

May 25  
1976

# THE NEW *indicator*

*"Sometimes I got a mind to give up livin' and go shoppin' instead."*

## Humanities Imperiled

A large scale assault upon the humanities at UCSD is no longer a matter of bad dreams, suspicions, or vague hypotheses. It has surfaced as an open threat in the administrative attacks presently being directed at all levels of the department of literature. In response, undergraduates, graduate students, and faculty have joined together in unprecedented solidarity to defend their own discipline and to spread awareness of the serious danger posed to the survival of any and all humanist studies on this campus.

If the administration's proposed cutbacks are implemented next year, it would mean, for example:

- 1) The elimination of the following courses—French 25, Spanish 25, General Lit. 3A, 3B, 3C, General Lit. 61, 62, 63, Lit. and Society 21, 22, 23.
- 2) TA sections in French Lit. 10 would be reduced from 10 to 5; in Spanish Lit. 10, from 13 to 7; in German Lit. 10, from 7 to 4.
- 3) The 16 courses given with TA sections this year will be reduced to 9 next year.
- 4) There will be approximately 20 fewer TA positions available to literature department graduate students.
- 5) Those TA jobs that remain will be increasingly restricted to the writing programs, thus limiting the number of grad students who will be able to gain experience actually teaching literature.

### Student & Faculty Unite

The department as a whole is organizing to resist personnel lay-offs, program cutbacks, and the administration's interference with departmental autonomy. Student/faculty committees have been established, the functions of which include: informing the campus community of the extent and seriousness of the crisis; contacting other affected departments; and supporting the struggles of those sectors of the university population which will suffer the most severe consequences of UC budget cuts (minorities, women, the poor.)

### Rally & Teach-In

Undergraduate literature majors have held several emergency meetings during the last two weeks which will quite probably result in the formation of a permanent lit. student union. More immediately, undergrads are sponsoring an informational rally scheduled for 12:00 this Thursday (May 27) on Reville Plaza. The rally will be followed by a teach-in at 7:30 in HL 1438 in order to consider the problems in depth and to develop a strategy to combat them. Sherly Williams, newly elected department chairperson, and a panel composed of undergrads, grad students, and faculty will make initial presentations to be followed by an open discussion.

## WARNING !

**Two Rapes Reported  
on Campus**

**SISTERS :**

**After Dark  
Walk in Groups  
Share Rides**



## A Harder Look at the Hearings

In April, a protracted disciplinary hearing procedure ground to a halt, and last week a decision finally came down. The decision stated that seven students were guilty, one was half guilty and the other two were unguilty. Estimates of the cost of the marsupial-like affair have ranged from an offhand hundred--pardon me, thirty, er, better make that maybe less (Whitehill) to a conservative ten thousand dollars (Murphy) for stenographer fees only.

The crime that eight students were found guilty of was obstructing a university official in the performance of his (sic) duties; seven were adjudged to have failed to comply with directions from a university official. The charges stem from a long walk that UC President David Saxon took with a large group of students after a question-and-answer session held on the gym steps Nov. 25, 1975. (Saxon himself termed the walk "exciting.")

It is no surprise that the decision surprised no one. The hearing officer, Robert Lugannani, was hand-picked by the UCSD administration, bypassing a UC regulation providing for a "hearing before a campus-wide student-faculty conduct committee." In a sorry attempt to give some credibility to the proceedings, as a token symbol of "objective" deliberation, two students were absolved.

The hearings proved most effective in diverting attention from the issue of the CIA and UC/CIA complicity; tying up socially and politically responsible forces on campus in an expensive, ridiculous legal battle. The hearings also served to warn

other inquisitive, concerned students that they'd get hassled if they chose to get involved in the struggle to assert some control over their campus.

However, in spite of the administration's efforts to divert the issue, the UCSD/CIA relationship remains. UCSD has direct funding connections with the CIA. Specifically, Richard Attiyeh, Chair of the Economics Dept., has been doing international trade research for the CIA; this type of research aids the CIA in undermining the economies of countries like Chile, where the U.S. government engineered the overthrow of a democratic regime in favor of one of the most repressive governments in modern history. Two other econ professors along with four grad students have been doing this CIA-funded work with Attiyeh through a front organization called the Institute for Policy Analysis, sequestered off campus in Del Mar.

Further evidence of the university's willingness to comply with the CIA is demonstrated by its sending UCSD officials to a conference on affirmative action recruiting at CIA headquarters and the maintenance of recruiting facilities on campus now.

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liberated limerick

Old Bob Lugannani's had more than  
His share of judiciary boredom  
But he never forgot,  
Being put on the spot,  
"Your objection's sustained, Mr. Gordon."

### Cutbacks Analyzed

## Politics of Austerity

They call this the era "post-Watergate" politics. Almost everyone, including the darling of the liberals, Jerry Brown, has been trumpeting about the need for "less government." What do they mean by "less government?" Translated, it means less government serving the needs of the people. Cutbacks in the food stamp programs, welfare programs, day care, and in education. "Less government" does not mean more "freedom," it means that the minimal concessions made to the people when the economy was fatter are now going to be taken away.

But the economy is not as fat as it used to be: it is trying to pull itself out of a crisis. The crisis is in the falling

rate of profit of American corporations, due to set-backs in the Third World and increasing competition from the other industrialized capitalist countries. The corporations desperately need large amounts of capital to reaffirm the hegemony they once held over the "free world". According to Ford's economic advisors, "over the next five years, the nation will have to increase by more than 15% the share of its total output going into business investment."

Where will this additional 15% come from? It will come out of the tax dollars of those that work that formerly went into programs and services. The division between those that work and

"welfare chiselers" is a false one, propagated to divide the working class against itself for the benefit of the capitalists. What the government is asking is that we tighten our belts, sacrifice ourselves for a system to which the "needs of the people" is just an empty slogan to be manipulated at will.

Apparently it has been decided that there is no "need" to have people well fed, working, and educated. But it is "essential" that the US defend its interests to the tune of \$113 billion (the defense budget, 1976-77.)

The US Department of Agriculture announced May 4 that 1.2% billion of the 5.8% billion food stamp program would be

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## Administrative Spying Revealed at Mass. College

### La Jolla is Boston?

Note: Three editions ago the New Indicator printed a photograph of a UC Police officer equipped with sophisticated camera equipment at a rally which questioned accreditation for UCSD because of administrative neglect of real educational needs. We printed another photo of a plainclothes cop in the woods, also equipped with camera. In response to a number of requests from the student community for more information (see MEChA letter, p.2), we called the UC Police Dept. to ask who ordered this police action, if photos were taken and if so to what end they were (are) to be used. We were informed that Police Chief French would be out of town until Friday. The information contained in the following article about police activities at Boston State has stimulated thought as to the extent and means of police surveillance at UCSD. The New Indicator will be investigating this fully in the near future.

Persons concerned about the plethora of camera-toting police (uniformed and otherwise) and political harassment and firing of activist students and faculty at UCSD may take an object lesson from how students at Massachusetts State College in Boston met a similar situation.

Former campus security guards, angered over administration union-busting, last month exposed a long history of espionage, infiltration and surveillance by the guards since 1973 at the working-class, politically active school.

Students and faculty are pressing for the firing of the college president, the planning and development director and the captain of the guard. There is also an effort to reverse the recent political firing of activist sociology teacher, Steve Rosenthal; to rehire radical history teacher Henry Allen, fired in 1974; to halt a destructive state college system reorganization 10 state colleges to refuse a contract which would have destroyed job security. Also, last winter hundreds of students rallied on several occasions to oppose tuition hikes, budget cuts and a reorganization plan designed to transform state colleges into technical appendages of the state university.

Boston State students have been active in recent years in antimilitary-recruiter demonstrations, a building takeover to obtain a day-care center and in mass protests over Allen's firing three years ago. In late 1975 the American Federation of Teachers (AFT) were the only local among

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What's going on

ANNOUNCEMENTS

- 5/26 Film: 'Fuck the Army', 7 p.m. Center for Service People's Rights 820 5th St., San Diego
5/27 Lecture: Feminism and Marxism, by Mariana Hernandez; sponsored by the Women's Center and the Young Socialist Alliance. 7:30 p.m. North Conference Room, Student Center, UCSD. Free.
5/27 Lecture and Slide Show: 'The Food Garden as an Ecosystem', 2:30 p.m., CR 107, Third College, UCSD.
'The Social Implications of Alternative (soft) Technology', 8:00 p.m., CR104, Third College, UCSD.
Both lectures by Richard Merrill, sponsored by the North County Ecology Center. Info.: 436-5433.
5/27 NOON: RALLY REVELLE PLAZA The Destruction of the Humanities Begins in the Literature Dept. TEACH-IN: 7:30 p.m., HL1438
5/28 Poetry: 'The Broken Angels Review', by Debbie Demaine. 7 p.m. Music: by Marriane. Both at Las Hermanas Coffeehouse, 4003 Wabash, San Diego. Info.: 280-7510
5/30 Presentation and Discussion: People's Health Forum: Nature's Remedies: How to Make a Health Tonic. Beach Area Community Clinic, 3705 Mission Blvd., S.D. 7 - 9:30 p.m. Info.: 488-0644.
5/31 Every Saturday: Open Political Discussions, 7 - 10 p.m. at Groundwork Books, Student Center, UCSD.
6/3 GSU General Meeting! 7:30 - 10 p.m., HL Auditorium, Revelle, IMPORTANT AGENDA

Voice in the Concrete Wilderness

To The New Indicator:

Tyranny is no less tyranny when perpetuated by petty campus bureaucrats against students rather than by the absolute monarchs of old against their subjects. This year in particular UCSD has experienced unparalleled repressive measures and excesses of authority that will not soon be forgotten by the many victimized groups and individuals. Moreover the extent of these abuses is such that mere censure of the administrators would hardly be fitting. In order for the UCSD student body to regain control over their resources and activities it will be necessary to oust these usurpers and their self-aggrandizing underlings from their overpaid privileged positions.

So that the pattern of repression will be made more visible to those not directly involved it may be useful to catalogue these events and offenses. Many of these actions originate within the Student Affairs empire of VC George (III) Murphy, whose office alone accounts for over \$180,000 in salaries. Through such minions as Rick Whitehill, Mark Bookman, and Lee Johnson the influence of the Murphy empire extends into virtually every facet of student life-- housing, health services, psychological counseling, career planning and placement, student center, intramurals, etc. The incredible size and scope of this empire, built on the handling of student registration fee money, is a cogent argument in itself for dismantling the whole octopus operation. As the following list shows, the exercise of unaccountable authority by the key henchmen of the Murphy empire is directed at inhibiting every critical form of student governance and media that has arisen at UCSD. The need for a broad-based student revolt against this heinous design of intimidation and harassment should be evident:

1. Kangaroo disciplinary hearings against selected participants in the November 25 demonstration protesting UC-CIA ties. Murphy and associates write the regulations, choose conflict-of-interest hearing officer, close hearings to the community and hold the hearings in a remote location downtown, prejudice opinion through erroneous and libelous coverage in the "official" puppet mouthpiece paper (despite the fact that the verdict is forgone.) As expected most of the charged students (who are also active in student government) will be placed on administrative probation and thus vulnerable to dismissal at Murphy's whim.

2. Student activity funds impounded causing cancellation of the Inti-Ilumini concert after all the arrangements were made. New Indicator funds frozen in defiance of the Communications Board ruling. Typesetting equipment still marked for auction, substantially increasing publication costs for alternative media next year. KSDT funds frozen over minor infractions. The administration fears any criticism of UCSD reaching outside the community; prefers to camouflage malfeasance with a massive PR fluff (e.g. satiating the members of the WASC accrediting team with superfluous "self-study" documents delivered just one week prior to team visit.)

3. Direct obstruction of student government. Murphy fights the formation of BOA until it is too late for BOA to accomplish anything this year; shoots down the COOP-BRG space allocation proposals for step II of the Student Center; hopes issues will blow over by summer but to make sure, Murphy gets "flu" and cannot be contacted for weeks. Meanwhile Bookman kills plan to reorganize interns and student body, preferring to keep his hand-picked interns on a tight leash.

4. Whitehill orders police surveillance of peaceful rallies by uniformed, camera-toting officers and undercover agents to discourage participation of passers-by and intimidate speakers. Announcements for rallies and meetings are selectively torn down by paid students. Some groups were told not to get involved in the accreditation rally lest they jeopardize their arbitration of grievances with the administration. Campus employees told to contact police if approached by union representatives (or even if they see an employee talking to union reps.)

5. Inane juvenile events are sponsored as diversions. Tricycle races (both on land--with full participation of college deans--and underwater) get publicity blitz. Snowball fights, carnivals, and erotic film festivals also aid program of repressive desublimation

6. Murphy neglects the Day Care Center and other critical problems; prefers to use the bureaucratic runaround routine even when there is clear and present danger to the health and safety of children (but spends \$10,000 or more to revenge inconvenience caused to Saxon due to administrative incompetence); blames inaction on groups for not being forceful enough in relating needs and problems. (Suggestion: turn Murphy out to pasture, preferably with some of the uncontrolled canines that now roam the campus, as a symbol of where UCSD is going. Perhaps a suitable site would be the undeveloped UC knoll property.)

7. Students get shafted by Academic Senate controlled by reactionary faculty cronies of UCSD administration. Grades for 198's and 199's are abolished; individualized study programs go down the tubes; grad TA's get replaced by unpaid (or peanut-salaried \$150/quarter) undergrad tutors; regulation making it impossible for tutors to get pay and credits; cutbacks hit humanities and math sequences needed to develop critical thinking the hardest; minority and working class students get forced out of UC by financial hardship.

8. Third College programs remain just programs rather than becoming departments; students told Third will be "just like Revelle" in a few years (especially the white students who can't make it into Revelle so sneak into Third); Communications program is demolished; right-wing forces try to influence academic programs at UCSD (e.g. Berman and Lit.)

9. OASIS tutors used to evaluate instructors without instructor's knowledge (reminiscent of McElroy's sitting on Graduate Council reports on departments reviewed); UCSD prefers secretive manipulation.

10. CAPE funds for 1976-77 are frozen by Tom Hull, assistant to VC for Academic Affairs Paul Saltman, pending review to be conducted this summer when students are away. Review committee includes usual sycophants like Rick Whitehill; the grad member of CACIP is excluded; undergrad member is a student of Tom Hull, plus one intern. In an obvious Freudian slip the committee is referred to as the "OASIS Review Committee", indicating that the purpose of the review is to place CAPE under OASIS auspices where it can be more readily controlled by VC Academic Affairs. Once this is achieved CAPE can be used as a tool to punish administration enemies (through loaded evaluation questions), as well as a justification for eliminating TA's, with the appearance of independent objectivity.

To stop outrageous moves to defeat student initiatives we will have to fight through legal and other means, such as boycotting registration fee payments next year. Since organizational unity is of the essence if we are to prevent the administration from pitting us against one another, some kind of united front must be formed now. This might be realized through the Student Cooperative Union Amendment. In any case UCSD needs a small-scale repetition of the American Revolution to rid ourselves of mounting petty tyranny over our lives.

Ethan Allen Muir backwoods

NOTES FROM THE COLLECTIVE DESK



Continuing Struggle for Day Care

At first glance, the struggle for adequate day care at UCSD seems over. MacElroy, Murphy, and Whitehill have all finally agreed that a real need exists, but not without some kicks in the posterior from various campus and community groups. Suddenly the blinders have been torn from their eyes and the horror of the wretchedness their past policies have enforced has been brought before the campus population. Though the dangers of the present center have been exposed for all to see and gasp at, we much remind our readers that the battle is not over. Like the motto, semper vigilans, on those fast cars of the defenders of our public morality, the SDPD, we must always be aware of the possibility of future footdragging and indolence of which our administrators are eminently capable.

The New Indicator stands fully in active support of the children, parents, and staff at the day care center. We urge our readership also to support the center with letters to the above administrators. Without the active engagement of the whole community in this and other important struggles, the administration will undoubtedly slither back into its posture of "benign neglect." This corrupt, Nixonian policy perpetuates the hazards that imperil the young lives of the children at the center. If a tragedy should occur because of future

administrative neglect, not only would the administration be criminally at fault, but the whole campus community, fully aware of the dangers present in that firetrap, would be guilty of complicity for their failure to stop the everpresent footdragging of our "bosses." It is incumbent on us to actively and militantly pursue an end to administrative neglect. At this moment the responsibility to change things here at UCSD again falls to us, the students, parents and staff.

ERRATUM

The article entitled "SAVE MARIO MUNOZ" that appeared in the New Indicator (vol. 1, #14 May 11-17) contained a typographical error which made the opening somewhat unintelligible. The paragraph should read as follows:

The coup d'etat carried out by the armed forces in Argentina has presented to the world an image of moderation and respect for human rights. But the reality is brutally different. Silently the Argentine junta has unleashed a bloody repression against all revolutionaries, trade unions, and people's organizations. Meanwhile, rightist organizations continue to operate with impunity, including the criminal Argentine Anti-Communist Alliance (AAA), which has redoubled its attacks and assassinations.

Disabled Awareness Week Successful

The Disabled Person Awareness Week was a great success, according to the members of the Disabled Student Union, sponsor and organizer of the program. People participated in at least 250 simulations of what it is like to move around on campus as a blind person or confined to a wheelchair, or to be able to hear lectures only through ear-plugs. The DSU members said they were especially looking forward to collating and analyzing the answers to the questionnaires filled out by the participants immediately after the simulations.

The first verbal reactions by the participants seemed already to indicate that the simulations did succeed in making more people aware of some of the typical everyday handicaps the disabled students have to fend with, such as the extraordinary amount of additional time it takes for a disabled student to cover the large distances between the colleges, the obstacles to finding the restrooms for disabled students (often located in the basement even of the taller buildings) in time, the lack of access ramps on Matthews Campus, or the long reach of books in the libraries or the bookstore.

In a short, informal interview with Janice Dawe, Daniel Delgado, and Jim LeBrecht, we learned that there are presently 20-30 disabled students on campus; that this number should definitely be higher; that, however, because of past discrimination by the medical and graduate schools, the affirmative action target is still far; and that that target itself is rather ineffectual and academic, as no definite quotas or deadlines for meeting the spirit of affirmative action (of which the disabled are one group) exist.

The DSU struggles for a more immediate implementation of affirmative action and invites the participation of both able-bodied and disabled students. Presently its membership is composed of 50% of each. Temporary Experience To the question, "Hey, what happened to you?" I was glad to be able to reply, "Oh, this is just part of an experiment." And still I wheeled my chair hastily to a place between the literature and philosophy shelves, finding comfort in the anticipation of staying there, of being able to hide in the first book that would look half-way good -- and that I could reach. But this was indeed just an experiment. Once I would make it out of the bookstore again, I'd be able to get out of the wheelchair, too. So I moved on, manoeuvring around corners that were much too tight, getting my fingers into the spokes, all along being walked around by all those able walkers who were all so inexorably taller and quicker, all along feeling small, the way I felt as a child, although I tried successfully to remind myself of my true, able-bodied, adult, 6ft. 2 identity. But inevitably my self-confidence gave way to self-consciousness under the stares all these people (their faces too high up for me to return their gaze) seemed to be giving me. My own clumsiness, like the difficulty I encountered in simply making it up the incline in front of the bookstore, struck me as catching everybody's attention, and when I couldn't immediately get out of a pothole into which I had careened on my way back to the starting point, I sensed the stare from hundreds of faces, noses pressed against the store panes, down at me.



Mailbag

Support Day Care Admin Over-React

Dear Friends of Campus Child Care Centers: AB3790, the bill that would appropriate \$3- million for the operation of campus child care centers during the fiscal year of 1976-77, is on its way to becoming law. On May 6 the Assembly Education Committee unanimously voted (11-0) to pass the Bill on to the Assembly Ways and Means Committee, the final step before going to the Assembly floor. Their unanimous support was certainly encouraging.

The support from the grass roots level was very impressive and probably integral in securing the passage of the Bill before the Education Committee. In fact, upon visiting Legislators on the eve of the hearing, we were repeatedly told of the flow of letters and phone calls from across the state urging an aye vote. In addition to this individual support, campus child care development centers were well represented at the hearing by persons from UC Santa Cruz and Stanford University. You should all be quite satisfied by your input into State Government.

The next step for the Bill is the Assembly Ways and Means Committee. As you may recall, this same committee last year trimmed a similar Bill from a realistic \$3-million to only \$2-hundred thousand--a fraction of the need. This indicates a difficult struggle ahead. But don't be discouraged. Legislators will listen to those who elected them, but only if you speak loudly! Once again it is time to show your support for AB 3790 by writing the members of the Ways and Means Committee-- especially if your representative is a member. Take pen in hand and help the Campus Child Care Bill become law. Enclosed is a list of the members of the Assembly Ways and Means Committee.

Please write the members of the Committee of your personal experience and needs and urge them to vote in favor of AB 7790 by John Vasconcellos. In fact, ask them to come on as coauthors to the Bill! All letters should be addressed to the individual legislator followed by his or her room number, The State Capitol, Sacramento, California, 95814.

Sincerely, Judy Samuelson B Gary Pivo

Assembly Ways and Means Committee Peter Chacon San Diego, room 4167, phone 445-7610

Admin Over-React -- MEChA

New Indicator, We write this letter in regards to the uncalced for reaction by the administration to the Anti-Accreditation Rally that was sponsored by more than twenty campus organizations on April 29.

We find it difficult to accept that in an institution such as UCSD where we are supposed to practice the freedom to learn and express our views, that in reality, this freedom is encumbered by the administration.

During the Anti-Accreditation Rally, it was in extremely poor taste to have administrative watch dogs (i.e., officers Joe Thornell and Martin Clark Jr., badge 617) photograph (with telescopic lens) and take notes on those organizations and groups that found it necessary to express legitimate grievances concerning this university's failure in meeting the needs of its community.

Of course, there is a slim chance that the overt police surveillance was ordered by chancellor McElroy and vice-chancellor Murphy so that they could get a better grasp of UCSD's needs. If that be the case, then these administrators, et al, should fulfill their responsibilities and concern themselves with the needs that were spelled out at the rally, and leave the surveillance to the more sophisticated police agencies that are already on campus.

MEChA, UCSD

(P.S. We would also like to take this opportunity to thank the staff of the New Indicator for helping to provide an alternative news media throughout the year at UCSD.)

A box containing subscription information for 'The New Indicator'. It states: '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 Board, the Chancellor, or the Regents. The new indicator subscribes to Liberation News Service (LNS) and is a member of the Alternative Press Syndicate (APS) please type letters on 60 space lines and send to: new indicator collective, STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS CENTER, UCSD, LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA 92093. copyright 1976 by APS. new indicator collective contributors and writers: ellyn, dan, alba, betty, monty, john, debby, gina, catherine, peter, charlie, cario, sara, betty, rick, Tracy, sifford, julie, david, perry, jon, mannie, richard, larry, chip, rebecca, victor, dave, timo, charlie, parker, katherine, and many others. thank you.'

Hearings Analysis CONT'D



In 1969, Dean of Students George Murphy joined Philosophy Professor Avrum Sroll (left) in defending the "academic freedom" of the Marine Corps to recruit UCSD students to commit genocide in Indochina. (Photo: Indicator, February 26, 1969.)

MORAL RELATIVISM

The recruitment of UC students for CIA work is rationalized as a function of academic freedom; the university, according to the moral relativists who administer it, is a sanctuary of freedom in which any "legal" organization is allowed to move and recruit at will. Thus, UCSD can accommodate both the CIA and, say, the Audobon Society--both groups are the same in Pres. Saxon's view. Saxon says he cannot tell another person to decide whether the CIA or the Audobon Society are immoral; so he allows each to operate, with obvious consequences.

Opponents of UC/CIA complicity argue that it is not only possible but reasonable to conclude that the policies and actions of the CIA are immoral and should be stopped; they argue that murder is wrong; that oppression of masses of people for the profit of a few is wrong; that the CIA participates in such oppression and exploitation and concerned citizens should take what steps they can to put an end to support of such action in their own environment.

When we attempt to take such steps, however, we run into the stone wall of moral relativity. Closer observation reveals that this wall is an illusion, albeit a very effective illusion. Saxon's moral relativity serves to disguise the unfortunate fact that he can do nothing about the CIA at UC unless he wants to start looking for another job: Why? Because Saxon is employed by the UC Regents. The Regents, according to the LA Times and other sources, are predominately businessmen and corporate lawyers; their philosophical position is that protection of investment and maximization of profit represent the highest

THREE-FOLD CYNICISM

The CIA's attempt to get involved in "Affirmative Action" reflects a three-fold cynicism. First, by projecting an image of an "equal opportunity employer" it attempts to counteract public disgust over revelations of CIA conduct. Second, the minority recruitment comes at a time of a "buyer's market," when economic conditions are so bad that minorities and women have fewer job opportunities, particularly in socially useful fields. Third, the multinational corporate empire which the CIA serves is meeting with increasing resistance from oppressed peoples all over the world, and one of the CIA's needs is for more agents of color to operate in 3rd world countries.

And there must be no mistake about the fact that the ultimate purpose and effect of CIA recruitment--as well as CIA research--will be the oppression of peoples

in countries in which U.S.-based multinational corporations have a stake. One indication of this is the coverage given the anti-CIA demonstrations and the disciplinary hearings at UCSD by newspapers in countries which still retain some semblance of independence from U.S. corporate control (e.g., El Dia de Mexico).

In the context of what UC/CIA complicity means for people in the real world, appeals to freedom of choice by Saxon and his sycophants amount to sheer hypocrisy. This freedom does not exist in a society which conspires to give inadequate education and employment opportunities to minorities and women. Because women and minorities are among those who bear the brunt of our society's perennial economic crises, the alleged choice offered by CIA, FBI or military recruitment amounts to a choice between executioner or victim; in this "affirmative action," minorities and women are given the false choice of becoming either objects or instruments of oppression.

THEATRE OF THE ABSURD

The administration has tried to counter opposition to the CIA with the notorious "hearings." After an initial period of confusion, highlighted by efforts to defame the defendants, even the Triton Times had to recognize the sham nature of the affair, editorializing that the charges be dropped. Skeptics have speculated that the TT's newfound openmindedness may have stemmed from reports that attorneys for the defense were considering legal action both in this (see inside the point.) This was a "trial" in which the administration served as plaintiff, judge, jury and prosecutor; which we were supposed to regard as "open" because 50 students were allowed to contemplate it in enforced silence; for which the prosecution made up the rules as it went along; in which the real questions and contentions of the defense were dis-

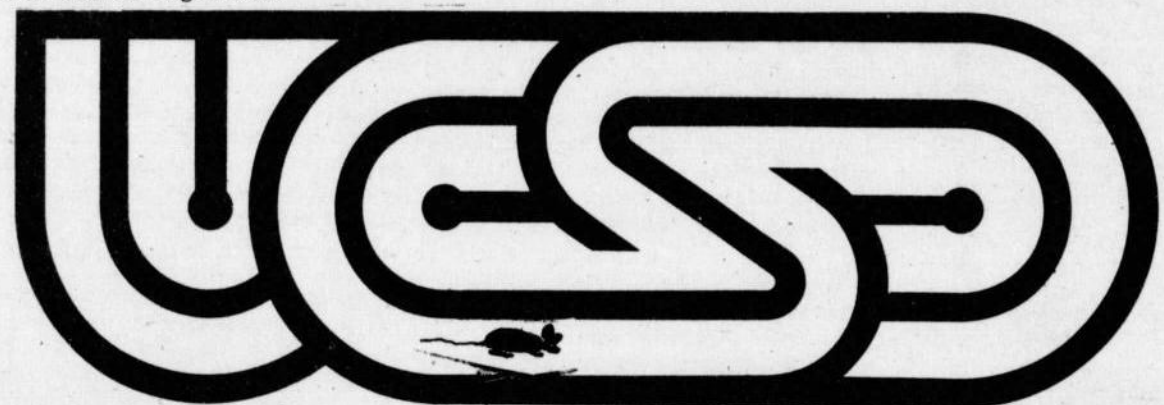


In 1976, Murphy's hair is a bit longer, but he's still defending the same sort of "academic freedom." This time it's the freedom of the CIA to recruit UCSD minority and women students to do its dirty work. Here, Murphy and assistants stand guard over hearing at which UC President David Saxon testified that he found his Nov. 25 experience at UCSD "exciting." (Photo: The New Indicator, March 8-29, 1976.)





Of the University of California's \$1 billion investment portfolio, \$312 million is invested in firms which economically support the viciously repressive South African regime. Here, S. African Police attack student demonstrators in Johannesburg in 1972.



## its role in corporate society

The traditional belief is that the function of a university is to give students the opportunities to develop and utilize their intellectual capacities and to help foster creative and critical individuals. The resources and freedom are provided in order that self-development may be to the fullest.

However, experience and observation contradict this notion. As will be subsequently shown, the university does not exist for the students; their needs and interests are at best secondary. But it is not simply a case where an institution has gone wrong, or that it is just an unfortunate accident that it seems unreasonable. It is also not the case that everything would be better if the right people were in the administration, if there were a few more relevant courses offered. On the contrary, the nature of the university does make sense and is reasonable when viewed in terms of political and economic conditions in American society; then it becomes clear that the university is an integral part in supporting corporate capitalist society.

In this article, I will analyze UCSD in terms of who profits from its existence and whose interests it serves. Compared to who benefits will be an examination of the sources of the money that supports UCSD. Then the ideology that legitimizes this arrangement will be explored. First, though, it is useful to look at the Board of Regents as it will illustrate the larger context in which UCSD exists.

### WHO DOES THE UNIVERSITY PROFIT?

The Board of Regents is the governing body of the University of California. What are their interests? An examination of their social and economic positions will reveal this. Most of the Regents (appointed) are businessmen or corporate lawyers. By virtue of their positions, their views and interests are consistent with those of corporate society—the accumulation of wealth and maximization of growth and profit. Their beliefs are not independent of their status. They will have those kinds of opinions that are consistent with their status and serve to justify it. They accept the capitalist system and its beliefs in growth profit, and private ownership.

The corporate interests are more evidenced concretely in the nature of the investments the Regents make. They have demonstrated little concern for what they were investing in; they did not consider how socially responsible a particular corporation was in employment practices, environmental protection, etc. Perhaps the most significant fact is that in general the Regents, representing the University of California, sided with the management of corporations in proxy fights. For example, they voted against the following proposals in 1973: 1. that ITT be politically non-partisan, 2. disclosure of wages paid to black and white workers by IBM in South Africa, 3. disclosure of General Motors' relationship with the South African government, 4. requiring Ford Motor Company to describe new

air pollution control and vehicle safety measures and minority hiring practices.

The Regents support corporate interests by controlling what goes on in the University to the extent that traditional values are not subject to critical analysis to a significant degree. "Radicals" are seen as potential threats and thus are driven out or fired. Students would start seriously questioning these values and, more importantly, become organized and active. So also at stake is the hierarchy of control. Students organized in groups could gain control over decision-making processes and as a result revamp the whole structure of education and give it new directions that would not serve the interests of business. It becomes crucial then that the Regents retain their control by keeping the nature of the Board as it stands now.

What the present directions of the University are is well illustrated by the nature of UCSD. UCSD was always intended to be primarily a research facility. Business and industry supported the establishment of the campus here. For industry, it meant that technological expertise was nearby. For example, General Dynamics Corporation contributed a large sum of money that was used to recruit faculty members.

### 17.8% FOR INSTRUCTION & DEPARTMENTAL RESEARCH

Examining the financial record will bear this out further. For 1973-74, 39.4 percent of expenditures (the largest portion) was accounted for by organized research. The next largest portion, 20.5 percent was for University Hospital; 17.8 percent was for instruction and departmental research.

The largest proportion of receipts, 40.9 percent came from the federal government. The State of California accounted for the next largest portion with 24.7 percent. In both cases, the largest portions were for organized research.

(To provide a perspective on these statistics, it is relevant to note that for the 1974 fiscal year, UCSD ranked fifth in the nation in total federal grants and contract money. It was outranked by only Washington, UCLA, Wisconsin, and Harvard.)

It is clear that UCSD has as its primary purpose the production of scientific knowledge. Research is a top priority. In providing the technological know-how, the University is a resource for corporations as our economy is based on technical knowledge. Furthermore, the federal and state governments subsidize this research and are thus supporting corporate interests.

It is important to consider the implications of the fact that UCSD does a tremendous amount of work for the federal government. The agencies from which the grants and contracts come include:

Navy, HEW, NASA, National Institute of Health, NSF, AND AEC. These grants and contracts were mostly restricted funds, which means that they were to be expended only for the purpose indicated by the

grantor. That is, the University is contracted to do a specific job by the government.

With the secrecy surrounding research, one is led to believe that the work is of a nature that will maintain the interests and position of the government. As crime and disorder increase, it is probable that research directed toward controlling people and maintaining law and order. Law and order means in essence protection of big business. Striving to maintain the present structure of American society means continuing corporate wealth and power.

UCSD is also committed to turning out scientists and technicians. The emphasis on science is observed by looking at expenditures for campus wide departments for instruction and departmental research. For 1973-74 the top five departments were physics, mathematics, literature, chemistry and biology. Furthermore, the emphasis is on training graduates and professionals. For 1973-74, spending went mainly to the School of Medicine—25 million, Scripps Institution of Oceanography—29 million, and University Hospital—27.6 million while all other campus-wide departments combined totaled 21 million.

Therefore, U.C.S.D. supplies the manpower necessary to build and run the technology that corporations depend on. The expertise is required to develop products or techniques. Also the government is provided with the techniques for social control that preserve the status quo.

Given these social arrangements of the University, why does it seem to be fair and reasonable? What is the ideology supporting this structure?

### IDEOLOGY BEHIND SCIENCE

First, there is the ideology behind science. In American society, science has been accorded a high status. This is because it is put forth by the scientists themselves as being objective and value-free; it is neutral and free of bias. In addition, it has been equated with progress and advancement. Technological advances were seen as providing a better and fulfilling life for all and solutions to such problems as poverty.

Because of its "neutrality", science is the valid way to get at the "truth". The emphasis on science at UCSD is motivated by the belief that problems be they physical or social in nature, are best solved by the use of logic, scientific method, and the reduction of things to numbers, formulas, and laws. With these methods being independent of the scientist in the sense that any other scientist can duplicate them, the influence of personal bias or value judgements is supposedly absent. In this way science becomes free from reproach.

In conjunction with this is the ideology of professionalism. The professional is one who does the job well as an end in itself without any commitment to others or to social values. The social or political consequences are not relevant; what counts is the quality of the job done.

This ideology supports the corporate system in that it depends on people who do not question or consider the implications of their work. Critical, questioning employees would be a threat to the organization. Thus, UCSD turns out people with these kinds of ("professional") attitudes. This is why education at UCSD does not consist of relevant and serious analysis at our society for it is committed to producing professionals.

In conclusion, the University cannot be looked at as an isolated entity. In order to make sense out of the way it is, it must be viewed in its relationship to the larger society. By its priorities, needs for human self-development are not met. As a result, students feel alienated. If viewed in the context of corporate society UCSD and schools like it function to serve the interests of corporations and to help perpetuate the capitalist system.

by Aileen Yagada



## South African Apartheid Forces Thousands Into Squatter Camps

(Editorial note: the following article and accompanying photos of squatter camps in Cape Town, S. Africa first appeared in the MARCH 1976 issue of Southern Africa, a monthly news & feature magazine put out by the Southern Africa Committee in New York City. The article was edited by LNS).

NEW YORK (Southern Africa/LNS)—Whether "endorsed out" of traditionally occupied urban areas now designated "white" by white South African planners, or "erased" from "black spots" in predominately white rural areas, thousands of Africans and Coloured squatters in South Africa must live on the fringes of human existence, both literally and figuratively.

Their housing consists of shacks of cardboard and tin, sacking and bits of wood. Malnutrition, violent crime, disease, constant uncertainty and insecurity are the rule in squatter camps. Toilets, water taps, schools, shops, medical care and adequate shelter are not.

In the Cape Peninsula alone, official figures put the number of squatters living at places like Vrygrond, Crossroads, Werkgenot, Michell's Plain and Lourdes Farm at 200,000. And the actual number may be twice as great, since that figure is only an estimate of Coloured or "mixed race" squatters and does not include the ever-increasing African squatter population at all.

Squatting has been a forced phenomenon of African life in South Africa since the first white settlers dispossessed the Khoisan population in the 17th century. Today, squatter settlements are the miserable product of apartheid's political, economic and social requirements, at the core of which lies the maintenance of white supremacy.

Since 1959, the South African government has forcibly removed over 2 million Africans from their homes in order to implement its apartheid policies. Most of these people have been thrown into "resettlement camps" in the desperately overcrowded Bantustans or "homelands," where Africans are theoretically supposed to be at "home" and govern themselves.

But there is no work in the Bantustans and not enough land to grow food for survival. So people must escape to survive. Seeking work, they go to the towns, but there they are "illegal" immigrants and there is no legal place to live—hence they become squatters. Bantustan residents and squatters are a crucial part of white South Africa's strategy for migrant labor manipulation and racial separation.

"We have labor peace and stability amongst the Bantu who are performing essential work in our white areas," explained the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Education in 1969.

"We are also affording our industrialists that stability in order to enable them to use Bantu labor for the performance of essential work. Things are going well in the Republic of South Africa in respect of the Bantu in our white areas. But at the same time we say that those Bantu in our white areas who are not economically active and are not engaged in the performance of normal or good work, should be channeled back to their own homelands." Harassment of the squatters is constant. In Vrygrond near Cape Town, for instance, an estimated 500 families are consistently threatened that if they do not break down their shanties and move further into the bush, bulldozers will be sent to do the job for them.

Reports of resistance are hard to come by as it is not the sort of news the South African government wants to make public, but Vrygrond residents, many of whom have been forced to move as much as three and four times in one year, banded together into a "We Will Not Move Again" campaign in the summer of 1975.

A spokesperson for the City Engineers Department, which is ostensibly responsible for the squatter camp, said that the people could not be forced to move further into the bush, but "that we would like them to." Nevertheless, other methods of displacement are used, like cutting the water supply to a particular area or removing the toilets. Still the people refuse to move.

At Lourdes Farm, a squatter who had moved there was told to remove his shack after one week to another part of the Farm. "We're not going to move," he said angrily. "We'll fight the inspectors if they come to pull down my house."

But it is difficult to organize resistance. Explained Pang, who has lived at Lotus Farm for four years: "You can't go to the council (the puppet government set up by whites to control the camps) and say you come from Lotus Farm and the people there want this or that. The council knows what the people want. If you go there they'll say you're a rebel and you cause trouble—then you'll never get a council house."



Regent Watkins :

"(It) would be immoral to vote for a shareholder proposal (in a corporate proxy fight) which would impair the value of investments"

## Regents' Decision on Corporate Participation

San Francisco, May 21 (compiled from the LA Times)—

A majority of the UC Board of Regents, to no one's surprise, made it clear again Friday that the board will accept no advice on the social implications of corporate actions involving the university's multi-million-dollar investment portfolio. The Regents rejected by a 10 to 5 vote the establishment of a special advisory committee which would ostensibly have helped the board decide how to vote in proxy battles in which corporate social responsibility was at issue.

At issue, although it was not specifically mentioned Friday, was whether the Regents, most of whom are businessmen or corporate lawyers, ever consider such things as a company's environmental policies, racial practices or imperialistic actions when one of the numerous corporations in which the university holds stock is engaged in a proxy fight.

Board liberals—notably William Matson Roth—have indicated that most Regents seldom if ever consider social issues. UC's general practice has been to side with management in proxy fights.

Defenders of the current practice claim that the Regents' primary responsibility is to make certain their investments are stable and lucrative.

Or, as put by Regent Dean Watkins, chairman of the board of Watkins-Johnson, a Palo Alto electronics firm:

"(It) would be immoral to vote for a shareholder proposal (in a corporate proxy fight) which would impair the value of investments."

On the other hand, Roth said he is not sure, "...it is quite (sic) right to hold stock in companies who bribe

## White Mercenary Reveals Massacre Of Black Africans In Rhodesia

Roman Catholic Group Confirms Report

Massacres of Africans by the Ian Smith regime in Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) were bared in the British press this week, but the news was virtually suppressed in the U.S. capitalist news media.

The Daily Mirror (London, circulation 9,350,000) frontpaged the stories several days running. On Friday, Feb. 27, the Daily Mirror published an interview with Tom McCarthy, 22, a white mercenary who served in the Rhodesian Army before returning recently to London. McCarthy reported a massacre in which he took part. An African village in the Mavuradonha Mountains northeast of Salisbury, the Rhodesian capital, was suspected of aiding Zimbabwe liberation fighters. For this "crime," all inhabitants were killed and the village was leveled to the ground. McCarthy said such massacres were not uncommon.

McCarthy's report was confirmed in March 1 and March 2 stories in the Daily Mirror by an organization of Rhodesian Roman Catholic priests, lawyers and welfare workers. The Roman Catholic group said Rhodesian forces were engaging in mass torture of Africans, particularly in northeast Rhodesia.

McCarthy said the African village "suspected" of aiding the Zimbabwe liberation fighters was attacked in the middle of the night by the Rhodesian Army. After a preliminary rocket and mortar barrage, the Rhodesian troops stormed the village and killed every inhabitant, including women and children. McCarthy said small babies were riddled with bullets from automatic rifles and submachine-guns.

"The huts were burning," McCarthy said, speaking of how the white phosphorus shells set the roofs of the huts on fire. "The covering fire of our automatic weapons broke off, and then we went through the village and shot everybody we found. Some of the children were clinging to the backs of their mothers and we shot (through) both of them. The children that tried to run were shot, dragged away by the feet, thrown into a mass grave, and then everything was drenched with gasoline and set on fire."

Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) is a large southern African country of 6.1 million people; of whom about 260,000 are whites. Although Ian Smith claims he represents all the whites, he most certainly does not. He does not represent former Rhodesian Premier Garfield Todd, presently under house arrest in Salisbury, or the large numbers of Rhodesian whites who want peace.

officials in other governments or who contribute illegally to presidential campaigns."

None of the Regents spoke to the question of the propriety of investments in corporations which bolster repressive regimes (S. Africa-L.B.M.), overthrow democratic governments (Chile-L.T.T.) or in general extract exorbitant profits from "underdeveloped" countries at the expense of the oppressed classes of such countries.

Roth tried to get the Regents to discuss each corporate proxy vote involving social issues in Fall, 1973. After he was turned down Roth informed the Regents in early 1974 that he would appoint his own committee to study such votes and would report his own committee's recommendations at meetings of the full board. However, UC Treasurer Owsley Hammond reports that the Roth committee has yet to hold a formal meeting.

The "social responsibility" (as the LA Times calls it) was raised last week because of a request by the UC Academic Senate that the Regents "explore the practices followed by other universities which reportedly do caste votes of their corporate securities in socially constructive ways."

The actions of such universities were dismissed by conservative Regents as self-serving "window dressing" aimed, they implied, at stemming student criticism of investment practices.

Regent Roth, with only a handful of allies, and most of them rather subdued, had moved Friday at a meeting of the full board to direct Saxon to "explore the possibility" of establishing such a committee.

CROSSROADS AND MUIZENBERG AREAS OF GREATER CAPETOWN







**“Women need not always  
keep their mouths shut  
and their wombs open!”**

**Emma Goldman 1869 - 1940**





# afl-cio in latin america

## A History of CIA Collaboration

### INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The following article is by no means intended to cast aspersions on the union movement in the United States. The author is a member of AFSCME, and has been a member of two other AFL-CIO unions as well as the Teamsters, and believes strongly in the rank-and-file union movement. Organized labor is perhaps the strongest force holding the line against totalitarian rule in this country. It is necessary, however, for rank-and-file workers to recognize that the trade union hierarchy has subordinated itself to the ruling interests in the worldwide class struggle even more overtly than at home. By exposing and understanding the mistakes of organized labor thus far, the burgeoning rank-and-file movement will be better equipped to avoid the pitfalls of institutionalization and cooptation when it finally throws out the bureaucrats and asserts its dominance in the U.S. trade union movement.)

Information about AFL-CIO cooperation with the CIA in subverting militant unionism and aiding repressive regimes in countries outside the U.S. may come as a shock to some, but it is nothing new. Such manipulation of the world's workers for enhancement of corporate exploitation has its roots in the immediate post-WW II period. With the rest of the world devastated from the war, and the U.S. not only virtually untouched but with an economy that had been rescued from an almost fatal depression by the war, the Truman government in conjunction with U.S. corporations set out to create the most favorable climate around the world in which to conduct their "business". Standing in their way was a militant, often communist- or socialist-led labor movement which was on the ascendant internationally. The union hierarchy, already for the most part in bed with the management in this country, proved a willing tool for the co-optation of the organized labor "problem", but not before the government, through the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) and its immediate successor, the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), successfully carried out a concerted campaign to rid organized labor in the U.S. of its militant elements.



In 1938 the American Federation of Labor (AFL) had expelled its militant elements, which formed the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO). The CIO maintained a policy of autonomy for its member unions. The AFL, on the other hand, demanded that its members toe the political line decreed by the authorities on high. The CIO differed with the AFL on many issues. One of these was that of U.S. Cold War economic policy, spearheaded by the Marshall Plan. The CIO correctly identified this plan as a design by which monopolies would consolidate power over Europe to the detriment of conditions and possibilities for workers. The CIO's analysis, because of its essential accuracy, struck a dissonant tone that could not be tolerated in the Cold War anti-communist propaganda barrage that served as the ideological mask hiding the U.S. corporate empire's real intentions.

The dominant labor group in Latin America after WW II was the Latin American Confederation of Labor (CTAL). Although comprised of a cross-section of political influences, CTAL was generally leftist in orientation. The AFL, acting with the U.S. government and its appropriate agencies, took on the task of dividing and defusing the CTAL. In Latin



America as in Europe (where it had supported Nazi collaborators against democratically elected leftist union leaders in France, for example), the AFL worked through the Free Trade Union Committee (FTUC), which it had set up after WW II. Because the CIO supported the militant CTAL, the U.S. State Department hesitated to openly endorse the Latin American adventures of the AFL and its puppet, the FTUC. A blast by an AFL operative, Serafino Romualdi, alleging an open alliance between State Dept. policy makers and "enemies of the American Way of Life and ... followers of the Communist Party line," sufficed to assure direct State Dept. cooperation with Nelson Rockefeller and other major industrialists.

### CIO Redbaited

To remove the remaining thorn in its side, the U.S. government launched its campaign to divide and conquer the CIO. Fresh from service in the OSS (precursor of the CIA), Arthur Goldberg suddenly appeared in Chicago as general counsel to the CIO. His mission? To engineer the split in the CIO which resulted in the expulsion of ten independent unions (called "communist-dominated") in a concerted, in fact orchestrated, campaign by media, government, et al. The expulsion of these left-oriented unions and the growing anti-communist hysteria then opened the way for AFL and CIO agreement on international matters. The CIO withdrew its support of the CTAL and entered the newly-formed anti-communist "free world" labor grouping, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU).

Arthur Goldberg rose from engineering the expulsions of the militant CIO unions to become "architect" of the 1955 merger of the AFL and CIO. The "liberal" Goldberg had served the needs of the State Department, the CIA, and the U.S. corporate empire more effectively than any other individual. Within three years he became Secretary of Labor, then went on to the Supreme Court, and finally to the United Nations as U.S. Ambassador.

The AFL-CIO's Latin operatives working with the CIA have gone on to accomplish a well-documented record of service on behalf of reaction in Latin America; including aid to right-wing coups in Guyana, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, and Brazil. In 1961 the American Institute for Free Labor Development (AIFLD) became the latest in a series of props for AFL-CIO/CIA operatives in Latin America. This organization never achieved much success in Chile because of a highly developed class-consciousness among Chilean workers, who have long been suspicious of U.S.-tainted money and organizations. AIFLD operations in Chile have been suspect, to say the least, particularly during the period prior to the brutal military coup in which President Allende was murdered and all democratic institutions eradicated; statistics reveal a fervid speedup in AIFLD's Chilean activities.

### Fervid Speedup

A memorandum from AIFLD's Washington office dated 2/28/73 lists the names of Chileans graduated from the organization's tightly guarded "Little Anti-Red School House" in Front Royal, Virginia; it indicates 29 graduates in a six-month span, as opposed to 79 in the previous ten-year period. For a reason never explained or mentioned in public AIFLD reports, its staff suddenly went into high gear in the short time prior to the

coup. The speed-up of "education" activity multiplied AIFLD contacts and information. They were, at the time of the coup, well-prepared to offer the generals detailed information on the whereabouts and activities of trade union leaders at all levels. The Junta has been using that sort of information for the selective massacre of trade unionists who had been effective supporters of the Allende government.

Seven months prior to the coup AIFLD was active in the so-called copper "strike" and truckers' "strikes." In both "strikes" their organization lay in professional, "white collar" types--engineers, technicians and others aspiring petty-bourgeois types who were convinced to throw in with the monied interests. Among workers, only the copper miners who had traditionally been somewhat pampered in comparison to other miners and workers supported these alleged "strikes" at all; and the copper miners soon saw their error and returned to work in support of the Popular Unity government. The organization responsible for planning and executing

Chile's internal economic chaos was the National Command for Gremio Defense. "Gremio" means guild or society; Gremios are associations of employers, tradespeople, and professionals, with a few employees or workers afflicted with warped class-consciousness. AIFLD worked closely with the Gremio people in Chile, even inviting the group's secretary to a special course in Washington, D.C.

### The Fascist Solution

The Gremios are led by outright fascists, some of whom have been publicly associated with the Nazi movement and most of whom are leaders or members of Patria y Libertad, the right wing paramilitary group which like its associates in other Latin American countries (and the Secret Army Organization in San Diego)--carries out assassinations of people whose politics it doesn't like. Here are some quotes from leaders of the AIFLD-backed Gremios (prior to the coup):

"We will carry all our forces to an enormous strike and not give in until the Armed Forces intervene and Allende is finished."--Hugo Leon, President of the Chamber of Construction.

"No one has the right to deny me a carpeted house and a furnished patio...It now seems inevitable that an authoritarian government will have to be imposed on Chile...such a government will rely on a combination of the armed forces and the trained, educated elite. The only possibility of a right wing government would involve a massive massacre of communists and members of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR)."--Julio Bazan, President, Central Confederation of Chilean Professionals.



And during the truckers' "strike," strikers were observed polishing off steak dinners while thousands of Chilean workers went hungry and walked to work or to market. Asked by Time magazine reporters where they got the lavish fare, the truckers replied, "the CIA."

And this is what has come of the Chilean working class' effort to gain socio-economic parity through the electoral process: at least 30,000 workers slaughtered, 300,000 imprisoned, 200,000 fired for political reasons, thousands more forced into exile (and now slaughtered in Argentina; inflation at an "official" 350% with wages frozen; 85% of the populace at starvation level, massive malnutrition, with children unable to study, their brains irreparable damaged. All this on the advice of Ford/Nixon economic advisor Milton Friedman of U. of Chicago, and with the blessing of AIFLD and the AFL-CIO.

### Present Conditions

A 1974 report from the respected Mexico City daily, Excelsior, gives some idea of labor conditions under the Junta. A subway under construction in Santiago was the scene of a sitdown strike against frozen wages and rocketing prices. "The workers went before the military administrator and demanded a salary increase. The military asked who the leader of the group was and all workers raised their hands. Immediately an official ordered the soldiers to fire on all of them...with heavy machine guns...80-100 workers died." In the Hirmans textile factory in Santiago, workers verbally protested on a wage issue; seven leaders were taken away by military intelligence and have not been heard from since. And so on, etc., ad infinitum/mauseum.

How can AFL-CIO bureaucrats claim that free trade union activity flourishes in Chile, in the face of the above evidence? The truth of the situation hinges finally on one's interpretation of the word "free." AFL-CIO operatives at the higher level cling to the anti-communist dogma created by the corporate empire for the express purpose of heading off any threat to their domination. A "free" trade union in this view is one which is anti-communist, or submissive, willing to take what crumbs fall from the management table, and anxious to promote capitalism in hopes that the crumbs will be substantive. A "communist" trade union is any that threatens the status quo of corporate dominance, which strives for worker control of the means of production. Given the AFL-CIO hierarchy's position on this issue, it is little wonder that they have had their best luck with "professionals," et al., rather than workers; that workers throughout Latin America have come to refer to our great union leaders as the "AFL-CIA."

(Sources: "Our AFL-CIO Role in Latin America," by the Emergency Committee to Defend Democracy in Chile, RAI P.O. Box 9662, Marina Del Rey, Ca.; Labor's Untold Story, Boyer and Morais, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (UE), NY, NY; False Promises, Stanley Aronowitz.)

# AFLCIO Leader Attacks Foes of Chile Junta

Marina del Rey, Ca (LNS)-- A leading spokesman for the AFL-CIO has attacked European and other labor organizations for supporting the exiled leaders of the Central Unica de Trabajadores (CUT) from Chile. The CUT, the chief Chilean union under the Popular Unity government of Salvador Allende, was outlawed when the present military dictatorship seized power in a bloody coup in September of 1973.

In an article in the Free Trade Union News, the international newspaper of the AFL-CIO, Andrew McClellan, the labor organization's Inter-American Representative of the Department of International Affairs, blasts critics of current union officials in Chile who are collaborating with the junta.

McClellan stated that leaders of unions allowed to exist after the CUT and other unions are being "attacked systematically from abroad by exiled totalitarian leaders of the dissolved CUT, who falsely accuse them of being collaborators with the junta."

He added that these "Communists and Maoists also denounce the AIFLD (American Institute for Free Labor Development) and its parent organization, the AFL-CIO, making unfounded charges that, in collaboration with the U.S. government, they played roles in the overthrow of the Allende regime and now support the military junta."

Studies by the North American Congress on Latin America (NACLA), the Pacific Studies Center, and a number of independent journalists have shown that the AIFLD assisted in preparing for the military coup in Chile. These reports charge that the AIFLD helped to sabotage the Chilean economy under Allende and set the stage for the brutal military takeover.

McClellan also attacked the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions for aiding the exiled leaders of the CUT. "Their (CUT) attacks would be of little consequence were it not for the fact that these exiles have been taken in by... some important Social Democratic and other non-totalitarian political and labor movements in the western world, particularly in Europe," McClellan said. "With such support they have orchestrated malicious campaigns against the struggling free trade union leadership in Chile."

The AFL-CIO spokesman also complained of the international financial support of the exiled CUT members, saying that "the ICFTU Chile Solidarity Program has, to date, contributed \$193,000" in salaries to CUT exiles in Europe and to support clandestine CUT activity in Chile. McClellan added that he expects "a total ICFTU expenditure of \$1,625,240 in the accountable future."

McClellan did not reveal where he obtained the figures he used in stating International Confederation of Free Trade Unions support to the Chilean CUT.

In 1975, McClellan was listed by Phillip Agee as a "close collaborator with the CIA in labor operations." Agee is a former CIA operative and author of Inside the Company: CIA Diary.

All of McClellan's remarks can be taken as the official position of the AFL-CIO since they appeared in the organization's international newspaper.

McClellan also claimed that "free trade unionists did not mourn the departure of a Marxist regime in Chile which brought the nation to political, social and economic ruin." He made no mention, however, of how the 300% increase in Chile's military budget since the junta seized power in 1973 has sparked enormous inflation in the country. According to the British paper, The Manchester Guardian, the price of bread has risen over 13,000%, milk more than 11,000% and sugar well over 26,000% since the dictatorship took over.

McClellan did admit, though, that the AFL-CIO's AIFLD is still permitted to operate in Chile by the junta. One study by a group of U.S. trade unionists in 1975 concluded that the AFL-CIO program in Chile, via the AIFLD, has been at least doubled since the junta banned nearly all union activity after the coup.



### Hearings cont'd

The hearings were rent with contradictions. One stemmed from reports from administrators that Pres. Saxon placed several angry phone calls to UC administrators demanding that something be done about the Nov. 25 demonstration. However, when Saxon testified at the hearing, he described the event as "exciting." Some observers saw this as an attempt by Saxon to distance himself from proceedings which he was thought to have instituted.

### DUE PROCESS DENIED. MURPHY LEARNS FROM HISTORY

A fundamental problem with the hearing, however, lay in the denial of due process. The Fourteenth Amendment ostensibly guarantees a defendant the right to a trial by jury of peers. University regulations are supposed to provide for a "hearing before a campus-wide, student-faculty committee." However, according to a letter to the defendants from Dean of Students, George Murphy, dated Jan. 16, such a provision was ruled out by Murphy for expediency purposes and because "any such panel which might now be proposed or any such committee which might subsequently be constituted would certainly be suspect as to its impartiality." This is indeed a curious statement. What we can make of it is that Murphy does not feel that students and faculty can give students a fair trial; Murphy is of the opinion that only he, or a hearing officer he designates, can come up with the desired verdict. Murphy's statement reveals a recognition by the administration that the hearings would serve its interests only if it ran the entire process itself in every particular. And that is what it did. The hearing officer, Robert Laganani, a physics professor, agreed with the prosecutor, Milton Gordon, in each instance. Queries by the defense as to whether Laganani had ever worked with the CIA were never denied or even responded to.

A casual perusal of back issues of the (old) Indicator, the original campuspaper, reveals that Murphy, unlike some other political figures on campus, is able to learn from history. A number of disturbances have occurred at UCSD over the years. One of the more prominent concerned student protest against Marine Corps recruiting in Spring, 1969. At that time Murphy felt that the denial of Marine Corps' access to the Career Educational Planning and Placement by students constituted a violation of the "academic freedom" of the Marines to recruit students to participate in genocide in Indochina. Murphy referred those "unreasonable" violators of "intellectual honesty," as he phrased it, to the Student-Faculty Conduct Committee. But because that referral did not yield the results he might have wanted--having already pronounced the students guilty himself--Murphy learned a lesson. This time he made up all the rules himself. And broke a few others by supplying photos and information to the media.

Clearly, the results of these hearings could have validity only if they were to come from a careful consideration of ALL the evidence by an independent, objective body of peers. The logical course of action now is for the entire community to demand restoration of 14th Amendment rights, to request that Murphy explain why a student-faculty-staff committee would be incapable of rendering a fair verdict. That Murphy or his superiors in the UCSD hierarchy will comply with these requests is highly unlikely; after all, the administration tried to get the District Attorney to prosecute two non-students involved in the Nov. 25 stroll and the D.A.--who is neither an enemy of the CIA nor a lover of political activists-- said, sorry, no dice.

Meanwhile, it is to be hoped that concerned citizens in the community will respond to this legal fiasco and to the shocking revelations of Senator Church's committee concerning the extent of CIA involvement on college campuses with a renewed campaign against university involvement in the entire repressive and exploitive mechanism.

# Cutbacks & Austerity Myth

cont'd

cut, approximately the price tag of a new aircraft carrier. There are 19 million people receiving food stamps, the regulations will pare that down by 5.3 million. The cutoff income for a family of four will be \$5,500 annual take home pay, which will hit the working poor, and especially the minority workers, the hardest. A large percentage of these groups are in the income bracket just above the \$5500 take home pay limit.

In addition, those that will remain in the program will be paying a flat 30% of their income for the stamps, 25% above the average now being paid.

One of the key provisions in the new regulations does away with the right of those that lose a job or are on strike, to file an immediate application for food stamps. This provision is clearly anti-labor, holding the threat of starvation over workers to prevent them from agitating for improved working conditions or to even hold on to what they already have.

Free public daycare--the limited amount that exists--was won in the sixties through mass struggle, particularly in the Black movement that forced government concessions such as Head Start, Get Set, and general daycare funding. The war boom economy at the time made the government receptive to limited public daycare, as it enabled more women to leave the home and join the pool of low wage labor. Now there are too many people looking for work. By eliminating daycare, women will be sent back into the home to relieve the stress of high unemployment.

The anti-daycare measures are coming from all levels of government. Ford's veto of \$125 million in daycare funds threatens the centers of the poorest neighborhoods, since it deprives them of the needed money to upgrade their facilities to meet the new federal standards. State, city, and local cutbacks threaten primarily the lower middle class families, to whom free daycare has meant the difference between just making it and having decent food and housing, and perhaps the chance for higher education.

In California, Gov. Jerry Brown's administration is requiring that a single parent with one child with an income of \$419 per month before taxes start paying daycare fees of 11¢ an hour. (90¢ a month)

There's now a demonstration a day in New York City. Resistance is rising against the orchestrated attempts the government is making to scrap the fragments of the minimal social concessions made in the sixties. Over 2,500 angry students took to the streets May 10 to protest the closing of Hostos Community College, scheduled to be eliminated as part of New York's cutback of higher education. The Hostos demonstration was only the one most visible during recent people's action against the cutback crises.

Hostos, the only bilingual (Spanish and English) college in the East, is attended by primarily Puerto Rican students. It was created in 1970 as a result of mass upsurge demanding increased opportunities for national minority students in the city college system.

Following the logic of the myth of austerity for the public good, education that does not directly serve the needs of a capitalist economy is superfluous fluff. The message is clear: those elite that have the bucks are groomed as technicians, the rest can join the selling pool of the unemployed. Tens of thousands of students in France are out on strike and forty universities are shut down protesting this degradation of education and the lack of a future without being a lackey (the ones lucky enough to get a job) when they graduate.

The struggle at UCSD to save the humanities is part of a struggle that is going on all over the capitalist world. As innocuous as the move on the part of the administration may seem at a cursory glance, it must be seen for what it is--the administration in lockstep with the captains of industry giving us that "less government" that will impoverish our education and our lives.



# La Jolla is Boston?

cont.

plan, and to fight a tuition increase which hits sharply the school's hundreds of out-of-state, mainly foreign, students.

BSCM President Kermit Morrissey's spying career began at Brandeis Univ. in the 1960's when he called in the FBI to investigate activist African students. Under his direction at Boston State, campus cops broke into Prof. Allen's office many times in pursuit of incriminating evidence. Infiltration and eavesdropping were directed against the Committee Against Racism (CAR) and the Revolutionary Student Brigade. Fired Prof. Steve Rosenthal was a CAR member. Security guards have also handed over intelligence files to the local FBI office.

### Student Framed

An attempt to frame student Barry Ruvin may have been the administration's undoing. Ruvin was tried last Jan. for allegedly throwing paint on John Kerrigan who was Chairman of the Boston State Committee and a leader of the "anti-busing" forces. Students had been demonstrating to obtain the removal of Kerrigan from his part-time Boston State position where he taught educational law.

Out of about 3000 duplicate ID cards in secret files, Ruvin's card was picked by guard Capt. Sal Balastrieri to show

in court. Although charges were dismissed, the ID files raised the specter of political surveillance. "Lookout," the student bi-weekly, investigated, as did the Mass. Civil Liberties Union. Panicked college officials began a coverup by burning thousands of cards. Charred remains of some of the cards were later made public by guards Donald Strunk and John Kane. Thus began a string of discoveries showing how college administrators compiled dossiers, photographed demonstrations, infiltrated student groups and broke and entered offices of activist teachers and the school paper.

After several days of meetings, student groups and the faculty union, led by its Radical Caucus, organized a mass demonstration at a Board of Trustees meeting March 11, demanding an end to political spying and police burglaries.

Pointing to the multiracial crowd and referring to the potential deportation of hundreds of foreign students, a white student told the trustees, "We know white students suffer too when you get rid of Black and minority students. As you can see from this room, we're willing to fight you, black and white."





# Radiation Leaks Occur Across U.S.

## Scientists Warn Million Will Die

NEW YORK (LNS)—Despite billions of dollars going into nuclear waste disposal systems, radioactive waste materials—often in dangerous amounts—have been seeping into the environment all over the country, environmental groups say. Even Business Week, a staunch defender of nuclear energy, admits that despite the government's efforts to downplay recent leakages, officials are very worried.

One of the most startling leakages was detected in January at the Maxey Flats nuclear waste burial site in Kentucky, where the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) found plutonium "percolating" through the soil 200 feet from the original burial site. A few weeks later, the Government Accounting Office (GAO) reported similar leakages at several other burial sites.

### Primitive Disposal Methods

The GAO report charged that low level radioactive waste burial grounds were chosen virtually at random with little regard for potential leaching through the soil and into the water table. And tons of low level nuclear trash are buried each day throughout the country by the simple trench method.

So far, a proper method for disposing of even highly dangerous "high-level" nuclear wastes, such as plutonium, cesium, strontium and uranium isotopes, have not yet been devised. These substances have been stored in underground steel tanks at the federal government's 600 square mile nuclear waste facility at Hanford, Washington since 1945, and more recently, at Savannah River, Georgia.

Since 1958, however, there have been twenty publicly acknowledged major leaks involving 420,000 gallons of high level radioactive wastes at the Hanford facility. The most recent of these occurrences took place last June, when 165,000 gallons from two separate tanks were "lost." Eight separate leakages have also been discovered at Savannah.

Over eight square miles of highly contaminated area at Hanford has had to be paved over, after it was found that animals, capable of spreading the radiation, had been burrowing in the area. Tons of herbicides are poured around the area surrounding the concrete to make sure radioactivity doesn't enter plant ecosystems. And miles of chain link fence have been erected in an effort to keep tumbleweed, which blows across the desolate area, from coming in contact with the high level wastes.

The Hanford and Savannah facilities are only considered "interim" disposal systems until a permanent system can be developed, which the government hopes to do within 70 years. The government had been giving serious consideration to propelling nuclear wastes into space or letting them "melt" into the polar ice-cap, before these schemes were thoroughly discredited.

Meanwhile, highly corrosive radioactive materials continue to be stored in tanks that have a life expectancy of 15 years. And even should a permanent solution be found, someone will have to guard and carefully monitor the Hanford and Savannah facilities for the next 500,000 years—plutonium retains a dangerous radioactivity level for that long.

### Recent Incidents

Numerous new radiation leakages were reported last year, and it was also discovered that several previously reported leakages were more serious than first believed. Friends of the Earth, an environmental group, warns that many cases of radiation leakage are not known by the public until years later, if at all. Some of the incidents last year were:

A trailer truck carrying "low level" radioactive wastes to the Maxey Flats disposal site in Kentucky, collided with another vehicle on January 12, spilling contaminated contents from eight barrels (steel and concrete construction materials) onto a state highway. Government radiation health officials weren't notified until 75 minutes after the accident, but due to the late hour, police were able to seal off the highway while the contaminated material was cleaned up. Environmental groups point out that a similar accident could easily occur, with disastrous results, with high level wastes.

In Florida, the Miami Herald reported in mid-March that large quantities of radioactive liquid produced by a Florida Power and Light nuclear power plant, has been seeping into Miami's Biscayne Bay for the last two years. The leak, traced to waste storage pits, is currently put at 30 gallons an hour, but is considered not a threat by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission

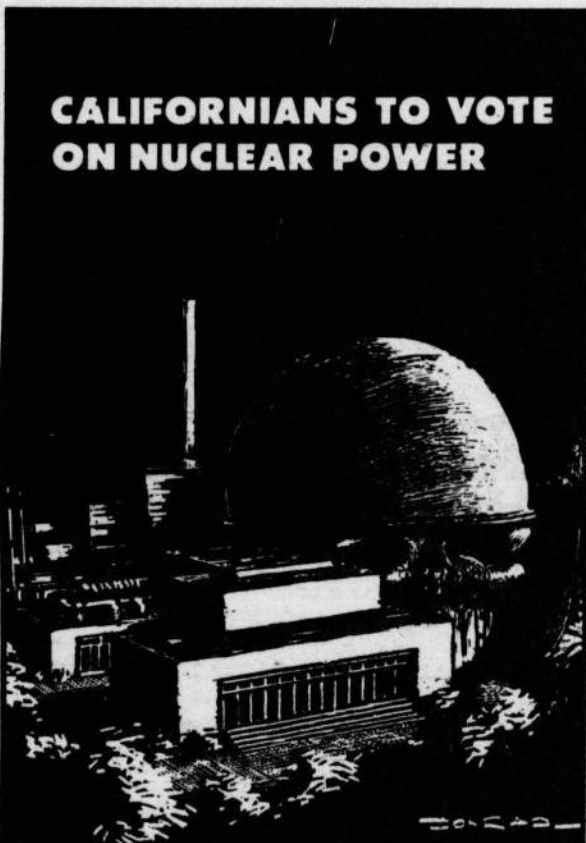
despite its acknowledgement that the leaks have not been sealed because radioactivity in the pits is too intense to make repairs.

Similar incidents occurred last March when nuclear wastes from a Connecticut reactor boiled over, spilling thousands of gallons of radioactive liquids into the Long Island Sound, and the Humboldt Bay nuclear power plant in northern California leaked radioactive water for a period of two weeks at a rate of 720 gallons per hour until it was finally discovered. Both plants were shut down, and the incidents declared "minor" by the NRC.

In Ontario, Canada, it was discovered recently that the entire town of Port Hope, built on a uranium waste landfill, may be contaminated. Radiation up to one-hundred times the level considered safe have been found in some buildings and bone marrow abnormalities have been found in a number of the town's residents. Authorities have ordered the abandonment of five homes and a school, and another 15 homes will have to be rebuilt after 12 feet of radioactive landfill supporting them is removed.

Several hundred homes in many areas of Florida have likewise been built on land containing uranium traces due to phosphate mining, the Environmental Protection Agency announced October 1. The agency warned that people living in many of the homes are twice as likely to get lung cancer than the general population.

Perhaps the most infamous "radioactive town" in the U.S. is Grand Junction, Colorado, where 8,000 homes built between 1953 and 1966 were constructed with uranium mill tailings (waste product resulting from uranium extraction) in and around their foundations. The problem was first discovered six years ago and people were warned not to use their basements. However, a recent GAO report indicates the problem is much more serious than first believed. One public school was found to contain the radioactivity level of an uranium mine and the GAO said several thousand homes not yet surveyed may also be contaminated.



Highways in southeastern Idaho and in Florida have been routinely paved and graded with radioactive waste materials, the GAO reported recently.

### 1 Million Deaths in Next 30 Years

If radioactive leaks are occurring all over the place, why aren't people getting radiation sickness or dying? The astounding, but unpublicized answer is that many scientists believe people are dying from radioactive fallout—by the hundreds of thousands.

Dr. John Gofman, who was a group leader for the Manhattan Project (which developed the first atomic reaction) and later assigned by the Atomic Energy Commission to determine the environmental effects of radiation, says that currently 10,000 people a year in the northern hemisphere are dying of plutonium induced lung cancer.

And present day plutonium fallout in the environment will result in 160,000 lung cancer deaths in the U.S. and 1,000,000 lung cancer deaths in the northern hemisphere in the next thirty years, Gofman said. Gofman adds, however, by the turn of the century, plutonium fallout levels will be much greater as it "becomes a commonplace article of commerce, being handled by thousands of workers and being transported on highways, railways and airways in numerous shipments per day.

Dr. Ernest Tamplin, who assisted Gofman in the AEC environmental study, made a separate conclusion that 32,000 additional fatal cases of leukemia would occur each year if everybody was exposed to the federal government's standard of "safe" radiation dosage of .17 rad per year. Nobel prize winner Joshua Lederberg, taking the same "safe" dosage measurement, calculated that if pregnant mothers were exposed to the limit, 150,000 to 1.5 million genetic fatalities would occur yearly. (Sources for this story include Environment Magazine, Environmental Action, Friends of the Earth, Critical Mass, Los Angeles Times and the book Energy and Survival, written by Wilson Clark.)

## CINEMA

### PHANTOM OF THE PARADISE



"The Phantom of the Paradise" illustrates the ambiguity of satire in that it criticizes elements of the rock music scene at the same time that it participates in them. The movie shows—and dwells on—dehumanized and perverted sexuality (partially elaborated through the use of stereotyped homosexuals); drug abuse; regressive trends in music (fifties' nostalgia, "Alice Cooper"-like camp); exploitation. The viewer needs to examine carefully the treatment of each aspect in order to discern what critical value the movie as a whole possesses. If it does not contain any elements which cue the viewer's distancing from the film, then critical commentary can be inferred only by someone already opposed to the events set forth.

One central feature of current movies is the aestheticization of violence. What once served a progressive function—showing violence as part of a reality which had been denied—has become reactionary—obsession with violence to the point of its transformation into entertainment and the audience's numbing to its horror. This desensitization generalizes from the screen to the real world, and ironically, the more "real" the violence and the more convincing, the greater is its entertainment value. The use of violence in "The Phantom" is ambiguous. Its portrayal is often visually ugly and repulsive and of short (though frequent) duration, from which can be inferred a critical perspective. At one point in the movie, however, a murder is choreographed and inserted in a theatrical setting in such a way that the confusion of real/artificial leads to the beautification of violence. The viewer is not provided with any possible identification other than with the captivated audience on the screen; therefore, here the film does not contain within its own context any option for revolt against the action it shows.

Another ambiguity in the critical stance of "The Phantom" lies in its portrayal of the main characters. Leach is a brilliant songwriter who confronts the rock music world as embodied in Swan, president of "Death Records." Leach's masterpiece is maliciously appropriated by Swan who stops at nothing to retain exclusive rights. The wronged songwriter is first presented as victim; this affects the viewer's perception of his later monomania and whatever violence he perpetrates in order to rectify the injustices to which he has been subjected. The phantom into which Leach is transformed through physical injury is, then, the true hero of the story and his monstrous actions are implied as justified.

Swan, the exploitative genius of the Paradise (a decadent, dystopic musical Disneyland), remains an unalloyed villain. He is totally merciless and offers false co-operation only to betray whatever trust is placed in him by Leach and the singer, Phoenix. Unfortunately his role as omnipotent manipulator transforms him into a god-like figure—despotic but justified, nonetheless, by simple virtue of his position. As controller of "Death Records," a giant corporation, he is a symbolic god. Furthermore, any implied criticism of this type of person is undermined by Swan's development into an impossible character—the viewer discovers that Swan has made a bargain with the devil to insure his own immortality. Introducing this fantastic element undermines the movie's sense of reality, and, thus, any social criticism it might make.

The third main character, Phoenix, provides an interesting perspective on the movie. She is first presented as an innocent singer whose voice captivates Leach but who is then corrupted by her ambition. She participates in her exploitation by Swan, both commercially and sexually, becoming a victim to her uncontrollable (sexual) passions. This stereotyped portrayal of woman, however, becomes the vehicle of criticism at the end of the movie. Amidst an audience cheering for more blood with the deaths of the Phantom and Swan, Phoenix manifests horror and revulsion, a realization of the utter depravity of the world Swan has created in the Paradise.

"The Phantom of the Paradise" is, therefore, redeemed as social commentary and criticism. In addition to criticism, however, progressive art has the obligation to provide positive models. Although adequate perception of a situation must come first (the writer and/or director should expose the reality and provide an unambiguous critical perspective), alternative modes of behavior must be posited. What are Phoenix's options once she understands her situation? She certainly cannot continue to allow her own exploitation, but does this mean that, given the state of the music scene, she must sacrifice artistic expression? The final flaw of "The Phantom of the Paradise" is that it fails to suggest any positive, progressive response to the situation it seeks to condemn.

## LONG STORIES

### IN SHORT :

#### Equal Time for 2 "Opinions"

"Every organ of sense is injured in an equal degree by artificial elevation of the temperature, by the dust-laden atmosphere, by the deafening noise, not to mention danger to life and limb among the thickly crowded machinery which, with the regularity of the seasons, issues its list of the killed and wounded in the industrial battle."—Karl Marx, 1867.

"I have not been able to discover that the repetitive labour injures a man in any way. I have been told by parlour experts that repetitive labour is soul—as well as body—destroying, but that has not been the result of our investigations."—Henry Ford, 1922.

#### 56 Miners Killed in First 3 Months of '76

NEW YORK (LNS)—During the first three months of 1976, thirty miners have died in Appalachian coal mine accidents other than the Scotia mine disasters of March 9 and 11, the United Mine Workers Journal reports.

Calling the Scotia methane explosions which killed 26 miners "the second mine disaster of 1976," the UMW said "there is no 'story' in the news media when coal miners die in ones and twos, in machinery accidents, roof falls, and electrocutions. But miners do die that way—an average of one every other day."

One coal company, Consolidation, had five fatal accidents alone in the first quarter of 1976, which killed a total of six miners. Island Creek Mining Company also had two separate fatal incidents during the first three months of the year.

Six years ago, the federal government established the Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration (MESA). However, over one thousand miners have been killed in underground mines since the creation of MESA and tens of thousands more have been victims of disabling accidents.

"MESA must provide stiffer penalties for violations of the law," the UMW said noting that in the first two months of 1976, MESA collected only 50 percent of the fines it assessed for safety violations. "We all know that the fines assessed by MESA are too low," UMW President Arnold Miller said. "Even if they collected 100 percent of the fines they assess," he continued, "the mines still would not be safe because it would be cheaper for the companies to pay the fines than to stop killing and maiming our members. But we can be doubly sure that the law is not going to be obeyed if MESA only collects half the fines they do assess."

#### The Real Cost of Coal



#### Equal Treatment for Rich & Poor ?

"To the limits of my strength and ability I will be the President of the black, brown, red and white Americans, of old and young, of woman's liberationists and male chauvinists and all the rest of us in between, of poor and rich..."

Gerald Ford in his first speech as President to the joint houses of Congress, Aug. 12, 1974

#### THE POOR ARE NOT HEARD BUT AUDITED

NEW YORK (PNS/LNS)—Although the Internal Revenue Service insists that audited returns are mostly chosen at random, a federal study shows that the lower the income, the higher the chance of IRS scrutiny.

In 1974, 3.6 percent of returns with income under \$10,000 and with itemized deductions were audited, compared with only 2.4 percent audited in the \$10,000 to \$50,000 income group. Also, interestingly enough, the IRS recovered 61 percent of claims against those in the under \$10,000 bracket and only 39 percent against those in the \$50,000 to \$1 million bracket.

#### REPRESENTATION WITHOUT TAXATION

NEW YORK (LNS)—Two hundred and forty-four people with incomes of over \$200,000—five of them millionaires—paid no Federal income taxes in 1974, according to statistics released in early May by the Internal Revenue Service. This represents an increase in wealthy tax escapers for the third straight year. In 1973, 164 people in the over \$200,000 group paid no income tax, and in 1972 the number was 108.

Not only the number but the proportion of high income persons not paying taxes is also rising. According to the figures, 78% of those with incomes in excess of \$200,000 paid no Federal tax in 1974, compared to 64% in 1973 and 47% in 1972.

#### IRONY - What Irony ???

"Some may think it ironic that one who has been blessed with a large measure of material resources should be advocating a simpler life-style. Actually, in my view, it is entirely consistent. The tradition of the value of work runs deep in our family's tradition. My father and grandfather taught us that waste was a sin no matter how great one's resources."

—Laurence S. Rockefeller, owner of \$250 million in resort developments in Florida, Puerto Rico and Hawaii, writing in an article entitled "Importance of a Simpler Lifestyle," in the February, 1976 issue of Reader's Digest.

#### Economics Quiz:

NEW YORK (CPF/LNS)—The Union for Radical Political Economics offers the following quiz on facts about the economy that you might not have learned in school.

1. How long ago could you buy for \$1 what now costs \$3?
2. Of the world's 100 largest economic entities, how many are nations, and how many are corporations?
3. What percent of the world's population lives in housing inferior to that of the average farm animal in the United States?
4. In which years since 1950 has unemployment been less than 4%? What common characteristic distinguishes those years?

ANSWERS: 1) 1943; 2) 49 are nations, 51 are corporations; 3) 80%; 4) 1951-53 and 1966-69. All were war years.



THROUGH A DRIZZLY AND CHILLY AFTERNOON, FRIENDS AND RELATIVES OF MINERS WAIT TO LEARN IF ANYONE SURVIVED THE MARCH 9, 1976 EXPLOSION IN THE LETCHER COUNTY, KENTUCKY, COAL MINES

## The System Responds with More Bust and Union Busting

NEW YORK (LNS) -- The nation's federal and state prison population soared to record levels in 1975, reversing a slight decline over the past 12 years.

"What we're seeing," Lloyd Ohlin, a criminology professor at Harvard Law School commented in response to the figures, "is a massive counter attack against programs like probation that allow offenders to remain in the community. The climate has shifted in favor of punishment."

Matt Meyer of the ACLU agreed, saying there has been a prevailing conservative mood among judges in the last year, prompting them to "send more people to prison for longer periods of time." Parole boards are also more conservative about releasing prisoners into the general population, Meyer pointed out.

"A second reason (for the rising prison rate) and one we can't ignore, is the rising crime rate," Meyer said, adding, "this as much as anything is tied to the economic recession." A survey conducted by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) reported that nearly 2/3 of the people indicted on felony charges last year were either unemployed or underemployed.

The high unemployment rate has also acted to keep people in prison, according to the Fortune Society, a group of ex-prisoners which helps newly released prisoners adjust to non-prison life. A spokesperson for Fortune told LNS that most parole boards insist on a "parole plan," which includes housing and job prospects, before granting applicants full parole.

Because of the high unemployment rate and lack of job training, very few prisoners in New York and many other states are not released directly to the outside, but given "conditional release" to a halfway house.

"The halfway houses (in New York) are a miserable, depressing existence and many prisoners say they'd rather go back to prison," the Fortune spokesperson said. "The parole officers have been less than understanding of the prisoners' need to go to school, to get some decent training. They just tell them 'go out and find a job,' when they've never held a decent job in their life and there are no jobs to be had. And the halfway houses offer nothing in the way of counseling or training--this the prisoners must find on their own and most don't even know where to begin looking."

The study, entitled "Woman and Housing A Report on Sex Discrimination in Five American Cities," was conducted by the National Council of Negro Women under a HUD contract. Based on field study and public hearings in Atlanta, St. Louis, San Antonio, San Francisco and New York the study says that women, especially single, widowed and divorced women, are discriminated against in both the rental and home-buying markets.

Housing discrimination against women "historically has been overt," says the report, but "today it is increasingly subtle, disguised by ruses, or hidden behind superficially neutral criteria such as marital shelter system." The report found, that women often felt powerless to do anything about the discrimination they face.

#### COURT SANCTIONS SELF-DEFENSE AGAINST MARITAL RAPE

NEW YORK (LNS)—In a precedent-setting case, a Michigan woman was acquitted recently in the fatal stabbing of her husband who tried to rape her. The jury of eight women and four men, apparently convinced that Judy Hartwell's act was one of self-defense, returned their verdict after only 10 minutes of deliberation.

The verdict is particularly significant because Michigan's Criminal Sexual Conduct laws do not protect a wife against sexual assault by her husband unless they are separated or divorced and is also important for what it could mean for other women who act in self defense against

Two thirds of the custodial workers at UC Santa Cruz had already joined AFSCME (American Federation of State County, and Municipal Employees) Local 1728, when the University Administration started putting on the pressure: while in the five years prior to AFSCME organizing only one custodial worker was fired, the university suddenly proceeded to fire three and to reprimand two more. Also withdrawal forms were handed out by supervisors. Although the union immediately initiated grievance proceedings, and although as members of a class they should know better, one third of the custodial workers got sufficiently intimidated as to quit the union.

P.S.: If anybody still had any doubt as to whether the California State Employees Association was a company union, it might be of interest for them to know that the union withdrawal forms employed by the supervisors were CSEA printed.

#### MORE EX-"HOMEMAKERS"

##### LOCKED OUT

NEW YORK (The Spokeswoman/LNS) -- A new report funded by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) has found that "open housing" still isn't open to women -- despite the laws against sex discrimination.

The study, entitled "Woman and Housing A Report on Sex Discrimination in Five American Cities," was conducted by the National Council of Negro Women under a HUD contract. Based on field study and public hearings in Atlanta, St. Louis, San Antonio, San Francisco and New York the study says that women, especially single, widowed and divorced women, are discriminated against in both the rental and home-buying markets.

Housing discrimination against women "historically has been overt," says the report, but "today it is increasingly subtle, disguised by ruses, or hidden behind superficially neutral criteria such as marital shelter system." The report found, that women often felt powerless to do anything about the discrimination they face.

In the courtroom, Hartwell told of the numerous instances of physical abuse by her husband with fists, bats, pipes, rubber hoses and a sledgehammer, and of his continual abusive sexual demands. Although the jury found Hartwell "not guilty," Wayne County Circuit Judge Victor Baum refused to rule on the constitutionality of the sexual conduct laws which Hartwell's lawyer, Mark Weiss, challenged on the basis that a wife should not be forced to submit to her husband's sexual demands. (Thanks to the Guardian for this short.)



# BOYCOTT Scab Wines

(Brands)

GALLO	FAMIGLIA CRIBARI
ANDRE	GARRET
BOONE'S FARM	GUILD BLUE RIBBON
CARLO ROSSI	J. PIERROT
EDEN ROC	LA BOHEME
PAISANO	LA MESA
RED MOUNTAIN	LODI
RIPPLE	MENDOCINO
SPANADA	OCEAN SPRAY
THUNDERBIRD	CRANBERRY ROSE
TYROLIA	OLD SAN FRANCISCO
FRANZIA	PARROTT V.S.
LOUIS THE FIFTH	ROMA
LONG'S DRUG	ROMA RESERVE
SAFEWAY & LUCKY PRIVATE LABELS	SARATOGA
MADRIA MADRIA SANGRIA	ST. MARK
WOLFE & SON	TAVOLA
GIUMARRA WINE	TRES GRAND
GUILD	VERSAILLES
ALTA	VIRGINIA DARE
CITATION	VIN GLOGG (PARROT & CO.)
CEREMONY	WINE MASTERS
COOK'S IMPERIAL	(All wines from Modesto and Rippon, Calif., are scab.)
CRESTA BLANCA	
CRIBARI RESERVE	
C.V.C.	

## LABELS THAT HAVE RECOGNIZED U F W A

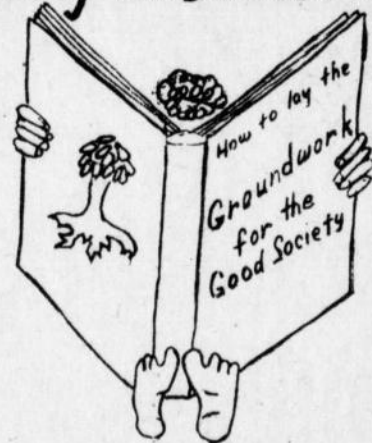
ITALIAN SWISS COLONY	PETRI
ANNIE GREEN SPRINGS	SANGROLE
BALI HAI	SANTA FE
BETSY ROSS	VAI BROS.
CELLA	ZAPPLE
GAMBOLA	PAUL MASSON
GREYSTONE	ALMADEN
INGLENOOK	LE DOMAINE
JACQUES BONET	NOVIATE
LEJON	CHRISTIAN BROS.
MARGO	MONT LA SALLE
MISSION BELL	VIE DEL (No labels; only bulk, wholesale)
PARMA	



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