

# new indicator

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## Government Stalls on Draft Legislation

The legislation to reinstate registration for the draft is in final stages in the Senate, proceeding slowly. The reason for the stall has been enunciated by members of congress and the White House. From the day Carter called for registration there have been protests across the nation. All around the country people are organizing for resistance. Given the size of the protests thus far occurring on or around the university and college campuses, it's no wonder proponents of the bill are looking forward to the summer breaks. The government has admitted to the strategy; students cannot organize once they've left the campuses. The Establishment underestimates their opposition. Students will be free of their academic pressure and will have more time to organize and take the protests off the campus and into the community.

Media coverage of the situation has been very delicately handled. There could be extensive reporting on the legislative proceedings: documentation of the debates, the fierce lobbying (to see the allegiance of the players would certainly dispell the myths about why the U.S. is heading for war), and the weekly protests around the country. Instead we are subjected to watered down pseudo-

diplomacy. Reports on the Iranian and Afghanistan 'crisis' have changed in tone also. No longer are the drums beating as loud to summon the Marines. The attempt to make the mid-east appear as a threat to democracy was subverted by an unprecedented (for

**Anti-Draft Rally  
Thursday May 29  
Revelle Plaza, 11:30**

establishment media) amount of material giving somewhat of a historical perspective (The CIA's involvement in the Shah's regime, the history of U.S.S.R.'s involvement in Afghanistan, and the true nature of our 'vital interests' in the Mid-East).

Unrest is hard to hide. The struggle against oppression is exploding around the world. People are out in the streets of Korea, Central America and Miami. Our 'leaders' attempt to drum up false patriotism (note the constant coverage of Cuban refugees escaping 'oppression' to the land of plenty) is not as affective as hoped. The possibility of

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## Civil Liberties Endangered by Kennedy Bill

Senate Bill 1722 is descended from S1437 and Nixon's S1—both of which encountered massive resistance from civil libertarians. S 1 was initiated by Nixon's Attorney General Mitchell, in order simplify the task of state repression and prosecution. The bill was so repressive and encountered so much opposition that its sponsors were forced to drop it and try again, with a different number.

S. 1437 was then introduced by Senators Kennedy and McClellan, and presented as a bill that removed the worst features of S 1. This, however, was not true. Once the bill passed the Senate it too received mass opposition and was defeated in the House.

The House Judiciary Sub-committee on Criminal Justice rejected S 1437 and the accompanying concept of omnibus criminal code reform. The unpublished report noted that omnibus revisions of criminal law led to maximized pressures on legislators, and rendered impossible reasoned analysis of the advantages and consequences of the issues. It stated:

"For these and other reasons, the subcommittee unanimously and firmly

concluded that the omnibus approach pursued by the Senate is fraught with pitfalls and is not legislatively feasible in the House of Representatives."

Following the rejection of S 1437, Edward Kennedy—himself intent, for some reason, on passing a repressive and ill-considered revision of federal criminal codes -- reintroduced SL 1722, which suffers from many of the same faults as did its predecessors. Of the first in this string of bills, Senator Sam Ervin stated: "S 1 is a hideous proposal which merits the condemnation of everyone who believes in due process of law and a free society ... S 1 is simply atrocious and would establish what is essentially a police state." 1722 is little in way of improvement.

Meriting special concern are the bill's provisions regarding mental disease, wiretapping opposition to war registration and the draft, and illegal evidence and law enforcement.

Under S 1722 failure to register for the draft or to report for military service (as



Miami riots

## Racism Sparks Fla. Riots

The impact of the McDuffie case on race relations in America is still being measured in the aftermath of the Miami Riots.

The acquittal of four white policemen on charges that they murdered Arthur McDuffie, a black insurance salesman, by an all white jury set off a three-day explosion of racial violence and destruction in the primarily black district of Liberty City in Miami.

When Dade County Police failed to regain control of the streets because of sniper fire, Florida Governor Bob Graham called up 3000 Florida National Guardsmen to quell the miniature civil war.

The three day casualty and damage toll added up to 16 dead, 200 wounded, over 700 arrested on riot and looting charges (640 were young black males) and billions of dollars in damages to large stores, supermarkets, and warehouses.

### Grievances and demands

In the aftermath, black community leaders of Miami pointed to rampant unemployment, recession cutbacks in social services, and police brutality as the primary sources of frustration. These conditions were worsened by the Administration's open invitation to Cuban refugees to re-settle in Florida.

Many blacks feel that the Cubans have taken over jobs and businesses which otherwise might have gone to them. However, black refugees from Haiti are denied the same invitation in what many see as a purely racist move by the government.

Yet it was the double system of justice for blacks and whites that set off the actual uprising. All concerned agree that the blatant cover-up of McDuffie's murder (it was disguised in the report to look like a traffic accident) was the last

straw for the black community of Miami.

As one black spokesman said at a tense rally in the still burning Liberty Hill area last monday, "I hate to say it ... but it was about time!"

### Police Terror in Miami

So high were emotions regarding the trial of the four policemen that Judge Lenore Nesbitt called the case 'a racial time bomb' and she granted a defense motion to move the trial to Tampa. Yet

### Inside This Issue:

**Borderlands  
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Kulture**

all of Miami was watching live TV coverage of the trial on Saturday May 17 when the verdict was announced.

The prosecution seemed to have a solid case. There were three other police officers who had witnessed the killing. They testified that one defendant, Alex Marrero, beat McDuffie as he lay handcuffed and motionless on the ground. Another officer, William Hanlon, admitted he kicked over McDuffie's motorcycle and stamped on his glasses to make it look like an accident.

As the facts came in the trial, they only added to total of racial incidents between the police and black community residents.

-Late last year Dade County Police raided the home of a black school teacher in the mistaken belief that he was a cocaine dealer. The teacher and his son were severely beaten, but no action was taken by the police.

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## Prop. 5 Protects Press

In recent years, six California journalists have been jailed for refusing to disclose confidential news sources. And across the country, there are about 40 cases each month involving the courts demanding to see reporter's confidential notes or to know the identities of news sources. This is a recent problem. The right of reporters to divulge neither sources of information or the information itself went virtually unchallenged for nearly 200 years in this country. Why have things changed?

On June 29, 1972, the Supreme Court of the United States, in a deeply divided 5-4 decision, ruled that reporters could be required to divulge the identity of confidential sources of information. The court, in this now famous case (Branzburg v. Hayes), ruled that such demands do not abridge the first amendment rights of the press.

The court went a step further in 1978.

In the case of Zurcher v. Stanford Daily, the court decided that the law enforcement agencies have the right to conduct surprise searches of news media files and seize any documents described in the search warrant. During the search, officers have complete access to all information in the premises regardless of whose property it may be. It is completely legal for the police to rummage through, and read, confidential files totally unrelated to their particular investigation.

So what exactly is Proposition 5 about? Prop. 5 does two things: it protects both the source and the information of newsmen. It states that no person connected with any news-service can be held in contempt by any judicial proceeding for refusing to disclose the source of information obtained while working with the news

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Byron Morton photo

Pictured is the cashbox opened by Police Officer Pardham one morning two weeks ago. Campus Police claim the authority to enter any office at any time without cause. The new indicator will present an in-depth report and analysis on the current police situation in our next issue.



Our apologies to all of our readers who were eagerly awaiting the appearance of our paper Tuesday. A combination of factors reduced the number of workers and the amount of energy available for production. We encourage people to join us—and to enable the new indicator to not only maintain our production schedule and quality—but to expand and improve it.



## Endorsements

This June 3 we urge people to vote—but only for the Propositions. No candidate, no politician, can represent you. We believe that voting for a candidate is a form of self-humiliation— one surrenders their rights of political freedom to a representative who works against your interests.

Proposition 5—Freedom of the Press—We urge a yes vote (see article this issue).

Proposition 9—Taxation—We urge a no vote. This proposal is not a tax reform—it is an irresponsible scheme which will give huge tax breaks to wealthy individuals at our expense.

Proposition 9—High Rent—We urge a no vote. This proposition eliminates local controls over housing, and prohibits effective rent control.

Proposition 11—Tax Big Oil—We urge a yes vote. This bill is referred to as the \$100,000,000 sting by the oil companies—although this may

overstate the case they certainly are among those who could stand to pay out a few more dollars in taxes.

Proposition C—Local elections—We urge a yes vote. Decentralization of local government (via district elections) and diversification of the electoral base makes sense.

### erratum:

In our article on Chief French's appearance before the Graduate Student Council we consistently misspelled Chris Ajagu's name.

In our last issue, The piece on the Borderlands was laid out incorrectly—the article should have begun with the portion printed as the 2nd paragraph of the 2nd column of page 5.

We regret these errors.

## Yugoslavia

In reacting to the death of President Tito, the Western press has expressed concern over Yugoslavia's future. It has mentioned repeatedly that without Tito's unifying presence, past rivalries may resurface among the different republics that make up the Balkan nation. American newspapers have scrutinized every word and deed by Moscow for hints that the Soviet Union might intervene in internal Yugoslav affairs. The New York Times even outlined the military strategy of a Yugoslav resistance to Soviet invasion. A symbolic importance was attached to the gathering of world leaders at Tito's funeral. The Times of London saw President Carter's absence as proof of his ineptness at handling foreign policy.

These fears are exaggerated. They do not accurately assess the prospects Yugoslavia faces. Instead, they underline the crisis mentality present in today's international politics.

Any nation that experiences decades of single-handed rule by a universal leader in this century is likely to be

apprehensive when he dies. Yet after the initial shock is over, a new leadership assumes power and fear of uncertainty subsides. The Soviet Union in 1953 and China in 1976 are instructive. History will show Yugoslavia in 1980 to be no different.

The country has experienced two principal forms of government since its inception in 1918. The Karageorgevich throne of Serbia ruled the country before the Second World War. These kings were chauvinistically Serbian; their persecution of the Croation and Slovenian minorities intensified the political instabilities of Balkan legend. Royal control of the country was consequently weak. Adolf Hitler's invasion of April, 1941, effectively ended its rule.

Resistance to the Nazi occupation of Yugoslavia during the Second World War remains the definitive historical experience for every Yugoslav over 40. Tito and his party cadres recruited a broad spectrum of the population into

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Kevin and Chris (sic). The problem at best is one of national concern and not necessarily one of local police harassment.

With regard to keeping police records on individuals, French said that it is a state policy not to release "victimless" reports since it would set a precedent for releasing all reports. However, French did say that records are open to review by the individual in question and that the records are used solely by the police department and are not released to any outsider.

With the problems of Chris in mind, the GSC also questioned French about possible racial prejudices on his police force. One student asked if the police could, for a limited period, keep track of who they stop and why. French said he would consider it, but is reluctant to implement it since he does not want to encourage his officers to stop too many people. The GSC also learned that of 20 police officers, three are women, three are black and two are Chicanos; these figures give percentages which are far better than other campus organizations.

Finally, it is unfortunate that the aforementioned new indicator article not only took several of Chief French and the students' comments out of context, but is also sprinkled the story with editorial comments which had nothing to do with the GSC meeting. In particular, none of the graduate students at the meeting raised the question of police officers taking pictures at demonstrations.

We appreciate Chief French's acceptance of the GSC invitation to answer several questions by concerned students. At the end of our meeting Chief French extended an invitation to all students to visit him at any time they have questions or complaints. The influence of the GSC upon campus policy with regards to graduate students depends upon maintaining open communications between the GSC and the various campus organizations and groups. Therefore, we express to the new indicator deep concern over the unbalanced and misleading article describing the GSC meeting at which Police Chief French was present.

Harry L.F. Houpls  
Dennis James Volper

*ni response:* This letter from two members of the Graduate Student Council represents a serious distortion of the events reported in the new indicator. No wonder the G.S.C., when asked to endorse a similar letter by these individuals, declined to do so.

Following are comments on some of the more significant allegations and misstatements contained in the letter.

First, the Graduate Student Council was not, to our knowledge, invited to the GSC meeting. He asked to come, as our article pointed out, in response to the growing protest over March 10's arrest of graduate student Kevin O'Connor, and specifically in response to the G.S.C.'s letter of April 10 regarding the general problem of "difficulties with the campus police department." The letter expressed concern over the cases of

O'Connor and Ajagu, requested "a list of the criteria used in determining when and whom to detain and from whom identification is demanded," and called for investigation into the cases in question. That letter concluded with the "hope that such incidents will be avoided in the future." Thus, the G.S.C.'s letter was definitely a letter of concern, and part of the growing protest we referred to.

At the meeting which approved that letter, one graduate student, Dennis Volper, expressed concern over the theft of equipment from the computer center, and suggested that perhaps police should be encouraged to check all people in the vicinity of the center in order to deter such theft—such of course would be unconstitutional and repressive in the extreme.

We do, however, agree that French was "understandably tense"—Anyone who arbitrarily stops people, in violation of their constitutional rights, and harasses them ought to be tense—and ought to cease such practices instead of rationalizing them. And yes, the police, in the performance of their duty, do indeed have the right to stop individuals and ask for identification. Is it their duty, however, to stop people—without probable cause and in violation of constitutional guarantees—and subject them to harassment? We think not.

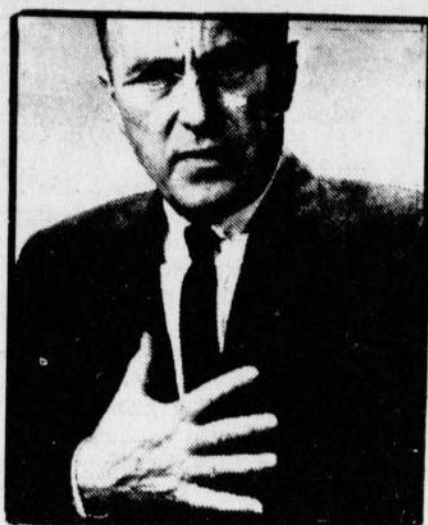
As the letter points out "Chief French relies on the intuition of his police officers to stop people 'who don't look right.'" The Supreme Court has held that intuition is not sufficient grounds for stopping individuals—and the cases in question show how it is applied in practice. The letter goes on to explain that not looking right refers to not appearing to fit in the campus community. Does someone engaged in posting flyers for an on-campus event put on by an on-campus organization not appear to fit into the university community, then? Or is walking across the campus—a suspicious activity for which Chris Ajagu has been stopped twice? Admittedly, police harassment is a matter of national concern—but that does not negate the need to confront the problem in its local manifestations, which we can effect. We can end police harassment here.

We would appreciate having the correlation between counting the number of people stopped and increasing that number clarified. If anything, it seems to us that the correlation would run the other way—in order to avoid the paperwork.

While it is true that we provided information to place French's comments in context—and pointed out the flaws in French's arguments—this is the nature of critical journalism. None of French's comments were taken out of context—and the article is substantively quite similar to the official G.S.C. minutes of the proceedings.

As to the charge that our article was misleading and biased—in what way was it misleading? French's comments were presented alongside the arguments refuting them—can we help it if you found those arguments stronger than French's?

In conclusion, our article was not an article about Chief French's appearance before the Graduate Student Council—rather, it was a follow-up on the issue of police harassment. French's comments are interesting in that they contain significant admissions of police impropriety. Our article covered French's remarks—and, more importantly, the larger issue—accurately; this letter is an attempt to confuse the issues.



Chas. Patterson, Friend of the Free World

Charles A. Patterson

There've been dangerous moves, of late, from the AS toward eliminating—or severely cutting—funds for student media. People close to the AS report that some AS junior junior bureaucrats wish to chop as much as \$15,000 from campus media—using some bogus straw poll, which they have yet to even tabulate, as justification.

Fits in well with what appears to be the AS's ready response to budget tightness—to slash productive activities in favor of bureaucracy and other wasteful expenditures. All this bears close watch...

Some interesting changes are scheduled to take place next month. Audio Visual services, for example, is

## 1722, continued

well as giving misinformation to the government in order to avoid such service for oneself or another person would be illegal—and punishable by up to 5 years imprisonment.

Similarly, interference with recruitment, conscription or induction, or counseling people to avoid military service, would be illegal—and also carries up to 5 years imprisonment. Inciting "refusal of duty or desertion," or aiding one who has deserted would carry up to 10 years.

1722 permits wiretapping, and requires telephone companies, landlords and janitors to cooperate with law enforcement. Although 1722 establishes procedures for court-authorized wiretapping, it also allows court approval, after the fact, of non-authorized wiretaps. 1722 also legislates notice to parties of wiretapping (within 90 days) but permits unlimited postponement of such notice. Under 1722, information obtained via wiretaps could be used as evidence.

beware of IRS agents bearing guns  
1722 recognizes/authorizes 12 federal police agencies, and gives them broad, sweeping powers. The FBI, Drug Enforcement Administration, the United States Marshals service, INS, the Department of the Treasury (which includes the Secret Service, customs officials, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms and the Internal Revenue Service), Department of the Interior, Department of Agriculture, Department of Labor, and the Postal Service can make arrests, carry weapons, and "Perform any other law enforcement duty that the (appropriate bureaucrat here) may designate."

S. 1722 allows illegal evidence to be used in sentencing, and incorporates present laws designed to make "voluntary" confessions admissible,

stated to be brought under Media Center director Dan Sullivan. Although Sullivan seems to administer the media center—oriented primarily towards instructional and student usage—fairly well, there are some real questions as to whether the same skills are directly applicable to programming—a good deal of which is handled by A.V. (which has been having enough problems as it is)...

Mentioned last issue about the Women's Center being in danger of being moved in favor of a store. Well, after some discussion, the Student Center Board agreed to leave the Center where it is for another year. Get back on this next Spring...

No doubt you've read of the campus police's great commitment to preventing theft, and how—in pursuit of this aim—they arrest leaflet posters and raid bookstores. Well, according to one police department employee, UCSD's campus cops do little to prevent thefts. My source states that the cops spend much of their on-duty time, especially on the night shift, sleeping. He also says it's a cushy job, that they know it, and that all but 3 or 4 of the cops are just collecting their checks and cruising through...

That about wraps things up... Some friends of mine noticed that item last issue about the Hotel, and decided to check it out. They now have a proposal for a 50-floor beachfront inn, where the wealthy could hang out while visiting UCSD. All very educational, of course. We'd have the Marcuse Room, the McElroy Pavilion and a glass elevator down to Black's.

even if obtained by secret police interrogation in the absence of counsel and warnings prescribed by the Miranda decision.

In addition, 1722 seriously compromises the rights of those suspected of being mentally ill, makes it illegal to make a false oral statement to any government official (including census takers and postmen), targets anti-nuclear activists and utilities reformers for special investigation and prosecution, cements into law a very restrictive obscenity statute, and leaves intact "riot" provisions which were used to prosecute peace activists, VietNam war veterans and Native Americans.

Supporters of 1722 claim that the bill is no worse than existing legislation. In many cases this is true—although these provisions are no less repressive for having pre-existed. However, provisions dealing with extortion remove the word



"wrongful" from the definition of that crime—it was based upon that word that Atty. General Mitchell's 1973 prosecution of various trade unions for extortion was overturned. 1722 also gives the government, for the first time, the right, in some cases, to appeal for harsher sentences, and broadens the scope of federal criminal code provisions and enforcement.

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## Propoganda or Public Service?

"The Advertising Council is a private, non-profit organization that conducts non-commercial and politically non-partisan public service campaigns in the interest of Americans generally"

Advertising has been used primarily to sell specific objects, but it can be used to sell the system as well. Corporations often buy television time and magazine space to do institutional advertising or to tell how they benefit the community.

With the most systematic and pervasive use of the ideology network can be seen in the functioning of the Advertising Council. Formed during WW II to help the war effort, it is a big-business organization which has done billions of dollars of "public interest" advertising in its 35 year history. The Council was judged so effective in promoting business' image during the war that it was continued into post-war times to support such agencies as United Fund, Red Cross, conservation, population control, religion, and other campaigns which corporate managers deemed as in the public interest.

With a \$2 million yearly budget, the Ad Council places nearly half-a-billion dollars worth of free advertising on radio, TV, in magazines and newspapers, on billboards, and public buses each year. After a program is decided upon, the work is done by Madison Avenue ad agencies for free.

Most Ad Council programs seem benign enough, however as one detailed study shows, even the most innocuous looking campaigns have distinct ideological slants. For example, the Council's ecology ads do not point an accusing finger at corporations or autos as the prime cause of a dirty environment. They suggest instead, "People start pollution, people can stop it," thereby forcing responsibility on everyone. The Ad Council's Advisory Committee gave explicit instructions as to how this ad campaign was to be formulated. It wrote that the ads should, "stress that each of us must be made to recognize that each of us contributes to pollution and therefore everyone bears responsibility." Thus the campaign was a deliberate attempt to counter the growing awareness of the corporate role in pollution, as well as to show corporat "concern" for the environment. By blaming everyone for pollution, the Ad Council tried to protect the major perpetrators by defocusing the responsibility. Similarly, the Ad Council's Traffic Safety Campaign emphasizes drunk drivers rather than poorly designed roads and unsafe vehicles as the major cause of traffic accidents.

Another important task for the Ad Council is to help create a receptive attitude in the public for new government programs. In the 50's, the Council ran a series on urban renewal and redevelopment. In the 70's, we saw ads downgrading the importance of a college education and praising technical training. This campaign was devised after corporate and government officials predicted a surplus number of college grads in the job market. The ads, featuring Gale Sayers, urged listeners to write HEW for a free booklet: "25 Technical Careers You Can Learn in 2 Years or Less."

The program was altered in 1977 when a new theme was introduced: the concept of an "economic quotient" or EQ. "How high is your economic quotient?" asked the ads. If the listener could not answer certain questions, then he/she had a low EQ, and should write for a free booklet. Although the program did not eliminate the negative public opinion of corporate capitalism, it did succeed in presenting the problem as one of "illiteracy," a cardinal sin in a country where everyone supposedly has the opportunity to be literate if they so desire. The Ad Council, in its magnanimous way, even offered a free booklet to correct this personal fault. If you did not write for this information, if you chose to remain an

economic illiterate, then you should be ashamed of yourself and remain silent in economic debates. That is the underlying message of the campaign. By the end of 1977, more than 1 1/2 million copies of the Council's booklet had been distributed to public schools, civic groups, business people, and individuals. The message appeared on more than 400 TV stations, 1000 radio stations, 3000 daily and weekly newspapers, and on 110,000 public buses, commuter trains and subways.

The idea of economic illiteracy is closely tied to the whole concept of self-blame. The Ad Council's program, and much of liberal ideology in general, attempt to leave working people with a paralyzing self-blame for their personal "failures," even though they know the social system is not fair to them. The "bootstrap" mentality of liberal ideology, once accepted by the working class, leads only to destructive self-incriminations. (Self-blame is important in understanding the acquiescence of wage earners in an unjust system.)

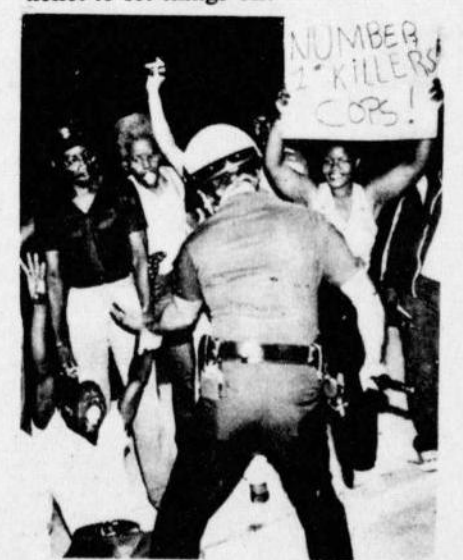
A more recent Ad Council campaign is their inflation fight. Will Rodger Jr. comes on the tube, in his most humble and serious face, and requests all Americans to join together to fight inflation and our first step in that fight is to educate ourselves with a "free booklet" (sound familiar?). "Dollars and Sense, Inflation: What it is and what you can do to fight it," is a nice little 14-page pamphlet that the Ad Council will send you absolutely free. The booklet says that inflation hurts everyone, but does

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## Riot in Miami

-More recently, an off-duty white policeman shot and killed a young black suspected of being a burglar. A grand jury voted not to indict the officer, who said his gun went off accidentally.

This past history was on the community's mind when the jury in Tampa took only 2 hours and 45 minutes to acquit the four defendants. Certainly it will take years before any dialogue can be re-established between the black community and the police. "Next time" said one officer, "it will only take a traffic ticket to set things off."



Cover up in Washington

The Federal government's response was to send Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti to Miami. While there is a possibility that Civiletti will have the four policemen re-indicted on federal civil rights charges, this will have little effect on the real economic and social conditions in Miami.

President Carter refuses to admit that the rise of unemployment and inflation under his administration has hurt blacks across the country. It is clear that the current recession is already a depression for blacks with unemployment up to 30%. The final insult is Carter's refusal to designate Miami a federal disaster area and allow aid to reach the stricken community.

While the cover-up continues, already there are open fears that many 'Miamis' will be repeated this summer. Philadelphia, New York, and Washington D.C. all share the same conditions as Miami - unemployment, poor housing, reduced health and welfare services, and police-community tension. Miami was the first community uprising against these injustices - but it will certainly not be the last.

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# Ireland Must be Free

Last month Sinn Fein held its 75th Ard Fheis or annual conference. The organization is the traditional Irish independence movement which opposed the alleged settlement of 1921 on which the present constitutional set-up in Ireland is based.

The Irish people had met foreign invasion and colonization over centuries with sustained resistance. The English ruling classes' alternative to the national demand for complete independence for the whole of Ireland was the Anglo-Irish "treaty" in 1921.

This imposed an old-style colony in the north-east with the retention of the British armed presence and a neo-colony in the rest of Ireland involving the withdrawal of physical presence but continuation of economic, social and cultural domination.

In the north-east religion was used in a policy of "divide and conquer" just as color, tribe and religion are used elsewhere in the world. The position of the Catholic working class who are generally nationalist approximates to that of the blacks—in another context—while that of the Protestant working class, who are usually Unionist, is analogous to that of the poor whites.

Sinn Fein seeks British disengagement from Ireland so that both states erected here in 1921-22 can be disestablished and an entirely new Ireland built in their place. It wants the complete separation of church and state with a civil constitution and the building of a pluralist society.

This new Ireland would be a community of communities with power and decision-making exercised at the base—at the lowest possible level.

Voluntary local community councils, strong statutory district councils and administrative regional bodies grouped into the four historic provinces of Ulster (nine counties), Munster, Leinster and Connaught, would make up a new all-

Ireland federation with maximum decentralization of power.

Such a system would benefit the Irish people in at least three ways: It would provide a political solution to the Ulster situation, it would correct the east/west economic imbalance; and above all else it would restore power to the people.

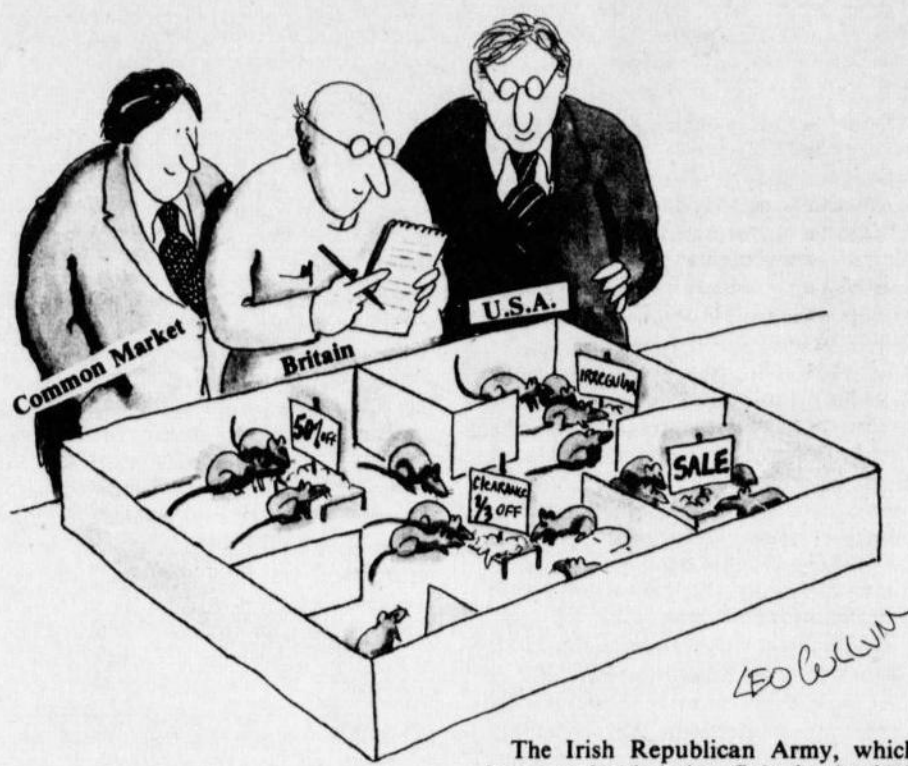
Further, Sinn Fein wishes to make this new Ireland a democratic socialist republic in keeping with its anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist aims. In the 26 counties 5% of the population own 71% of the wealth and the economies north and south are dominated by multi-national companies.

Sinn Fein would nationalize the key industries such as banking, finance, insurance, mining, energy, etc. Beneath this, there would be a wide range of cooperatives in agriculture industry and distributive trades on the basis of workers' ownership and control.

Building land would be brought under local authority control and there would be an upper limit on the amount of land owned by any one individual. Private enterprise would have no place in the key industries and the worker-owned cooperatives would receive state encouragement as the most socially desirable. Small private enterprises, including family business and farms, would have workers' participation.

The federal Democratic Republic envisaged by Sinn Fein would be neutral and non-aligned. It would reject the imperialisms of both West and East and, with them, their political military power blocs such as NATO and the Warsaw Pact, the EEC and Comecon. A special trading relationship with the EEC would be favoured instead of full membership and ultimately Sinn Fein seeks a Europe of peoples rather than of states.

Thus the struggles of the oppressed nations, the victims of colonialism within Europe are supported and a



The Irish Republican Army, which has spearheaded that fight in the 20th century, has said that the war will end on the attainment of its three aims: A British declaration of intent to leave Ireland forever; an acknowledgement by the British government of the right of the whole people of Ireland to decide their own future; a general amnesty for all political prisoners in England and Ireland.

Sinn Fein feels that the Irish people, oppressed and colonized for over eight centuries, now have more in common with the newly-emerging peoples of the Third World in Asia, Africa and Latin America than with the power blocs. Accordingly, it sees the "group of 77" at the United Nations and the conference of non-aligned nations as progressive forces on the world stage.

The current war of national liberation being waged against British imperialism in the six counties of north-east Ireland is but the current phase of the continuing centuries-old anti-colonialist struggle of the Irish people.

special relationship is visualized between the free and independent peoples of the Celtic nations, including Scotland and Wales, in an arrangement like the Nordic Council or the Arab League.

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This is the fifth and final part of the series by Borderlands Education Committee.

Whether they call themselves "Chicanos," "Mexican-Americans," "Hispanics" or "Mexicanos," at the root of their situation is the conquest and subsequent colonization of half the territory of Mexico by the United States in 1848. As we continue in our examination of the conditions of Mexicans on both sides of the border, we survey those forces aligned in opposition to the status quo. Doing this, we highlight some history that is the backdrop to the conditions Mexicans are in on this side of the border.

Throughout this century Mexican workers have played important roles in the U.S. labor movement, particularly west of the Rockies. As they have provided much of the basis for the economy of the West with their labor, Mexican working people proved their worth in the groves, the mines, and in the factories of the fields. In the early 1900's, Mexicans made up 80% of the railroad workers on the western lines that were so significant in the West's industrialization.

During the famous Ludlow, Colorado coal mine strike in 1913, twelve thousand miners—half of them Mexican—went on strike against the Rockefeller family. Evicted from their company-owned shacks, the strikers were forced to set up tents in a nearby ravine. National Guardsmen, ordered to take control because Rockefeller refused to negotiate, opened fire on the encampment and set the tents on fire, killing 18 including 7 children. Half the dead were Mexican. Thus the Ludlow Massacre became history.

In the Depression of the 1930's Mexican workers fought for higher pay and better working conditions in the fields and canneries. Despite their struggles, Mexicans were blamed for the high unemployment and many were deported.

# The Borderlands

While half a million Mexicanos served in the U.S. armed forces during World War II, Mexican youth, wearing the rebellious zoot suits, were attacked on the streets of Los Angeles. In June 1943 hundreds of sailors went on a racist rampage, pulling young "pachucos" out of theatres and off streetcars and brutally beat them.

When the war was over across the seas, another war continued back home, as Mexicanos continued to fight for better lives. One such fight took place at the zinc mine in Silver City, New Mexico, in the early 1950's. The mainly Mexican miners had gone out on strike for equal pay and treatment but had their demands rejected by the mine owners, who then called in the police and company gunmen to attack the picket lines. With the men barred from further picketing by a court injunction, their wives and children replaced them. Despite the jailing of over 60 women and children, the strikers held fast and the strike was eventually won. This strike was immortalized in the movie, "Salt of the Earth."

And today the conditions of Mexicanos living within the U.S. has not substantially changed; the struggle continues.

### conditions today

Official figures place seven and a half million Mexicanos in the U.S. But these are low because they are based on the 1970 census that did not specifically count Mexicanos, and because they do not represent the some 6 to 12 million undocumented people who also live here. Mexicanos live mostly in the border states plus Colorado, but growing numbers live in mid-west cities, like Chicago—home of half a million Mexicanos.

Mexican metropolitan area in the world having close to two million, with predictions it will have a Mexican majority in 20 years. East L.A. is the largest barrio of the U.S. with 700,000 Mexicanos, a full third speaking only Spanish. Already half of all births in L.A. are Mexican.

Despite the numerical size of their people on this side of the border, Mexicanos are clearly not represented in the U.S. political system. Although they make up a third to a fifth of California, Mexicanos hold only 2% of the 20,000 elective posts in the state, and not one state-wide elective office. There hasn't been a Mexican on the Los Angeles City Council for 17 years. San Diego, with a population approaching a quarter of a million Mexicanos, has never elected one to the city or county governments.

Living mostly in urban areas, one in five Mexicanos lives below the official poverty line, with their median family income \$5,000 below that of non-Mexican families. Mexicanos often live in the poorest sections of town, in mainly segregated neighborhoods, in the cheapest housing and apartments, and having to deal with absentee landlords.

Social services are limited and even the few gains that have been made in bilingual education are threatened by reactionary legislation that would end vital programs. The schools themselves are often old and run-down. In San Diego's Barrio Logan, for example, a temporary elementary school was built in the 1930's. People in the community have been promised a new school year after year, until now some 40 years later they have the same structure, standing in the midst of junkyards where it was constructed so long ago.

In employment Mexicanos generally hold lesser-paying, low status jobs. In San Diego, nearly two-thirds of

Mexican workers hold service or blue-collar jobs, while not even half of all Anglo workers do. And unemployment is generally twice the rate that it is for whites. Youth, especially, cannot find adequate work and meaningful employment.

The U.S. government plays a particularly harsh role in Mexican communities. Local police and Border Patrol agents harass and intimidate many legal citizens in their zealous search for undocumented people. With their neighborhoods often turned into occupied territory, cultural diversions like low-riding become targets for mass arrests by police. Whittier Boulevard in Los Angeles and Highland Avenue in National City both were scenes of recent heavy crack-downs by police.

Vigilantes like the Klan make repeated open threats against Mexicanos. Other Anglos harbor racist stereotypes of Mexicanos that are a rationale for colonialism. This colonial mentality says it's okay for white people to be better off while Mexicanos are being oppressed. This mentality of white supremacy, if not surfaced in violence directed at individual Mexicanos, allows for Mexicanos to be beaten up by the Border Patrol at the border.



continued on page 5

# Borderlands

## Mexico in the sixties

On both sides of the border, Mexicanos, since the 1960's have experienced a new surge for social change.

Down south, Mexico, like most of South and Central America, has experienced people's movements aimed at overthrowing the ruling elites. Across the continent during the '60's and '70's guerrilla movements have stubbornly resisted the dictatorships who have been relying increasingly on U.S. arms and money to control their societies.

In 1968, with the approach of the World Olympics in Mexico City, the discontent took to the streets to draw the world's attention to the injustices of Mexican society. Led by students and young people, the movement quickly achieved mass proportions, openly challenging the Mexican government's complicity with the power of North American corporations.

Diaz Ordaz, then president, made his move. The showdown that occurred in early October stands today as an important watershed for Mexican politics. Thousands of demonstrators massed at a peaceful night rally. Suddenly troops on nearby rooftops began firing into the crowd of men, women and children, slaughtering hundreds, perhaps as many as 2000. The massacre revealed the true faces of the Mexican regime to the people, for whom the date October 2nd remains a day of vengeance and remembrance.

Although the student movement was crushed into inaction for several years, many committed themselves to continue the struggle against the government and its allies. Since the mid-70's, the student movement has been gathering strength and making alliances with other sectors of the people.

In the countryside, another situation exists. Confronted with the increasing power of large land-owners and agricultural monopolies, landless families have taken part in numerous land invasions and take-overs each year.

Armed campesinos risk their lives in these attempts to regain or establish ejidos. In 1977 there were 1000 people killed in the more than 300 land take-overs that occurred. Over 60,000 acres have been occupied by farmworkers in the past several years.

Although the government backs many of the land invasions to control agriculture and the farmworkers, the take-overs by an increasingly organized rural people represent an important facet of the struggle for change in the countryside.

Since the early '60's a new wave of guerrilla warfare has emerged, with two of the most significant movements led by Jenero Vasquez and Lucio Cabanas in the jungles and mountains of the area around Acapulco. Other modern-day Zapatistas operate in the southern region today, organizing rural people for a base for armed struggle and social change.

As the rebellion grows against the rich landowners and foreigners, the U.S. will probably increase its military presence. The Mexican police have received \$70 million in aid from the U.S. government since 1973, \$2 million in military arms alone in 1979. Already, imprisoned guerrillas report that they've been interrogated by English-speaking men. Helicopters that the U.S. sells to the government for drug trade crack-downs are used for spotting guerrilla camps deep in the jungles and mountains.

In the cities, sectors of the Mexican labor movement are struggling to become stronger and more independent from the government controlled unions, despite the jailing of leaders and the suppression of strikes. These urban forces are fighting to democratize and socialize the country's industries and resources.

Despite the role of the Church and the heavily ingrained machismo of the culture, a growing movement in Mexico is emerging to challenge these traditions, particularly in the urban and industrial areas. Women are organizing at the assembly lines and packing houses in defense against the exploitation of longer hours and less pay than men. Confronting the patriarchy of

the society, women in Mexico represent an important influence in developing opposition to the status quo.

The growing popular resistance to the Mexican oligarchy includes urban coalitions made up of families unable to pay rent. They are leading take-overs and seizures of whole communities—colonias. There they set up their own schools, day care centers and establish new political structures. These coalitions, like the Committees for Popular Defense, envision a Mexico where the factories, farms and neighborhoods are run by the people collectively. They see themselves in a struggle for state power and the creation of a socialist republic.

What happens south of the border deeply affects Mexicans north of the border. When repression came down in and after 1968, some activists escaped and traveled north to inspire the struggles of Mexicanos in the U.S.

### reawakening in the north

Reawakening in the north during the 1960s, an explosion occurred in the Mexican communities. A mass resurgence arose attempting to challenge the racism and colonialism.

The United Farmworkers Union, created in 1962 and led by Cesar Chavez, became a major rallying force, organizing a grape strike and boycott, and later a lettuce strike. Repression against the union escalated in 1973 as growers, police and the Teamsters union tried to break strikes the UFW was waging in the vineyards of California's Coachella Valley. Nearly 5000 people were arrested. Beatings and killings still occur in the fields against the farmworkers as the murder of Rulfinio Contreras in 1979 shows.

In northern New Mexico in early June 1967, armed men took over the courthouse in the small mountain village of Tierra Amarilla. This action led by the Alianza and Reyes Tijerina, was a protest against government violations of the land grant rights of Mexicano owners.

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## Sinn Fein on the Irish Situation

British policy and British rule in Ireland are bankrupt as are both government and opposition in the 26 counties. British withdrawal, in a planned, phased, and orderly manner, and the liberation of the entire Irish people out of the colonial and neocolonial straitjackets north and south and into a completely new Ireland which they themselves would build is the realistic alternative.

It will provide the stability the suffering people of our country want and break the recurring cycle of repression and violence. Meanwhile, Sinn Fein is organizing the people in a campaign of economic resistance to exploitation by participating in local issues and agitations.

In the last 10 years, the whole Republican movement has matured not only its policy-making, but also in its contacts and meetings, both formally and informally, with Loyalist people and organizations. This has deepened its understanding of the diversity of tradition which enriches our heritage on this island.

Similarly, the many and prolonged contacts, meetings and negotiations between the accredited representatives of the British government have given insight and valuable experience which will be particularly useful in the years to come.

Above all, in rejecting imperialism, east and west, and in seeking a third way, Irish Republicans are in the broad stream of the world-wide movement of progressive forces for the achievement of the rights of man. Here the dispossessed and economically exploited peoples of former colonies of the Third World stand with us on the world stage in our struggle for peace and justice.

Ruairi O Bradaigh



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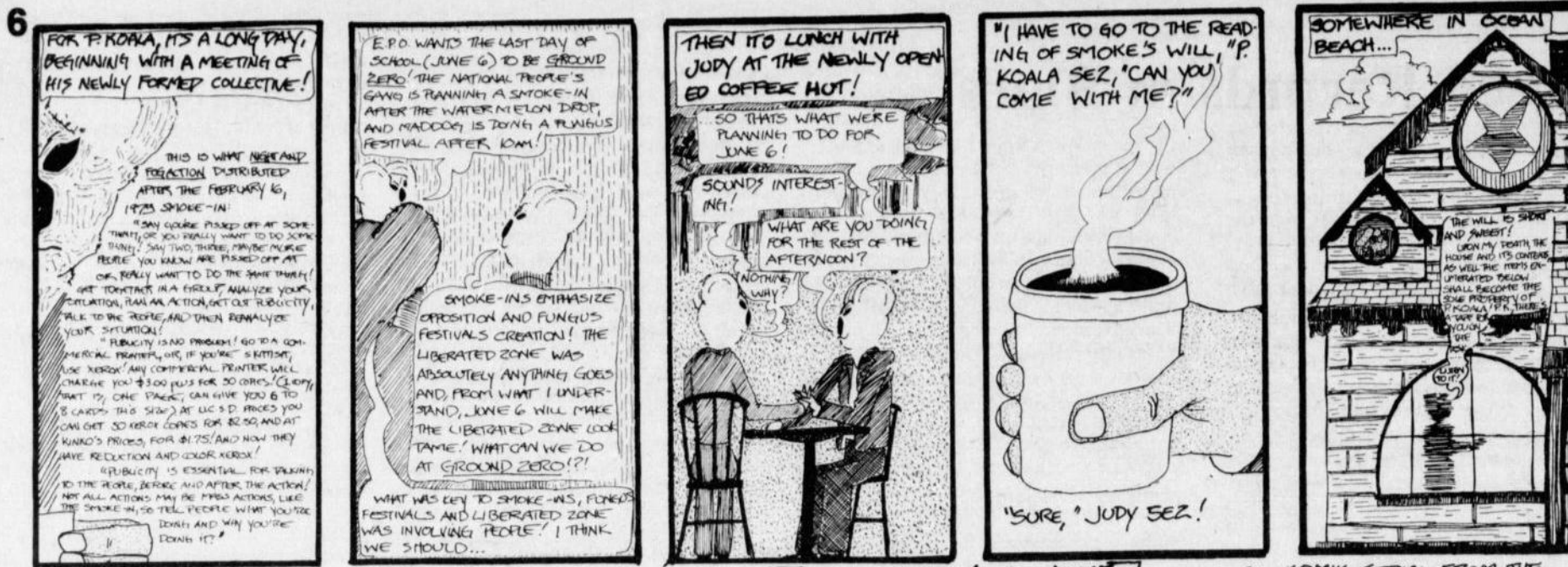
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**1722, continued**

As originally drafted by Kennedy, 1722 would have prohibited obstruction of a government function "if the physical interference or obstacle is created in the course of picketing, or parade, display or other demonstration, otherwise protected by rights of free speech or assembly."

Under the Judicial Committee's amendment, such protest would be legal if the obstruction "involved no violence or only spontaneous minor violence incidental to such activity; and did not significantly obstruct or impair a government function." In other words, effective protest would be illegal. This provision remains repressive.

In short, 1722 is a dangerous and highly repressive piece of legislation. Such media as the Los Angeles Times, the Chicago Sun Times and Business Week are on record as opposing 1722.

The Indianapolis Star stated that: "If Congress members can be persuaded to read the bill carefully there will be no support."

The Executive Board of the Newspaper Guild noted that "Criminal code reform is an important goal. But surrender of any part of our liberties (is) too high a price to pay..." and urged "the Senate to reject S. 1722."

It is imperative that 1722 be stopped—before it stops us. It is equally important that the notion of an omnibus criminal code is shelved. Write to your Senators or Representative and obtain a copy of 1722. Inform them of your opposition. Write Senator Kennedy and inform him that you cannot possibly support his bid for the Presidency unless he drops 1722, and publically repudiates it. We must struggle to retain our rights.

Additional information on 1722 can be obtained from the National Committee Against Repressive Legislation, 1250 Wilshire Blvd., St. 501, Los Angeles, CA. 90017.

**Ad Council, cont.**

Do not mention that it is an excellent way for the government to raise taxes, as the higher apparent wages force workers into higher tax brackets, without public exposure. Nor do they mention that workers may receive apparent pay raises, but with rising prices receive actual pay cuts in wages without the workers being able to blame anyone.

As for ways to fight inflation, the booklet suggests that we all work harder at our jobs to become more productive. They also point to how environmental and job safety regulations drive up industry's cost. As a final suggestion they give us this, "As a voter, you have great power in our democracy. If you want government to continue its efforts to cut inflation, your voice must be heard."

All of the Ad Council's work is not so readily recognizable in its political-ideological slant. The loveable, and seemingly benign Smokey The Bear is an Ad Council creation. In a free, informational coloring book, Smokey tells youngsters that, "When trees grow old and big, they are ready to be used. Foresters cut these trees before they get sick. This gives little trees more room to grow." Presented in this light, Weyerhaeuser's pulp mills are going the forest a favor and huge tracts of clear-cut woods are preferable to "big old trees."

The effectiveness of the Ad Council's programs is open to question; it is not clear that they have a direct influence on many opinions. In general, studies suggest that this type of advertising works best when used to reinforce an already existing notion or to establish a logical or emotional link between a new idea and a social norm. But even when an

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## Used Records in Blues

This is a record review, but not the ordinary kind. This paper very rarely receives records in the mail for review. Seeing that money is tight for both the reader (probably) and writer (certainly) of this piece, I will review the most accessible of records, the used variety.

Urban centers such as San Francisco and Los Angeles, even San Diego, offer many bargains for the discriminating shopper. I sometimes set out with as little as ten or twenty dollars and return with from three to eight good records—rock, blues, jazz or classical. In L.A. I've had the best success at Rhino, near Westwood, and Aron's, in Fairfax (where Jewish delicatessens offer good, reasonably-priced food as well). In San Diego I've tried Arcade downtown and Chameleon on India near Washington. Chameleon has good prices on new records, too, and is where I've had best luck around here.

The following records are representative of a typical outing in pursuit of blues recordings.

Otis Spann, **The Biggest Thing Since Colossus**. Recorded in 1969 with Fleetwood Mac. Peter Green and Danny Kirwan on guitars. Spann was the half-brother of Muddy Waters, and a long-time pianist with him. He also recorded several lps on his own. This one is consistent with the rest. There was never a better blues piano player, and never a voice with more pathos (always understated). (*Blue Horizon*)

Willie Dixon, **I Am the Blues**. The legendary producer and author of many great Chicago blues hits. A bassist, Dixon also sings pretty well. Backed by an all-star band, he includes here such great ones as "Dackdoor Man," "Little Red Rooster," "Seventh Son," "Spoonful," "Hoochie Coochie Man," etc. (*Columbia*)

Fenton Robinson, **I Hear Some Blues Downstairs**. Relatively young for a bluesman, he must be in his early or mid forties. He is much in the Albert King mold, as a singer and guitarist, but definitely packs a punch of his own. If mellow hadn't lost its currency, it would be a fair word to describe his stylings. You can listen to this guy a lot. (*Alligator*)

Koko Taylor, **I Got What It Takes**. She is a fairly young blues shouter whose voice, as the notes say, sounds "like gravel through a swamp." A good band, including Mighty Joe Young on guitar. She is a pleasant surprise—wish they played this at the parties I go to. (*Alligator*)

Johnny Littlejohn, **Funky From Chicago**. This was released in '73. I got it for a buck, and it's priceless. Toprate Chicago musicians back him up, his voice is authoritative, insinuating and on-key, his guitar work is first-rate, he rocks and he rolls, and he shows writing talent. (*Bluesway*)

Jimmy Rogers, **Gold Tailed Bird**. Rogers is a semi-legendary songwriter and guitarist (played with Muddy Waters): Here he handles guitar and vocals, with such standouts as Fred Below, on drums, and the late Freddie King on guitar. Really nice stuff, consistently good, for 66c. (*Shelter*)

Albert King, **Lovejoy, Illinois**. I've bought several of his records, and, with

the exception of **Born Under a Bad Sign**, which is really exceptional, they are pretty much the same, very enjoyable. With his voice and guitar work they couldn't help but be, whether he's doing Presley's stuff (**King does the King's Thing**), or his own plus a little Stones and Taj Mahal, as he does here ("Honky Tonk Woman," "She Caught the Katy"). (*Stax*)

B.B. King, **King of the Blues**. I've heard many of his records, but this obscure item on a "budget" label, recorded 20 or more years ago, is the best. Although records on labels like this are often of poor quality, this one has a clean sound. His vocals and guitar work

are superb. Nice horn section, some fast ones, some slow ones, even some crooning. (*United-Superior*)

Little Milton, **If Walls Could Talk**. As the distinguished arts editor of the rival college rag remarked to me in the comfort of my parlour as this record played one recent eve, Little Milton's singing represents a lost art. It's too bad, because he is a giant talent. He sounds a lot like Bobby Bland at times, but his identity is always clearly his own. He can move from blues ballads to upbeat numbers to his own interpretations of a reggae tune like Jimmy Cliff's "Many Rivers to Cross." Try the "twofer" set on Chess Bluemasters. (*Chess*)

So there are eight records—total price about \$20. The artists won't get any royalties, but most of them don't get

much from the record companies anyway. (As Bo Diddley said last Fall after his show at La Paloma, he's been ripped off so bad by the company that he simply doesn't bother to record anymore.) Finding these records used, learning about the music, and playing them for other people helps keep the art alive. (Anyway, who can afford new record prices?) Similar finds can be made in any field of music.

**Whip Coming Down**

Patrons of the Skeleton Club, the downtown punk spot, report that police harassment continues. It seems San Diego's Finest have orders to make life uncomfortable for the patrons: the cops hang around outside and threaten to bust anyone who doesn't go back inside or get in a car and leave. Still, fans refuse to be intimidated and the club rolls on.

**COLEMAN HAWKINS, LESTER YOUNG, BEN WEBSTER, CHU BERRY, FRANK WESS, THE TENOR SAX, 2 volumes**

Fine recordings made in the '30's and '40's. Most of these were done in a Harlem record shop with small groups drawn from the famous big bands of the time. Featured here are most of the great artists of the early period on tenor with excellent back-ups. (*ATLANTIC*)

**CANNONBALL ADDERLEY, WITH MILES DAVIS, SOMETHING ELSE**

Exceedingly good, melodic and soulful playing from Adderley Davis, Sam (bass) and Hank (piano) Jones, Art Blakey. (*BLUENOTE*)

**LOUIS ARMSTRONG, THE GENIUS OF LOUIS ARMSTRONG**

Very good introduction to one of the top American artists of the century. His tone, attack, etc. are so flawless you really grasp how important he was to the development of jazz. (*COLUMBIA*)

The prices of these records ranged from 2 to 4 dollars, and most of the 4 dollar ones were two record sets. The record industry is trying to cut back the practice of DJ's and promo men selling their records to used stores; if they are successful, it will be hard to find such buys, and we poor people will have a tough time buying records. Anyway, these records were found at Chameleon in S.D. and at Rhino and Aron's in L.A. Good luck.

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## Borderlands Concluded

One thousand National Guardsmen with tanks were called out and mass arrests were made of the families involved.

In the late sixties and early seventies the wave of protest hit the schools and the education system. Thousands of Mexican students in '68 walked out of their classrooms in Los Angeles, in Denver and throughout Texas, demanding an end to racist policies and teachings. This upsurge ignited demands for Chicano Studies Programs at many colleges and led to the formations of MEChA's--Mexican student organizations.

Over the years this new spirit of resistance found many different forms. The Crusade for Justice, created in Denver, Colorado, fights for the rights of people in the barrios. The Brown Berets, organized to put into practice community service and protection programs whose members often were jailed for their confrontations with police.

As Mexicanos realized that the 2-party system wasn't representing them, they formed an electoral party, the La Raza Unida Party, in 1969. Running candidates for local elections, it has had the most success in southern Texas, where whole towns are now governed by Mexicanos.

Some communities, fed-up with Anglo-dominated institutions, have created their own health clinics, schools and farming co-ops.

During the VietNam war the Mexican community's first resistance to the conflict began as a defense of their own people, who were being drafted and killed far out of proportion to their numbers in the general population. In late August 1970, tens of thousands of Mexican families marched in protest but were then attacked with tear-gas and shot-guns of the L.A. County Sheriffs. Three people were killed, including the well-known L.A. Times reporter Ruben Salazar. In response, a riot ensued and Whittier Boulevard was burned. A decade later, August 29th remains a rallying call and has become a symbol of resistance.

With every police murder and killing, opposition to the status quo grows. Many cities have experienced protests against police brutality and the role of the police as an occupation force. These have occurred in Albuquerque, Dallas, Santa Fe, Los Angeles, Taos, Denver, San Francisco, National City and many smaller towns.

Throughout the border states and increasingly in the mid-western states, Mexicanos are actively taking part and leading many struggles by working people for better conditions and pay. The famous Farah Company strike in 1972 is an example of this, where 400 mostly Mexican workers won a long and bitter fight.

Beginning in the early '70's and continuing today, protests have been mounting against the deportations of undocumented workers and against the brutality of La Migra. This solidarity has been an important way for the movement for change on this side of the

border to relate to its counterpart on the other side.

The art and mural movement, reborn also in the mid-60's, has become a way to explain, enlarge on and enrich the Mexicanos struggle for justice and self-determination. It has helped establish their culture, giving it roots and identity.

From the mid-60's on, a mass movement surged up as Mexicanos in the U.S. awakened to their history and the reality of their conditions. This has become a grass-roots political struggle for power and self-determination, forcing out questions of identity and different strategies. The continual oppression of their people, the role of the police and other occupational forces, and the legitimacy of the U.S. government are all challenged by this movement.

Reclaiming ones identity after years and decades of lies and myths is no easy task, and today Mexicanos in the U.S. cannot agree exactly on what course or strategy to take, in just which direction of change they should head.

The struggles of Mexicanos on both sides of the border are deeply inter-related. However, people in the south have traditionally ignored the problems of the people in the north, and vis-versa. In the U.S. certain self-proclaimed leaders have failed consistently to openly criticize the Mexican government, even after the Massacre in Mexico City.

Political theorists in the south point out that Mexicanos in the U.S. will not win in their struggle against discrimination until Mexico is free and independent. This won't occur until the North American grip on the economy is broken by popular struggle. At that point, the question of re-unification of the north and south, long a dormant issue, will most certainly be raised.

The differences of life between San Diego and Tijuana, the horrible plight of the undocumented workers, the domination of Mexico's economy and society by U.S. businesses, are all related. As we've seen, Mexican society is rushing toward a crisis. The government cannot hide the contradictions it has helped create. The insurgency of the people is rising once again as more and more working people, women, campesinos, and students realize that the real solution is independence and self-determination.

As social revolutions burn throughout Latin America, like in Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico will most certainly be shaken by the effects over the coming years. And we can expect North America itself to be shaken.

As North Americans, our interests are aligned with justice and social change, and in this part of the world Mexicanos are the leading force acting for change. We must move in solidarity and activate ourselves, demanding: 1) democratic rights and unconditional amnesty for undocumented workers, 2) an end to the militarization of the border, and more broadly, 3) an end to the colonization of people on this side, and an end to U.S. domination and control of Mexico on the other.

## Yugoslavia, cont.

their Partisan movement to repel the Germans. Over a million Yugoslavs perished in the heroic struggle. Their sacrifice was rewarded when the country liberated itself in 1945.

The war years also marked the transformation to communist rule. In the hidden caves and villages of the wartime command, the Partisan leaders laid the groundwork for the post-war government. Tito sought to avoid earlier resentment toward the monarchy's Serbian bias by distributing power evenly among the republics and liberation. He partially succeeded.

Josef Stalin unintentionally helped. After Tito refused the Soviet leader's demands for economic loyalty in 1948, Yugoslavia embarked united upon a unique development. Its characteristics--privately-owned farms, worker self-management, and economic assistance from both East and West--achieved impressive results. Yugoslavia was the poorest European country at war's end; its current living standard is second only to East Germany's among the countries of Eastern Europe.

Diplomatically, the 1948 break logically followed events of the war. Preoccupied with the Nazi invasion of the Soviet Union and his alliance with the United States and Britain, Stalin never comprehended the wartime situation in Yugoslavia. He underestimated the wide-spread support Tito's movement had generated. His remark, "I will shake my little finger and there will be no more Tito," remains the most embarrassing foreign policy statement made by a Soviet leader.

The West compensated Yugoslavia for the 1948 cutoff of Soviet aid. This also followed from the war. Winston Churchill was the only Allied leader to recognize the strength of Tito's movement and its implications. He secured material aid for the Partisans to nurture their independence from

Moscow. Yet independence, never allegiance, has been the return on the West's financial investment in Yugoslavia.

Europe has found that sufficient. Yugoslavia mirrors the economic, cultural and linguistic diversity that is Europe. The continent, therefore, has a special interest in the country's fate. To communists, Yugoslavia embodies the possibility for non-Soviet communism in Europe. As the presence of every major European Communist Party leader at Tito's funeral attests, it is a strong movement. The Soviet Union realizes this.

Even if it so desired, the Kremlin today would have difficulty invading Yugoslavia. It would first have to seek compliance from Hungary and independent-minded Rumania. Then it would encounter the resistance of the Yugoslavs themselves. Interregional quarrels in the Balkans have dissipated in the face of external threats. Hitler learned that lesson in 1941 and had to delay his Soviet invasion six crucial weeks.

A Yugoslav resistance would be more extensive, well coordinated and effectively equipped than anything the Soviet Union has encountered in Afghanistan. It is not certain that the Soviet leaders have decided the gains of the Afghan invasion outweigh the losses. Indeed, the rebels have not yet allowed them a decision. Brezhnev and his successors would be wise to heed Nikita Krushchev's comments on Yugoslav autonomy in his 1956 Secret Speech: "Tito had behind him a state and a people who had gone through a severe school of fighting for liberty and independence, a people which gave support to its leaders."

The longing among developing countries to chart their own political and economic course is too strong to disappear with one man's passing. Indira Gandhi and Julius Nyerere were among those in Belgrade on May 8 who affirmed adherence to the nonalignment principle. After Afghanistan and the attention Iran has focused on American support of the Shah, there is increased awareness that nonalignment might stabilize global politics.

Although now governed by an unknown group of leaders who face stubborn economic problems, an independent Yugoslavia will transcend Tito. The words of a Macedonian telecommunications expert are revealing: "We Yugoslavs worship our independence. Americans are prisoners of the multi-national corporations. Russians are prisoners of the state police. But we are free to choose for ourselves how we live. We will fight to the death to protect our freedom."

Krushchev's message still applies.

Richard M. Hills



Carter greets crew of USS Nimitz



## TAs End Strike

Madison, Wisconsin - After a five week strike to get a contract the members of the Teaching Assistants Association (TAA) voted three to one to return to work without a contract (see April 29 NI). The TAA rejected the University of Wisconsin's last contract offer on May 4, calling it "disgusting and revolting" and an incredibly poor offer when compared to the old contracts.

However with the semester coming to a close the teaching assistants were faced with two choices: continue the strike indefinitely or return to work without a contract with the hope of rebuilding support among themselves and the undergraduates. The rank and file chose the latter because they felt it offered them the better possibility of attaining an acceptable contract.

TAA President David Hecker asserted that the union has become stronger; "Our membership has grown to 963 during the strike. People are ready to continue to fight and do what is necessary to get a contract. Perhaps," Hecker said, "the TAA fight will help politicize the campus. A strike in the future is a distinct possibility."

Free For All