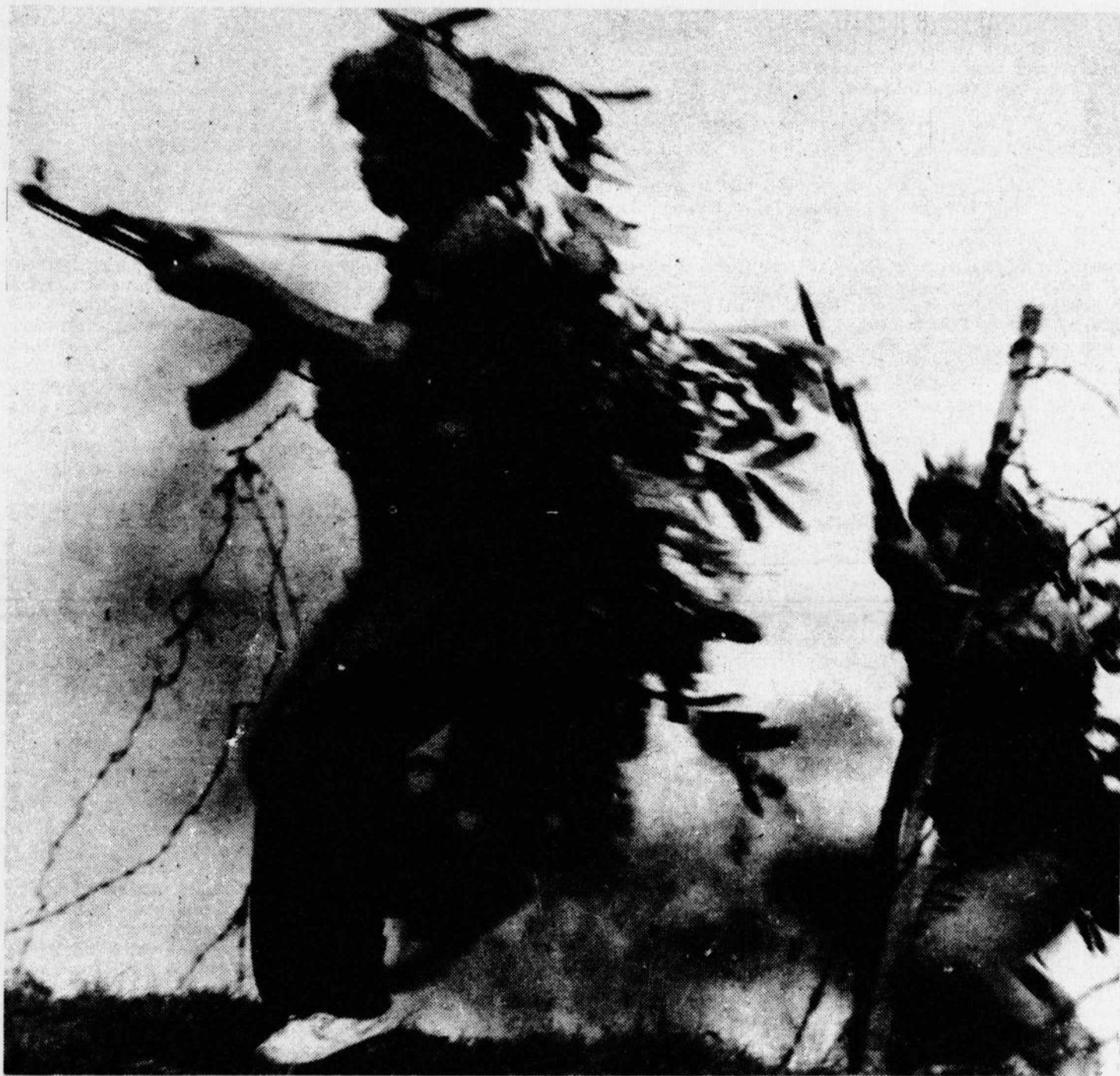


# indicator

*While there is a lower class I am in it;  
while there is a criminal element I am of it;  
while there is a soul in prison I am not free.*

Eugene V. Debs



## And the War Goes On

Over the past four months, President Nixon has been working out his "peace plan" for Vietnam. The 'effectiveness' of his plan can be seen in the casualties between April 6 and April 12: 204 American soldiers killed, 40 died in non-combat deaths, 963 were wounded severely enough to be hospitalized. In other words, in spite of Nixon's promises of peace his war goes on.

The Nixon line reiterated by Laird has been couched in a blatant contradiction, just as all previous American peace offers were. The American public is told that US troops can start withdrawing as soon as the ARVN is strong enough to replace the returning GI's and the Saigon regime is strong enough to stand on its own feet. But the Nixon Administration knows well that neither the Saigon militarists nor the ARVN can ever be in that 'strong' position which would not require American GI's to die for them. Therefore, the result of Nixon's plan is indefinite U.S. presence in Vietnam. No one ought to be surprised at this and Secretary Laird says openly no one quite knows when the ARVN will show signs of invincibility. Certainly not in June, perhaps in December -- and then the GI's may start returning.

Meanwhile, the interim policy has been -- predictably, one of escalation resulting in the NLF spring offensive. What are some of the features of the Nixon escalation -- or rather the continuation of Johnson's war policy? Laird's statement of Mrch 19 reflects the rather old and illusory hope that the Saigon government must have control over the countryside. Methods to effect this control have not changed under the Nixon Administration, they have been intensified, with some trimmings.

Abrams has followed Westmoreland's path in trying to form secure concentration camps. After the Paris talks began massive B-52 bombings have been forcing villagers out of their homes into strategic hamlets around the cities and US bases -- quite obviously as shock absorbers. That plan for building 1000 such camps was ruined by the spring offensive, as the NLF got considerable help from the already existing hamlets.

Another attempt to find support in the countryside has been based on Americanism and has been used by both the CIA and Saigon: After all money can corrupt everyone and particularly the poor! So any hamlet willing to elect a local council gets 1,000,000 piastres, any hamlet willing to nominate local officials gets 400,000. Obviously the sponsorship of Saigon does not encourage villagers to "participate" in running the country. In addition, "patriotism" is rewarded by offering defectors upwards of 2,000,000 piastres for pointing out locations of NLF arms dumps. Nixon pretends, or lives under the illusion, that such methods will de-Americanize the war and then peace

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## Were YOU On The Steps?

On April 30, the second phase of the trial of the UCSD eight took place. Well over 100 people were present as the committee's membership expanded to include a faculty member and a student who had been absent at the first meeting. The chairman then asked for testimony from the administration in regards to which students were on the steps. Dean Murphy began his testimony by restating how the eight had been identified and stating that an additional four have also been identified since the beginning of the trial. He admitted however, after viewing the film, which was not introduced because of its poor quality, that at least 16 to 18 people had actually been on the steps, but refused to admit that he had singled out the eight (6 of whom were SDS members). He in fact claimed that he had done everything in his power not to

bring the matter before the committee, but did not state that what he had done was to offer the students disciplinary action without the benefit of a trial. One of the students on the committee then asked Murphy if he had prevented anyone from getting on the steps, since one of the contentions of the students on trial is that if there had been room many of the 60 or 80 present at the moment of the confrontation would have stood on the steps. Murphy replied that he did not actually prevent anyone, but hoped that the two and a half hours he had spent talking to people beforehand had discouraged some people on matters including the fact that any blockage would be in violation of university rules.

Dean Hull then identified the students he had seen on the steps. In reply to one of the committee member's ques-

tions as to how many people he thought had been on the steps, he said between 15 and 20. When the chairman asked for the identification process to continue and Murphy retook the chair, the Dean was asked by one of the students on trial whether he was taking the role of prosecutor. The Dean replied that he did not see himself as prosecutor and did not wish to play that role. Murphy said this in spite of the fact that he represents the administration which has clearly stated that university rules have been violated and such action should not be tolerated. The third and final witness, a member of Murphy's staff, then told how the two other students had been identified, and that it was hearsay which had brought about the identification. She admitted that a third party, Dean Topolavac had been

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# Tactical Implications of a Leftist Perspective

The trial of the students charged with violation of campus rules in the Marine incident of February 21 concluded last Wednesday night. Their political defense raises crucial questions for all left of center students on this campus for it raises problems of both theory and practice. They provided an analysis of the motivations of United States foreign policy, who that policy benefits and how, what the tactical implications of such an analysis are. Their tactics with regard to Marine recruiting are a logical conclusion of their analysis, and therefore to quarrel with their tactics, opponents must necessarily question the analysis that motivated and justified the action.

The analysis of the defendants asserts that the United States is dominated and largely controlled by a ruling class. Membership in this class is operationally defined by one's ability to influence crucial decisions, but what delineates this class in the United States are the unofficial, private functions of its members. They are admirals, generals, and bankers. They are the owners of oil refineries, electronics companies, newspapers, the largest farms and ranches, the radio and television networks, etc. All are distinguished by their great material interest in the policies, domestic and foreign, of the United States government.

A list of the men who were intimately involved in the decision to send the Marines to the Dominican Republic in 1965 includes the following men:

1. Abe Fortas, who conferred with President Johnson constantly during the weekend the Dominican crisis occurred and went to Puerto Rico to try to manipulate Juan Bosch into helping the U.S. effort.
2. Ellsworth Bunker, ambassador to the Organization of American States, who intimidated the Latin American countries into support for the Marines.
3. Adolf A. Berle, advisor to President Johnson on Latin American affairs who laid the quasi-legal basis for intervention in violation of the OAS charter and the U.N. charter. In his view, intervention is justified (a la Monroe Doctrine) if a country is threatened from without and the threatened government requests aid. Then all that is necessary is to find an appropriate government and label the opposition Communist since Communists are a priori foreign. This rationale has been applied recently to both the Dominican Republic and Vietnam. As a member of a State department team and expert on Latin America, he advised the President about the Dominican situation during that first weekend and after.
4. W. Averill Harriman, United States roving ambassador, who told a Montivideo audience that non-intervention had become obsolete. He was the most important defender of American ideology in the period following the initial crisis and the landing of Marines, and an important Presidential advisor.
5. John Bartlow Martin, former ambassador to the Dominican Republic. He organized the Imbert junta, and went also to Puerto Rico to try to manipulate Bosch.

These men, along with Lyndon Johnson, were the most important in influencing the decision to send 24,000 Marines and paratroopers to the Dominican Republic in 1965. Fortas, Berle, and Bunker are all directors of either Sucrest or National Sugar Refining Co. Berle's firm is also the legal council for Sucrest, and it was Bunker's father that founded National Sugar. These two companies both import large quantities of sugar from the Dominican Republic under the quota system i.e. under U.S. government subsidy. Bunker is also a director of a Dominican company that exports the sugar to National Sugar. Harriman's banking house (Brown Brothers, Harriman) owns a large block of National Sugar stock. John Bartlow Martin is now President of the American Automobile Manufacturers Association, a reward for services rendered in the Dominican Republic. A big step up for a speech writer.

The decision to send Marines to the Dominican Republic was made by men who had direct material stake in the economy of that country. Similarly, most other important decisions are made by these and similar men. Neither the Department of State, the CIA, the Army, Air Force, Navy, nor any other of the executive agencies of the government are subject to the will of the people. For five years now, the American people have been trying to use their voting power against the war in Vietnam to no avail. The ascendancy of a corporate elite that controls the executive branch of government, the military and the corporations thru interlocking directorates, the power of appointments, direct influence thru personal acquaintance, and a general perception of the correspondence of their material interest leaves the mass of people with no power to influence major decisions. America is controlled with a plurality of corporate and military institutions by a unified elite which perceives the enemy not as each other through competition in free enterprise but as outsiders who oppose the continual expansion of corporate capitalism throughout the world.

The people of the world suffer at the hands of this elite. The Dominican Republic is a typical example. The average annual wage is \$200; 40% are unemployed, many of whom live in urban barrios without food, without toilets, without potable water, without newspapers or magazines, without medical care, and without hope. American imperialist companies that build industry in the Dominican Republic may eventually alleviate these conditions by building the economy, but their growth depends initially on the presence of those very conditions: Millions of utterly despairing unemployed workers keep wages low so that the average wage to Dominican employed by Bunker's companies is a dollar a day. Scabs are easy to find, and the government is in collusion with the U.S. imperialists to oppose unionization. The United States elite used the Marine Corps to prevent Bosch's party from returning to power in 1965. Bosch had been elected on a program that could have built the economy (land reform, agricultural diversification, etc.) but which did not serve to increase the profits of the elite. Rather, Bosch's intent was to keep Dominican profit within the Republic for the benefit of the Dominican people -- the 40% unemployed and their descendants. Bosch's nationalism had social goals which were not in the material interest of the corporate elite, so the Marines landed.

American imperialism feeds on the lives and resources of the masses of people, domestically and in other countries. Vietnam and the Dominican Republic are but two examples of this policy carried to its logical end. Students on this campus have voted against the war in Vietnam in various polls, but they have not shown overwhelming support for the sds action against Marine recruiting. Apparently, they disagree with the tactic; in the test of ends against means, they apparently feel that such direct action is not justified by the goals. They state that free speech is more important than this particular expression of opposition to American imperialism and the war in Vietnam.

But free speech can be seen as a tactic, a means, as well as an end in itself. Free speech was theoretically intended to encourage all ideas to be brought into the market

place of ideas so that society would have access to a wide range of possibilities. But in an atmosphere of draft coercion, in a country where power is concentrated in an elite, the ideology that puts free speech before direct political action serves to keep the dominant class ascendant. When speech can have no consequence in political change or decision-making, it loses its force as a goal and becomes a tactic used by the ruling class. As outlined in an sds Guest Editorial in the Triton Times, civil liberties can always be used with a class bias.

The interpretation of the constitution such that a corporation was considered an individual in the eyes of the law led to the charge of conspiracy in restraint of free trade against union organizers. They were organizing men into unions subverting the right of one individual to enter into contractual agreements with other individuals freely and without restraint thru monopoly of free trade. This interpretation of civil liberties was thus clearly class-oriented. Similarly, in the case of the Marines, the elite uses civil liberties to ensure its power to do business on its own terms.

Free speech serves the ruling class interests in the U.S., but not in Vietnam. The goals of the pacification program with its strategic hamlets is to eradicate all organized political opposition to the Saigon regime. The CIA has begun acting on orders to assassinate at least 50,000 NLF organizers, and of course the Army, Marines, Navy, and Air forces are employed in an attempt to destroy the military force as well. The pacification program is the invention of the American corporate elite and its academic lackeys.

The tactical implications of this analysis can be simply stated: Direct, collective political action is required of those who oppose a centralized, dominant power structure. When control is so concentrated, when individually no power can be brought to bear, when established expressions like voting are demonstrated to be controlled and non-binding, then dissidents must organize their collective strength to oppose that dominant class directly. Such actions are likely to be defined as illegal -- after all, the people do not rule, do not define legality -- but such actions may be necessary. Moral rejection must lead to action.

The tactics of sds grow out of their analysis. Ends are balanced against possible means. Civil liberties are not dismissed as unimportant, but instead other considerations are seen as being involved, and civil liberties are viewed in context, as means as well as ends. The ultimate motivation is a concern for the lives of working people everywhere and rejection of their exploitation by a select few.

These are some of the questions raised by the defense of the eight students last Wednesday night. Other students must consider them, for to agree with the analysis brings one logically to an agreement with their tactics or similar ones.

## correspondence

To those who remember the discussions concerning athletic scholarships that occurred last quarter might also remember Tom Ham. Mr. Ham, head of the UCSD Alumni Association and owner of the Bali Hai restaurant, supported athletic scholarships because he felt that UCSD could not become a big-time university until it had big-time sports.

Recently Mr. Ham's restaurant was one of a number of hotels and restaurants singled out by the Black and Brown Coalition of the San Diego Urban League for racial discrimination in hiring. The complaint is based on the fact that the establishments hire very few Blacks and Browns to fill public contact positions, such as clerks, waitresses, and hostesses. Of course, these hotels and restaurants will gladly hire Blacks and Browns for such low-paying jobs as dish washers and maids and then pay them less than whites.

It is a sad fact that UCSD helps to support businessmen like Tom Ham. We are trained to become a part of a class of people who can afford to go to a restaurant like the Bali Hai. Additionally, the university attracts business and money to San Diego which helps to support its

restaurants and hotels. What is even more disgusting is that people like Mr. Ham have significant influence over how the university is run. His opinion is far more important than that of the Black dish washer he may hire. The importance of Mr. Ham's opinion is reflected in the amount of space devoted to it in the Triton Times. The opinion of the Black or Brown worker was not even heard on the question of athletic scholarships because no one cares about his opinion and, besides, the non-white worker probably doesn't give a shit anyway. Rather than caring about good sportsmanship or professional animals at the university, the non-white worker is more interested in breaking out of the oppression of poverty perpetuated through profitable, racist hiring policies of men like Mr. Ham.

Byron King

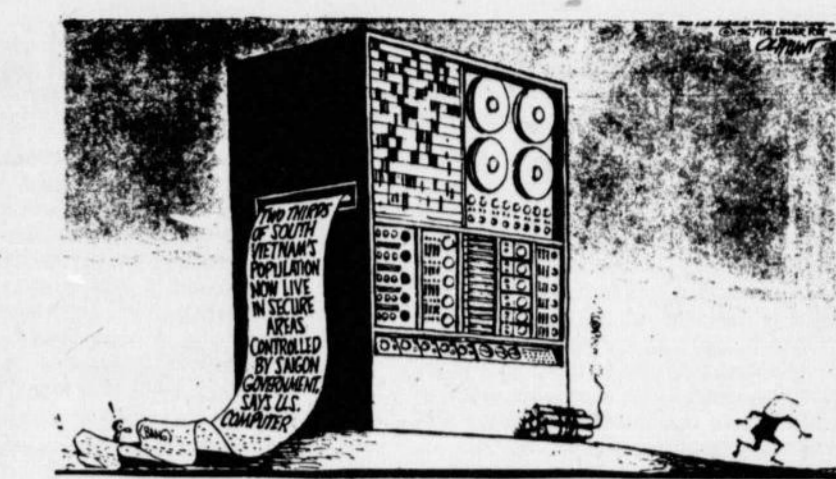
I would like to clarify what you said about me in your April 9, 1969 issue. For the Winter Quarter only I was a member of the Academic Freedom Committee of the Academic Senate. In the committee

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"Sitting there in Washington, Clifford, how can you possibly know of the intense bitterness of our valiant struggle...?"

"To you, it's a war. To me, it's a living."

# "In a society that's dominated by a ruling class,

involved and had suggested that she tell Murphy, even though he himself had been with her at the time the identity of the two became known. Murphy, realizing this was in contradiction to his statement at the first hearing, stated that he had not known at the time of the involvement of the third party and had understood from her statement that those two students had actually been on the steps. He covered up his lack of complete and thorough evidence by claiming that in his memos to the students subsequent to their identification, the students had never denied their guilt so he assumed them to be guilty of standing on the steps.

One of the committee members then asked Murphy if by virtue of his job he knew "non-random distribution of students." In reply he said yes, he would know those who spend time near his office and identification would rest on those whom he did know.

Convinced that they had made it clear that the selection of the students on trial had been selective, one of the eight then made a statement to get the trial on to the stage where the real issues could be discussed, i.e. the role of the military as part of the educational function of the university. Student 1: "We all agree to be together in this. We all expect to be acquitted. The evidence against all of us was more or less hearsay. It is irrelevant to the whole hearing; it doesn't meet the issues. We want to talk about the issues. The next issue is to defend the tactics of those students who stood on the stairs. We want to do that now. We want to defend those tactics, we want to be in this together, and we are all going to be acquitted."

At the end of this statement, the audience applauded, much to the distress of the chairman, who wanted very much to retain a formal atmosphere of legality.

One of the committee members then asked if the students were willing to admit they were on the steps. The feeling of the committee seemed to be that the evidence was not all that sufficient and that a statement of guilt was necessary. Student 2 replied: "We want to say that time is involved. We are prepared to make a defense now and save you a hell of a lot of time. We are prepared to defend blocking the Marine as a tactic and we expect to be acquitted on that basis. Therefore we are prepared to move immediately to that part of this investigation." Murphy then brought in the memo which discussed the encounter and felt no need to elaborate on it if the students wished to acknowledge their presence on the steps for defending the tactic, and would be willing to terminate his presentation and let the students present their case. The committee however felt that if the students would not admit their guilt additional evidence would have to be presented. The question arose at this point whether standing on the steps was the issue or that the students were guilty of some type of crime. The students were anxious to get to the meat of the issue and briefly recessed to formulate the correct phrasing to let the meeting progress.

Upon their return, Student 3 gave the group's reply: "At this time we are ready to stipulate that we were indeed on the steps with the intention of block-

ing the Marine recruiter and that we are admitting it at this time in order to proceed with the real content of this trial."

Murphy then made the statement that intent to block was in fact blocking and that the intention of this trial is to establish a violation. Student 3 was then asked to add to his statement that the blocking was effective. Student 4 responded that "Dean Murphy did not force the confrontation and therefore we are not able to judge. However, the Marine Corps recruiter did not enter the Placement Office. That is very clear." Murphy replied that this indeed constituted effectiveness. Student 4 then said that Murphy had asked if it was the sense of the group that they would not let the Dean and Captain Stout pass, and that he had made no attempt to push his way through the crowd and had never demanded that they move.

Murphy then summed up his case against the eight students.

"First, the eight students you see before you were among those on the steps of the Placement Office on February 21.

"Secondly, they were there with the purpose of blocking the Marine Corps Recruiter from access to the Placement Office,

And third, were effective in that blockade.

And I am raising with the committee as a consequence the question of whether that conduct, if established, violates campus regulations in four specific ways. I think violations of the Standard of Conduct in one or more of the four ways which I have specified may be established by that factual sequence and I leave it to the committee to make that determination. I am not alleging specific violations of campus regulations....I am suggesting....that with this statement of fact, if that is established, each of those four violations may have occurred."

Student 3 then asked if the charges are categories of the violation of the universal which appeared at the beginning of the Standard of Conduct which reads as follows: "A student enrolling in the University assumes an obligation to conduct himself in a manner compatible with the University's function as an educational institution."

He continued to say that "any action which merely falls into the categories is not necessarily misconduct but must be

demonstrated to be incompatible with the University's function as an educational institution." The crowd again applauded.

Murphy at this point interrupted to say that these categories had been listed because the introduction had been too vague and the categories listed explicitly stated what the violation of conduct was. Student 3 at this point asked Murphy, "Would you disagree with the contention that in order to apply one of the categories, it would have to be demonstrated that the University's function as an educational institution was disrupted?" Murphy responded that their respective interpretations were different and that it would be up to the committee to decide which was correct, thereby avoiding the crucial issue of the trial and throwing it into the hands of the committee.

After a brief discussion on whether certain of the rules were broken in the first place, Murphy rested his case and the students began to present their case.

Student 3 began the defense. "We are going to try to show that, in fact, our actions were not incompatible with the University's function as an educational institution. Our contention is based largely on the nature of the Marine Corps and military recruitment in general and so would like to get into the discussion of what we consider the issues to be."

Chairman Backus asked for a poll of the committee "...to see if exact interpretation of page 5 of the regulations is enough to justify the discussion of the question that (Number 3) has raised, 'that is, should the students be permitted to bring evidence against the educational function of military recruitment.'" The committee voted in favor of discussion. The students then proceeded with their indictment against the Marine Corps and the armed services of the U.S. and of the ruling class of the United States as imperialistic in nature.

The next student to speak discussed the racist practices of the military. She cited many statistics which indicated the extent to which the military uses racism in its training, progression of rank and recruitment policies. The speaker cited the fact that 10% of the population is black while, 17% of those in the army are black. She stated that blacks constitute a disproportionate number of casualties in Vietnam, some 24.4% of all casualties. This fact was attributed to the fact that minorities end up in the most violent aspects of the fighting ranks -- such as the infantry and the paratroopers. These facts are further corroborated by the extensive use of black soldiers in war zone such as Vietnam -- where 40% of the fighting men are black.

The racist practices of the military are not confined to the blacks, it was further stated, for while 3% of the population is Mexican-American, 18% of the casualties are Chicano. The speaker then went on to discuss the racial tension at Fort Hood last August over using black soldiers to put down disturbances in Chic-

ago. Her description included a quote from one of the protestors at Fort Hood, which cited it racist teachings of 'Riot Control Training' at the base. The soldier was quoted to have said,

"For weeks in class I listened to white first and second lieutenants assail the Negro rioters as filthy mouthed punks and hoodlums who under the leadership of a self style Messiah such as a Rap Brown or Leroi Jones had brought this country close to anarchy.

"No one seemed to be aware of any real facts or vaguely familiar with the findings by the 'President's Commission on Racial Disorder.' No one made any attempt to explore the possible causal relation between rioting and the understandable hatred that has mounted as a result of social and economic deprivation.

"I as well as others was tired of hearing nasty words to describe my brothers but no nasty words used to describe their situation. I agree my people are raising plenty of hell about being treated so badly, but don't expect me to go to Chicago with a bunch of white guys who after some of our classes are understandably under the impression we must stop the barbarians. Don't expect me to go with a certain lieutenant who in summation of his talk said, 'There's one good way to stop rioting, elect Wallace.'"

The speaker went on to cite the misuse of Filipinos by the Navy and summed up her statement by saying, "To be specific as towards recruitment, we know that at least 85% of all officers come through the recruitment facilities and ROTC on campuses. We also know that college campuses are notorious for unequal representation of minority peoples - we feel that it is obvious that by using these facilities the military is systematically perpetuating its racism and is condoning the racism of the university as well."

The next speaker for the students approached the question of the military from the standpoint of being a political tool. Citing examples in Latin America, especially Haiti, the student stated that the U.S. Marines were used to maintain the status quo by supporting governments which would otherwise be overthrown by popular revolt. In the case of Haiti, 10,000 Marines occupied the country from 1914-1934 and have supplied military advisors and aid since that time. The present result of this aid is a country that has the second lowest per capita income in Latin America, (\$149.00) and the highest percentage of people who are illiterate over the age of 15 (89.5%), and the highest number of inhabitants per physician (11,000). The dictator Duvalier does all in his power to suppress freedom of expression and to maintain the population in a condition of superstition and squalor. One of the main reasons Duvalier has not been overthrown is because of his U.S. Marine-trained National Guard. The

cont. on page 5

# you have to take direct political action ..."

student also mentioned that though Haiti is perhaps the most severe case of the U.S. Marine's involvement, it is by no means the only one, and mentioned that a comparable sequence of events had also occurred in the Dominican Republic, and Nicaragua.

The next student speaker explained that the defendants were not saying that UCSD could best be defined as an "educational institution", or that halting on-campus military recruitment would end the school's support of the war effort. Rather, they were saying that military recruitment was one of many university activities

which could in no way be described as educational. Among these activities were: defense research (\$9,112,282 in the 1967/1968 school year went to the Army, Air Force, and Navy); training people for the military-industrial complex (technicians, supervisors, engineers, intellectual apologetists, and Officer Training School mater-

ial), and various other connections ranging from investment of UC funds in defense-oriented companies to indoctrination of third-world exchange students.

Among UCSD's connections with the military-industrial establishment, Defendant #4 stressed the ties to NASA and the Atomic Energy Commission. While NASA and AEC are supposedly remote from the "defense" effort, said the defendant, the federal government saw some material connections between these agencies and military recruitment. He quoted the 1968 NASA appropriations Bill, which stipulates that NASA funds may not be granted to a "non-profit institution of higher learning unless the (NASA) administrator or his designee determines at the time of the grant that recruiting personnel of any of the Armed Forces of the United States are not being barred from the premises or property of such institution." This stipulation is also supposed to apply for all AEC grants as well.

Defendant #4 pointed out that of the 4 faculty members on the judiciary committee, one is presently on a NASA subcommittee, another had depended on a NASA fellowship, and a third was a veteran of 13 years at the AEC Oak Ridge facility.

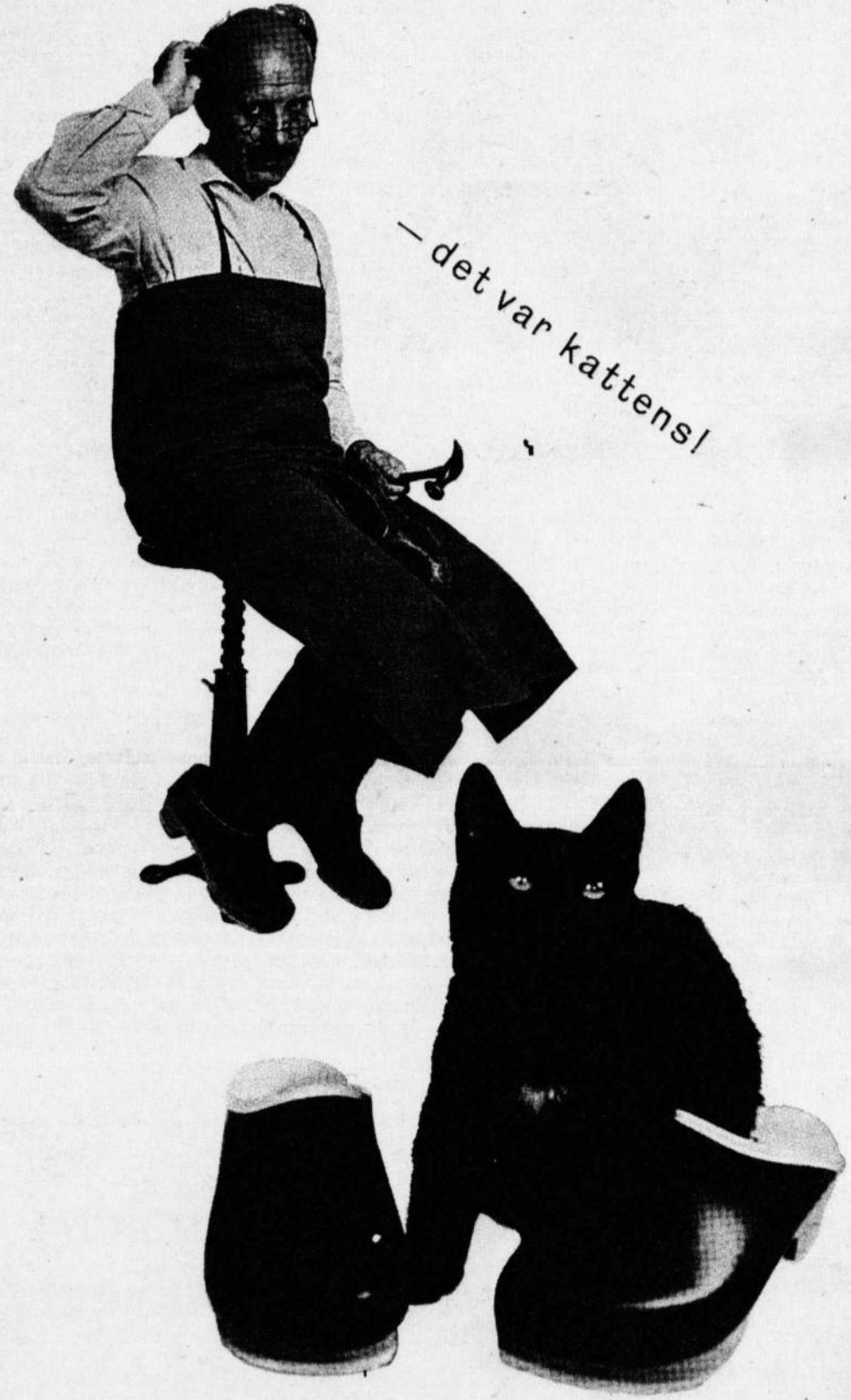
Then student #2 made a statement which emphasized some of the most important points that had been made in a series of leaflets on the Dominican Republic published by sds. The removal of tariffs on goods imported to the United States from the Dominican Republic when they pass through Puerto Rico is a good example of the way the ruling class is able to influence all of the factors involved in imperialism. Tariffs were originally intended to protect domestic American businesses, but as the largest American business become international, these large companies are able to change the tax structure that had ceased to be in their interest. The intervention with Marines is another important example, he said.

Student #2 then drew an analogy between the role played by the counter-revolutionary Dominican Generals and the faculty members of the disciplinary committee. Neither directly benefits from American imperialism, yet both staunchly defend the ideology that supports it in their respective countries. Since it is not directly beneficial to them in a material sense, this is a clear example of the maxim that the ideology of the dominant class in a society becomes the ideology of the uncritical segments of that society. Conformism, prestige, and the ability to give unquestioned orders to those younger than themselves are perhaps factors that contribute to their acceptance of an ideology which goes against the grain of their humanist convictions.

Professor Ron Kirkby of the Philosophy Department then talked about the role of the military in Vietnam; he preceeded his statement by saying that he was not on campus the day of the blockage, but if he had, he would have stood on the steps. He stated again that the presence of a Marine recruiter on campus is incompatible with the University's function as an educational institution. He called the war one of subjugation and gave the history of U.S. involvement. He also stated that having a military recruiter on campus was the equivalent of having a member of Murder, Inc. of the 1920's recruiting gunslingers on campus.

This concluded the students' defense, and Student 3 attempted to sum up the arguments. "There is more in it than an isolated incident of a number of students blocking access to the Placement Center to a Marine recruiter." He went on to say that he thought the eight had shown clearly that the military is racist and is involved in illegal activities, including the subjugation of native peoples for the

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# Women's Liberation Front Proposes New Policies with regard to Women, Sex and the Health Center

### WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE PRESENT POLICIES?

The Health Center is neglecting, abusing and misinforming female patients in its treatment of their sex-related medical problems. Treatment of these problems is inadequate, uncertain and irresponsible. The results are serious.

The following information was supplied by the Abortion Counseling Service. The statistics were also compiled by the ACS. In the past year, from March 1968 to March 1969, 29 girls from UCSD requested information from the ACS about termination of unwanted pregnancies. 20 had never used any method of birth control and/or did not know how to obtain any. 2 had used some method which failed. 6 had used some method but not at the time of impregnation.

Recently the Health Center misinformed a student about how early a pregnancy test could be given. The Center put off the test until the girl was 8 weeks pregnant. As a result, she did not receive counseling from ACS until she was 10 weeks pregnant.

This unnecessary delay limited her choice of doctors, increased the expense of her abortion and generally made the entire process of obtaining an abortion more difficult.

The number of women students at UCSD suffering unwanted pregnancies is large. Not included in the ACS statistics are the women who do not use the services of ACS in terminating unwanted pregnancies and the women who bear unwanted children. The latter category includes women who have to get married, women who put their children up for adoption and the women who leave school because they are unwed mothers.

### WHAT NEW POLICIES SHOULD BE INSTITUTED?

The Health center's present policies do not provide the services that the women on this campus want and need and pay for. We feel that the administrators and doctors know what women students want and need to the extent that women tell them. These men cannot operate on the assumption that they know what is best for us since that assumption is obviously false as is made clear in the introduction. Nor can these men assume that because they know what is best for themselves, they also know what is best for women students and patients. Our interests are not the same in all cases and what serves the administrators and doctors may not serve us. It is the women on this campus who must call for change and direct that change. Any other leadership runs the risk of achieving another Health Center that does not provide the services we want and need.

Certain services must be provided at the Health Center to insure proper medical treatment of women students. They are: vaginal examination, pap smear, contraception, pregnancy tests and treatment of minor sex related ailments. Some female students are now able to obtain some of these services. They know which doctor to see and they know what to say. Most students do not. Some services were formally available (a student was recently told that contraception was dispensed on this campus wholesale but that because the Health Center is now understaffed, this service was discontinued). Some have never been available. Let the Health Center practice the best kind of medicine preventive medicine. Most of these services are important and/or necessary to prevent serious medical problems for women (pregnancy) or make their treatment easier (uterine cancer).

These services must be provided at the Health Center in such a way as to insure the proper medical treatment of women students. These services must not be privileges; they must be rights. All those who want and need the services discussed above must

have free and easy access to them. The women who do not want or need these services will simply not visit the Health Center as frequently as some of their friends.

We propose the institution of a gynecology clinic to be staffed and operated in strict relation to our wants and needs. The supply must respond to the demand. Just as Planned Parenthood has been able to enlist the support of concerned doctors everywhere, we feel sure the school can enlist the support of 2 or 3 doctors from the community who could provide interested and sympathetic (interest and sympathy are very uncertain in the referral system) treatment of sex-related medical problems. Treatment must not be available only to the most determined among us. It must be pleasant and convenient and simple so that the less hardy can make use of its availability. A clinic brings on campus, to the woman student, doctors who specialize in the services she needs and who come because they want to help her.

All the services listed above must be provided free of charge (that is at no extra charge over and above the incidental fee allocation to the Health Center - \$60 per student per year). There are three reasons for this demand. First, the leadership of most similar campaigns has been middle-class and as such has asked only that treatment and medicine be made available not how or to whom it would be made available. As a result many medical services (legal abortion and contraception) are not available to the poor. It has been shown again and again that the cost of a service (no matter how minimal) is sufficient to make that service inaccessible to large groups of people. Secondly, the Lumumba-Zapata Proposal will bring large numbers of black and brown working class people to this campus. They must not find that in our own proposal we were insensitive to discrimination of any kind. Any new service must be within reach of the entire student population. Our proposal must attack the financial discrimination that obtains in the provision of good medical care in this country. Thirdly, Pat MacGinnis the founder of society for Humane Abortion, has recently felt that her efforts were misdirected. She has made expensive abortion outside the country available to the middle class. The minority and white working class need for abortion service is not met by her organization. To a great extent a problem is not a problem in America unless it is a middle class problem. So we feel that we should look carefully at the direction our problem solving takes. We want to be careful not to direct the solution only to one group of people. We must include all the people otherwise the solution will once again be inadequate. When we speak of material goods such as medicine, we must always ask who will get it at what price? The answer must be at a price everyone can pay or free.

All the services listed above must be available to everyone over 18. Once again we are addressing the problem of excluding people from the services they need. 25 of the 29 girls who visited ACS were between the ages of 18 and 21. The poor, the uninformed, the young, and the members of minority groups must not be discriminated against in the provision of services that they need and may need more than those who are more easily and routinely provided with these services.

Lastly, we also feel that the Health Center should provide space for the dissemination of literature by any group involved in medicine as it relates to sex and women. We would encourage the Biology and Physiology Departments and the Medical School to make available any literature they feel is relevant. Planned Parenthood, the Gyn-Diego Clinic, the San Diego Dept. of Public Health, the ACS and similar organizations should all be allowed to take advantage of the space provided.

These new policies do not constitute a great leap forward. The treatment offered at our Health Center is not only absolutely inadequate, uncertain and irresponsible but also comparatively so. These new policies will merely bring the Health Center up to par.

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# Nixon's War, Cont.

can be easily negotiated under the benevolent umbrella of Saigon.

Then there is Project Phoenix. This reportedly calls for "self-determination" through the physical liquidation of NLF cadres - from Central Committee members to the local schoolteacher or doctor. The CIA is supposed to have a list of 85,000 names of which 33,000 are marked to die in 1969. During the current phase of Project Phoenix the US - Saigon military command has been bragging of killing 500 NLF cadres per month. These are people shot on the spot by special assassination squads.

After Saigon was forced to join the Paris Talks: the NLF-DRV forces initiated almost no attacks while the US and the Saigon regime stayed on the offensive. This has been reported by the Western press - both American and European. The London Observer had a story from Saigon dated January 11 and titled "War going to talk peace". On March 24 the San Francisco Chronicle carried a headline "How the U.S. stepped up ground war during lull." By mid-February the chief DRV official at Paris Li Duc Tho had returned to Hanoi. All facts indicated that negotiations were about to break down. It seems that the US complacency exemplified by Abrams scoffing at the still in ground fighting has been jolted once again by the NLF spring offensive.

The All-American Time magazine (March 28) said: "Critics of US toughness now argue that the decision to push hard on the ground during the communist stand-down invited retaliation, which finally came in the current spring offensive." Although not a total shock like last year's Tet offensive, the day and hour of simultaneous attacks on 140 towns and bases was a complete surprise to the US and Saigon regimes. They never expected attacks on the most heavily defended bases of Bien Hoa, Long Binh, Danang etc, for these bases were believed to be invulnerable.

The case of Saigon zone is sufficient

to show the flexibility and success of NLF tactics. In spite of defoliation and saturation bombing around Saigon, and in spite of the troop concentration around the city, the NLF struck at targets of their own choice -- such as the Chu Chi headquarters of the 25th division. The magnitude of this offensive is better understood -- as Abrams now understands -- if one keeps in mind that the NLF has not yet committed its powerful regular units which are much stronger than when the 1968 Tet offensive took place.

The US casualty figures rose sharply once the offensive began. In the first week 453 GPs were declared dead. Time magazine said 1,140 GPs died in three weeks and the NLF can still threaten any part of the country, US military spokesmen do not have much to say. A command officer in Saigon said on March 6: "The military significance of the figures is clear. The enemy has concentrated his attack on American installation and managed to kill significantly more US soldiers this year while losing less than half of the men he lost last year." The Nixon administration claimed that the spring offensive was violating some agreement" (Laird called it an understanding) -- and just like the Johnson days, in spite of the overwhelming US responsibility for increase fighting, the enemy became a verbal scapegoat as well.

If one considers the NLF claims about the spring offensive it becomes clearer to what extent the Nixon war effort has backfired. The NLF special communique stated that by March 31 the offensive had claimed 104,00 US-Saigon command casualties. These include 52,000 Americans, 4,000 South Koreans, Thais and Australians, 48,000 ARVN troops killed, wounded or captured. 1,600 planes and helicopters were shot down, destroyed or grounded. Nearly 3,000 military vehicles, including 1,440 tanks and armed cars were destroyed. There is no doubt that the US-ARVN forces are supplied by these blows, despite the heaviest bomber attack-

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# correspondence, cont.

discussion on the resolution introduced at the March 25th Senate meeting I was opposed to the resolution. When it became known that I would not be able to attend the meeting during the intersession, the chairman of the senate, Prof. Walter Munk, asked me to leave a statement of my objections that could be read to the Senate. I thought I would be unable to do so, since my last version was about 40 pages developing the basis for my position. However, I did manage to present the spirit of my objections in a three and one-half page proposal for an interdisciplinary Ph. D. program in thanatology. This was sent to professor Jackson with the request that he read it at the meeting. I gather he did not, and only read a short passage not revealing its relevancy to the resolution. I regret that the Chairman of the Academic Freedom Committee saw fit not to read the whole statement, which had been specifically requested. Professor Jackson has twice told me it was too long to be read, being several pages single space. (As you can see from the enclosed, it is double spaced and could be read in 7-8 minutes).

I wish to make two points in reference to your report. First, I don't think it fair to say that I "called for a program in thanatology". My basic objection to mili-

tary recruiting is that I do not think that a University should be engaged in thanatology. My proposal is intended to show the end stage of the immoral and amoral development of the modern university which can find the science of death, or its practitioners, to be deserving of the protection of academic freedom.

Second, as you can see, I did not say that my "moral repugnance overrode technical considerations of civil liberties", and I don't know whether I would say it. I feel very strongly that the injustices of the present world have to be overcome, and when society has no effective means of remedying its evils, that the eradication of injustice is a priority over merely maintaining law and order. When law and order conflict with justice, I think justice probably takes precedence. This has been an age old debate, and is bound to continue so long as law and order is employed as a means of perpetuating injustice. However, I don't see that this means that "technical considerations of civil liberties" conflict or should conflict with the methods of protest needed to overcome injustices. The freedoms supposedly guaranteed under the U.S. constitution are of great significance and value, and are among the very important gains in human freedom in recent centuries. I would hope that my concern over the failure of our society to rid itself of many horrendous evils would not lead me to reject the positive values embedded in the civil liberties it theoretically guarantees all of it citizens, but in practice gives only to a limited number. I would hope that if the evils were eradicated we would genuinely have a society with "liberty and justice for all".

Richard H. Popkin

ks of the war. Americans must realize that the GI is being sacrificed at an unprecedented rate. He is being asked to die a little longer, perhaps until some alternate defense spending is arranged and the US economy can be guaranteed a profitable recovery by the Nixon administration. This is a policy which cannot change - no matter how long ex-vice-president joyous Humphrey wants the American people to wait so that the "new" men in power have a chance to try their hand at peace.

Americans must also realize that the Vietnamese people are fighting for liberation from the US not for a Nixon dictated peace. For them the aggression and the victim are clearly defined. To put Vietnamese forces in the same bracket as the US troops is once again nonsense. Just as it is a futile swan song for the Saigon regime to "demand" that the NLF ought to lay down all arms and peacefully "join" the oppressive government. No president of the United States can prevent five year old Vietnamese orphans from hating fiercely all Americans present in Vietnam. The Nixon regime is fomenting this hate as did Johnson and his entourage during the disastrous years before 1969. Therefore, the battle for liberation cannot stop -- and the US government will serve the American people by immediately and unilaterally getting out of Vietnam. The Vietnamese can and will take care of their own business.

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# The Ties That Bind

United States' military interventions are usually justified on the basis of its treaty arrangements. These treaties declare the United States' obligation to intervene in countries "threatened by Communism," often in such a manner that oversteps the actual bounds of the treaties. Two specific cases are the Vietnam War and the Dominican Republic intervention of 1965. The United States has already spoken of its SEATO commitments involved in Vietnam, yet has failed to gain the unanimous consent required to intervene in a non-SEATO nation. In 1965 the United States more or less forced a very reluctant OAS to legitimize the US military involvement in the Dominican Republic, yet failed to secure much material support from the other member nations.

The following is a list of some of the treaties which help to maintain the United States as master and protector of the "free world".

## North Atlantic Treaty (15 nations)

A treaty signed April 4, 1949, by which "the parties agree that an armed attack against one or more of them in Europe or North America shall be considered an attack against them all; and...each of them...will assist the...attacked by taking forthwith, individually and in concert with the other Parties, such action as it deems necessary including the use of armed force...."

- United States
- Canada
- Iceland
- Norway
- United Kingdom
- Netherlands
- Denmark
- Belgium
- Luxembourg
- Portugal
- France
- Italy
- Greece
- Turkey
- Federal Republic of Germany

## Rio Treaty (21 nations)

A treaty signed September 2, 1947, which provides that an armed attack against any American State "shall be considered as an attack against all the American States and...each one...undertakes to assist in meeting the attack."

- United States
- Mexico
- Cuba
- Haiti
- Dominican Republic
- Honduras
- Guatemala
- El Salvador
- Nicaragua
- Costa Rica
- Panama
- Columbia
- Venezuela
- Ecuador
- Peru
- Brazil
- Bolivia
- Paraguay
- Chile
- Argentina
- Uruguay

NOTE: Trinidad and Tobago signed the OAS Charter on March 13, 1967 and deposited its ratification of the Charter on March 17th thus becoming a member of the Organization of American States. The government indicated its intention of signing the Protocol of amendment to the Charter as well as the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance in the very near future.

## ANZUS (Australia-New Zealand- United States) Treaty (3 nations)

A treaty signed September 1, 1951, whereby each of the parties "recognizes that an armed attack in the Pacific Area on any of the Parties would be dangerous to its own peace and safety and declares that it would act to meet the common danger in accordance with its constitutional processes."

- United States
- New Zealand
- Australia

## Philippine Treaty (Bilateral)

A treaty signed August 30, 1951, by

which the parties recognized "that an armed attack in the Pacific area on either of the Parties would be dangerous to its own peace and safety" and each party agrees that it will act "to meet the common dangers in accordance with its constitutional processes."

- United States
- Philippines

## Japanese Treaty (Bilateral)

A treaty signed January 19, 1960, where by each party "recognizes that an armed attack against either Party in the territories under the administration of Japan would be dangerous to its own peace and safety and declares that it would act to meet the common danger in accordance with its constitutional provisions and processes." The treaty replaced the security treaty signed September 8, 1951.

- United States
- Japan

## Republic of Korea (South Korea) Treaty (Bilateral)

A treaty signed October 1, 1953, where by each party "recognizes that an armed attack in the Pacific area on either of the Parties...would be dangerous to its own peace and safety" and that each Party "would act to meet the common danger in accordance with its constitutional processes."

- United States
- Republic of Korea

## Southeast Asia Treaty (8 nations)

A treaty signed September 8, 1954, where by each Party "recognizes that aggression by means of armed attack in the treaty area against any of the Parties or against any State or territory which the Parties by unanimous agreement may hereafter designate, would endanger its own peace and safety, and agrees that it will in that event act to meet the common danger in accordance with its constitutional processes."

- United States
- United Kingdom
- France
- New Zealand
- Australia
- Philippines
- Thailand
- Pakistan

## Republic of China (Formosa) Treaty (Bilateral)

A treaty signed December 2, 1954, whereby each of the parties "recognizes that an armed attack in the West Pacific Area directed against the territories of either of the Parties would be dangerous to its own peace and safety," and that each "would act to meet the common danger in accordance with its constitutional processes." The territory of the Republic of China is defined as "Taiwan (Formosa) and the Pescadores."

- United States
- Republic of China (Formosa)

## Notes For A Speech

African Blues  
does not know me. Their steps, in sand  
of their own  
land. A country  
in black and white, newspapers  
blown down pavements  
of the world. Does  
not feel  
what I am.

You are  
as any other sad man here  
american.

Leroi Jones

## Yes in principle - in fact ?

If you were left up in the air over Tuesday, April 29, Faculty Senate meeting you shared the sentiments of other students. The vague conclusions of that meeting's consideration of the L-Z proposal was matched by the lack of discussion of that proposal. The presence however, of about 80 students in the auditorium, and still more in hallways impressed upon the faculty the support that this proposal has (even the Chancellor did not dominate the meeting as he usually does).

Two resolutions were presented, both recognizing the just needs of minority students in principle and both commended BSC-Maya for the work they have done. These resolutions further hoped that negotiations would continue in good faith. But following this was a circumvention of the issues of the proposal despite the pleadings of some faculty.

The fact that the Academic Senate will review the final proposal that is to emerge from negotiations made this lack of discussion that much more frustrating, and left the real sense of faculty commitment hidden somewhere behind a 'due process' resolution. As the debate went on BSC-Maya repeatedly expressed skeptical feelings about the negotiations. To them, the prime issues, that of equal student participation of the Board of Directors and control of student admissions, have not been resolved. Rapaport himself contributed to this feeling when he said that these demands would have to be "incorporated" into already existing 3rd college plans.

The faculty then scheduled their next meeting for Tuesday, May 6, where they will receive a report from the Negotiating Committee. But by passing the resolution of Dr. Frazer (the wordier of the two) BSC-Maya saw the faculty supporting only those negotiations, formalizing them, and making any further struggle contingent upon those negotiations, a tactic they have learned from McGill.

Students who were at first awed by the faculty's parliamentary maneuvers were soon led to believe that the democratic process was being worn out in order to further procrastination.

## Hearing, Continued

purposes of perpetuating the interests of the ruling class of the U.S. "We are on trial", he continued, "not for prohibiting the Marine's attempt to disseminate whatever information he should choose, but rather his attempt to recruit students for a specific purpose....If you are going to try us on that basis, you must, it seems to me, take the position that Marine recruitment is a part of the University's educational function. If you want to take that position, I suppose really there is nothing we can do about it, and we'll be guilty. I would hope that you would be unwilling to take that position

Questions then arose from the committee members whether or not the students had used up all other alternatives to stopping the Marine recruiter from coming on campus. Student 2 replied to this, "What you are saying is that speaking out can potentially be affective. That is not true. In a society that's dominated by a ruling class, you have to take direct political action....The people whose interests are served by imperialism hold political power. They hold such political power that their ideology is the dominant ideology in the country. That ideology includes the use of the University to further militaristic expeditions into foreign countries in the service of imperialism." He went on to say that "You do not hold any political power except by organization with other people to directly attack those institutions."

Dr. Jacobs, one of the committee members responded, "I disagree," to which Student 2 replied, "Then you stop the war!" and "Until you create an affective political movement you have no right to condemn people who do oppose those policies." Another burst of applause was heard from the audience at this point. Jacob's response was "I hope that no action of this board will be viewed as such a condemnation....." and that if such action was taken by the committee, it would be ".....a condemnation of what you did, and not a condemnation of what you stand for."

The reply to this was a decisive "Bullshit!"

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