe Harper Saturday Morning," and the piercingly empathetic "T.B. Sheets."

Morrison went on to "Astral Weeks," which this writer remembers as poetic rambling with jazz accompaniment.

People I respect, however, have praised the album, particularly the song "Madame George."

The early seventies were especially creative years for Morrison, producing such albums as "St. Dominic's Preview," "His Band and Street Choir," and "Moondance." The second of these featured "Blue Money" and "Domino," both showing some of the earlier spark. "Moondance" is a classic without a weak cut on it. The title tune, "It Stoned Me" and "Caravan" are some of the highlights. Morrison demonstrates a tasteful, restrained reliance on horn sections, in contrast to the efforts of many others during the period.

Recent years have not been too "successful" for Van. He appeared in "The Last Waltz" and has released some albums which have not done too well. Now, however, he has a new hit album, "Wavelength," and is doing a tour, coming to San Diego's Civic Theater this week.

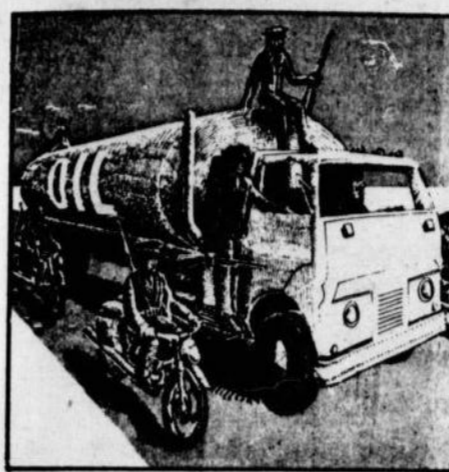
"Wavelength" is a strong effort and has gained good marks from critics nationwide. It has hit the top twenty in San Diego and his concert will likely sell out. The album is strong. Morrison employs all sorts of instruments, even including Garth Hudson on accordion on one tune, "Walkin' in Venice." The title tune and three others—"Natalia," "Kingdom Hall" and "Checkin' it Out" are the most impressive at first hearing. Morrison retains the strengths and weaknesses he has shown throughout his career. For sheer phrasing and vocal nuance he is in a class with Dylan and Jagger (and at the same time has avoided Dylan's descent into self-parody and Jagger's compulsion for kinkiness). He conveys frustration and defeat without the whining Neil Young sometimes manages to inject into his lyrics and phrasing. Morrison reflects a real engagement with the world; he struggles to make some sense of it.

On the other hand, Morrison sometimes lapses into sentimentality; and sometimes it seems he tries to bail out an average tune with his accomplished scating. He is not a dynamic performer in person, as his recent "Saturday Nite" spot attested. It's his voice, his music, and his lyrics you go to experience. That, and the shared experience with your friends of the work of one of the few rock artists whose stuff will stand the test of time. At least its not in the Sports arena.

FLASH

A late flash tells us Morrison's concert has been cancelled on advice of his doctor. So if you cannot afford the record, which has been on sale, you'll just have to turn on your radio.

Long Stories In Short



Oil Potential in Mexico

As the significance of recent Mexican oil discoveries hits home in Washington, the Carter administration is trying to assess the potential effects of Mexican oil on the world energy situation and on U.S.-Mexican relations. Mexico's President Jose Lopez Portillo announced Sept. 1 that Mexico has proven oil reserves of 20 billion barrels and potential reserves totaling 200 billion barrels. Some say the Carter administration has tended to downplay Mexico's discoveries—at least publicly—to keep alive a sense of urgency in the U.S. about the energy crisis. But in a rare public comment on Mexico, energy chief James Schlesinger said last month that Mexico is in fact "like a small Saudi Arabia" in its oil potential.

According to the *Washington Post*, a high-level inter-agency study group has been working on a Presidential Review Memorandum PRM-41 aimed at laying out just what Mexico's potential is and how the U.S. can benefit from it. The *Post* says the study will outline a "possible linkage of energy, trade and immigration policies to encourage higher Mexican oil and gas production." Ultimately, the administration goal would be to use Mexican oil to become less dependent on Middle East suppliers.

In Mexico, critics of the Carter administration's immigration policies say a recently announced U.S. plan for the construction of a high electronic fence on the U.S. border is part of a new over-all strategy towards Mexico. In this view the decision to get tough on incoming undocumented workers is a bargaining chip which will be used to "encourage" Mexico to go all-out in producing its oil and to export a large portion of it to the U.S.

—Internews

Words to ponder...

"I have no personal opinion about Day Care. I'm an administrator who only administers."

—Laura Michetti
Business Manager, UCSD

Better Eat the Box

When we hear about the rising cost of a grocery marketbasket these days, we think about high food costs. But it just may be that the packaging, not the edibles, in our shopping carts are hurting our pocketbooks more.

Take a typical box of cereal, whose average price these days is about 64¢. The actual cereal costs a manufacturer about 3¢ to make. The cardboard carton and its handling however, costs a lot more. Five and a half cents goes to making the box, three and a half cents fills it, two cents ships it and another penny is pitched in to store it in a warehouse — so the breakfast box of goodies leaves the factory costing 15¢.

Most food processors mark up every processed food item 3 times, so the 15¢ cereal box heads for the supermarket carrying a price tag of 45¢. And supermarkets mark up too. Their average heist in price on a box of cereal ranges from 15 to 30 cents, which inflates the mark up price of the box of cereal to between 60 to 75 cents. Or a grand mark-up total of about 210%. If price is any indication of quality—maybe we are better off eating the box!

—Dollars & Sense

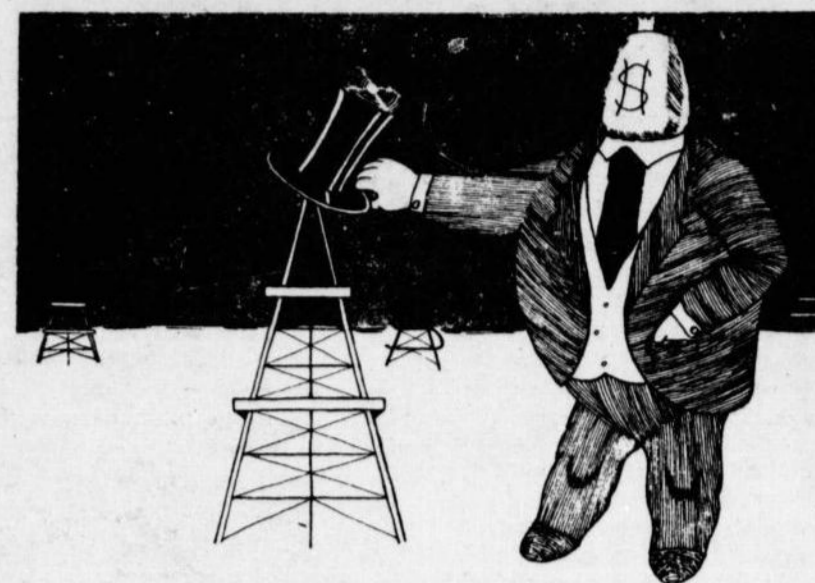
Waitresses: Higher Hemline Brings Bigger Tips

Using sex, and sexism, to sell something is still alive and well and living in the food and beverage industry. The sad but true fact remains that the more "sex appeal" a waitress uses and the more sexist her uniform, the more money she will make. Al Specht, president of local 69 of the Hotel, Restaurant and Bartenders Union in New York City sums it up this way: "We may have a lot of new fangled laws about discrimination and hiring and sexism, but a waitress' tips are still directly related to her hemline."

The local waitresses agree; their work experiences reflect the situation Mr. Specht relates. One woman, for example, worked at La Guardia Airport's Terrace Restaurant when it opened four years ago, and averaged \$500 a week in tips. Her uniform then consisted of a ruffled dance leotard, stockings and high-heeled shoes, and she was advised "to wear a push-up bra for extra cleavage."

But when Host International, the California based company that runs the Terrace and 24 other airport facilities, lost their uniform supplier, and a woman manager was hired, the costume changed to a peasant-style knee length dress. The result? "A drastic drop in tips," says this waitress, "so now I have to look for another job. Because anyone in the business knows we're merchandizing a lot more than food."

—Dollars & Sense



"GAS" (PROFITS) SHORTAGE

Natural Gas Glut

Washington—The *Washington Post* has finally discovered the natural gas glut. A front page story last week was headed "Natural Gas Glut."

The glut story has some pretty funny quotes. Naturally, since passage of the gas-deregulation bill is still a fresh and quivering memory, talk of glut is embarrassing to the industry. "I prefer to call it a bubble," said Bud Lawrence, president of the American Gas Association. And in Houston, a top natural gas analyst called it "an over-deliverability situation."

That's the way the world turns. Too bad the *Post* did not run its headline three weeks ago, when the deregulation bill was being ram-rodged through Congress and when industry spokespersons were crying about a shortage and the need for "incentives" to find more gas.

'Top Ten' Censored News Stories

What do the myth of black progress, bottle babies, illegal aliens and acid rain have in common? They've all hit the "Top Ten" chart of the best-censored stories of 1977.

Project Censored, conducted at California's Sonoma State College, selects the year's most-significant news stories that received little or no mass media coverage.

The Number One blacked-out story appeared in *The Progressive*. Writer Joel Dreyfuss discussed how the plight of the ghetto blacks is recognized only after social disruptions like the New York City power blackout. Dreyfuss cited incidences of poverty, unemployment and drug abuse among blacks, which are worse now than they were during the headline news stories on the subject in the '60s, including a Labor Department report showing that white workers' wages are increasing twice as fast as those of blacks.

The other nine best censored stories include four covered by *Mother Jones*: the bottle-baby scandal, acid rain and ecological disaster, control of the ocean floor and the cost benefits of environmental quality.

Ready for a little contrast? Check out the five biggest (G-rated) stories of 1977: conflicts in the Middle East, Elvis Presley's death, the severe East Coast winter, "Son of Sam" and Bert Lance's resignation.

—Mother Jones

Nuke News

Montanans for Mutants were dealt a serious blow last Tuesday when life-positive anti-nuke voters approved by a healthy margin a measure placing serious restrictions on the construction of nuclear power plants in their homeland. Opponents of the measure said the passage of the law amounts to a total ban on their attempts to expose all life in the state to deadly radiation. We hope they're right.

Meanwhile dissatisfied with continued utility rate hikes, New Hampshire voters punched out Gov. Meldrim Thomson's lights last Tuesday. Although holding out the promise of cheap electricity for users, nuclear power sweetheart Thomson had continued to grant the Public Service Company rate increases to pay construction costs for their infamous Seabrook Power Plant, the site of several anti-nuclear occupations during the last two years. The ouster of Meldrim Thomson as Governor could hurt PSC in their efforts to complete the project and bolster the New England based Clamshell Alliance in their determination to halt the Seabrook death machine.

Here in San Diego a candlelight vigil was held at San Diego Gas & Electric Company in memory of Karen Silkwood. You may recall she was a technician who worked at the Kerr McGee plutonium fuel rod facility in Cimarron, Oklahoma. On her return from a routine radiation check at Los Alamos her car was run off the road into a concrete culvert and she was killed. She was on her way to meet with representatives from the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union and New York Times reporter with evidence which would document unsafe working conditions as well as the disappearance of 40 lbs. of plutonium. Evidence later showed that her car had been run off the road by another vehicle which was never located; nor were the papers she was bringing to the meeting. Congressman Rep. Charles Diggs began an investigation into the Silkwood case two years ago however as he was getting started the FBI instituted an investigation of him and he dropped the matter.

Nothing to Wine About

Included in the Revenue Act of '78, placed on President Carter's desk two weeks ago, is a special deferment that will allow Gallo heirs Ernest and Julio to stretch out payments on state taxes (presumably a reward for their outstanding—from the corporate point of view—record in labor practices).



Would you spend \$11,000 a year to lock this guy up?

Instead of finding him a job. Or teaching him a skill. Or building a resourceful community which would provide him a decent quality of life.

No. Yet the government plans to spend more than what a year at Harvard costs to put him in prison, where he'll be warehoused and then returned to the community without the skills or contacts essential to life outside of prison. That's why 60% of all people presently in our jails and prisons will end up *back there*.*



Who benefits from prison and jail construction?

First, the companies who build them. New prisons and jails today cost between \$30,000 and \$100,000 per bed, more than luxury hotels. Second, the growing correctional bureaucracy whose jobs depend on an expansive program of prison construction. The Federal Bureau of Prisons plans to build more prisons in the next 10 years than they've built since the Bureau was established. State and local government plans similar

expansion—close to 920 new jails and prisons. Finally, politicians who want concrete responses to the rising public fear of crime. Prisons are just that.

Prisons and jails are the most visible responses to crime, but the least effective. The solution to crime lies in changing the conditions which produce crime—serious unemployment, poor education, inadequate housing. These are long-term solutions, but there are dozens of alternatives available now. They all work better than prison. And they cost very little or nothing.

For a fraction of what government wants us to spend on building new prisons, we could go a long way toward eliminating the need for prisons. We could, that is, if some very powerful people weren't intent on keeping things just the way they are—inefficient, brutal and profitable.

If anything is to change, the public must know the truth about prison construction and take an active stand against it. Our initial goal is to stop all prison and jail construction in the United States. This will force governments to consider, try out and finally adopt alternatives to imprisonment. You can help as a volunteer or financial contributor in curbing expansion and eventually putting to rest one of the cruelest and most useless institutions in our society.

For more information, write the
**NATIONAL MORATORIUM
 ON PRISON CONSTRUCTION**
 3106 Mt. Pleasant Street NW,
 Washington, D.C. 20010

or the **WESTERN MORATORIUM
 ON PRISON CONSTRUCTION**
 1251 Second Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94122.
 (Projects of the Unitarian Universalist Service Committee.)

*References for all statistics will be provided on request.

Prepared by Public Media Center, San Francisco.

new indicator

CHEM 140-A
 IMPRESSIONS

Inside...

**National Lawyers Guild
 Communications Program
 Bad Medicine on Campus
 Legislative Hearings
 UCSD Role in Corporate Soc.
 Emma Goldman
 Animal House Reviewed
 Iran Update
 Who's the Turkey?**

