

[circa May 1970]

WAR! DON'T FIGHT THE BOSSES' WAR - FIGHT THE BOSSES HERE! NO DEALS - U.S.

OUT OF ASIA NOW!

END WAR RESEARCH

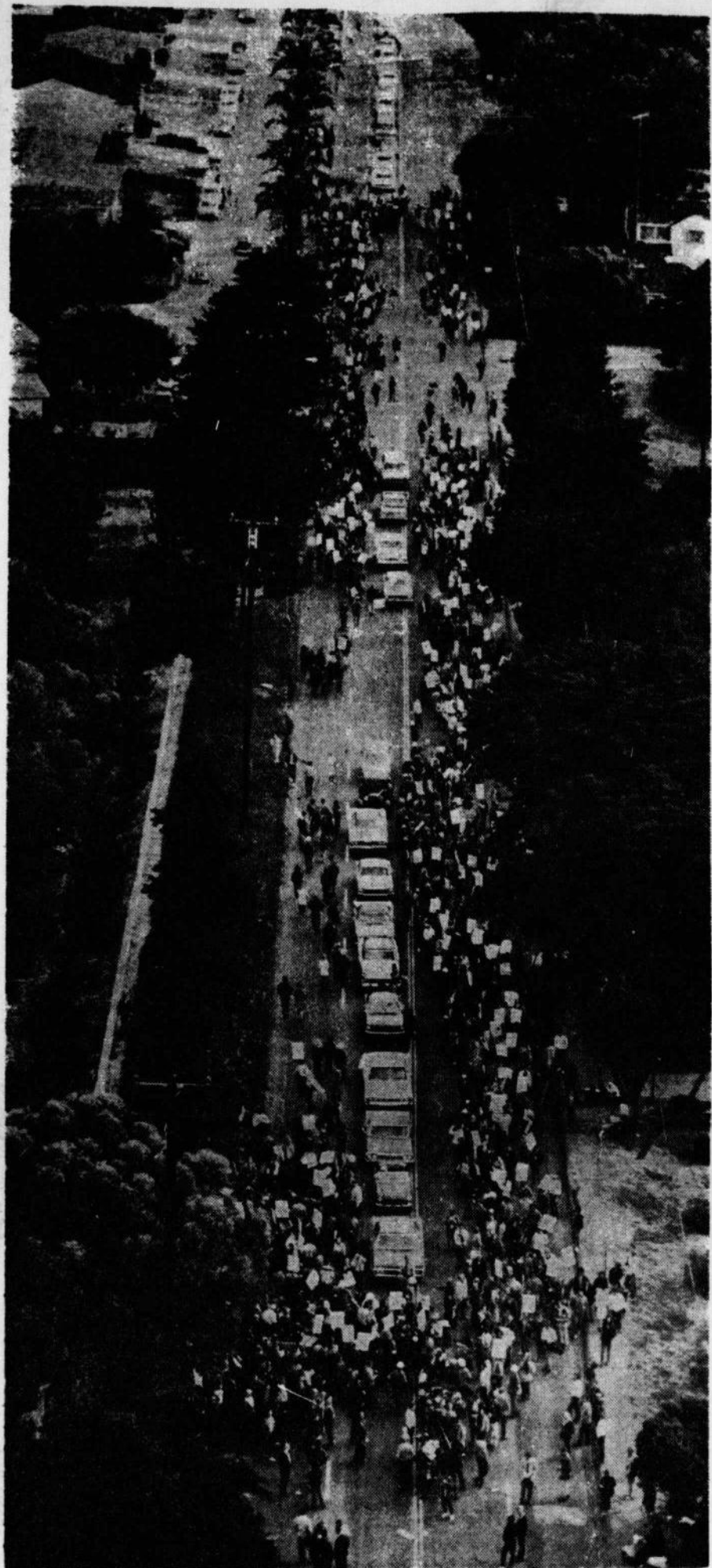
- END THE WAR!

DARE TO STRUGGLE

- DARE TO WIN!

LESS TALK, MORE ACTION

FIGHT



McGill Whitewashes War Research

As part of the movement against Nixon's Indochina war and the University's complicity in war-related research, AMES offices and labs, on the fifth floor of Urey Hall, were shut down all day Monday, May 4. Despite the distortions of both the off- and on-campus media, the number of those struggling for an end to campus complicity was never less than 150, and continued to grow during the day, showing that the people, not personality or press-coverage, make a movement.

At 7:30 AM Monday, 150-175 students found the administration surprised and easily overcome, offering little resistance to the occupation of Urey Hall. It seems that they expected Building 2A Prime to be occupied, and even obliged by locking, chaining, and boarding up that building as well. The goal of those at the sit-in occupation was clearly to stop research on the fifth floor for one working day, from 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM. Strangely enough, Chancellor "Gem of the Ocean" McGill decided that the Administration's ultimatum on leaving the building (as he had also decided the previous Thursday) was just for the very time that everyone had already decided to leave. With the Administration's attempt to 'secure' the building at noon, Chancellor "Non-violent" McGill announced that the SDPD would be called if more people tried to enter the building. However, about 50 more joined those upstairs. At 5:00 they left the building chanting "U.S. out of Asia now! End war research!" They were joined on the ground floor by another 250 supporters, who helped prevent pictures. Everyone went to the Revelle cafeteria, where a mass meeting was announced for Tuesday night.

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ulty called an ad hoc meeting for Tuesday afternoon. Half of those present soon left ("Well, got to get back to my war research.") and those remaining decided only that they couldn't decide. Chancellor "It's absolutely essential that I keep control of this situation" McGill captured the spirit of the meeting by confessing: "I have a competitive edge. I fight, and I don't quite trust myself. I have a switch to turn myself off... I can't align myself with a strike or a shut-down. I am obliged due to my position to protect the rights of those who wish to continue their education." Calling for "imaginative responses," McGill said he would support a "moratorium on building occupations." After two hours of "clear and reasonable debate," the faculty managed to "express a concensus" over two resolutions:

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indicator



RACISM

WHAT DO YOU WANT? REVOLUTION! WHEN DO YOU WANT IT? NOW!

[circa May 1970]

U.S. OUT OF ASIA NOW - NO IMPERIALIST PEACE! STOP UCSD COMPLICITY IN THE WAR! DON'T FIGHT THE BOSSES' WAR - FIGHT THE BOSSES HERE! NO DEALS - U.S.

SMASH RACISM - END THE WAR
POWER TO THE WORKERS!
JAIL THE COPS - NOT THE PEOPLE
FREE BOBBY SEALE

OUT OF ASIA NOW!
END WAR RESEARCH - END THE WAR!
DARE TO STRUGGLE - DARE TO WIN!
LESS TALK, MORE ACTION FIGHT RACISM

Racism--Necessary for Imperialism

The most serious weakness so far in the movement that is attacking the war and war-related research has been a failure to talk about the relation of racism to the war. Casualty figures for the war in Southeast Asia clearly reflect how savagely black and Mexican-American people are exploited in this country; 24.4% of casualties are sustained by black men and 18% by Mexican-American men, although only 10% of the population is black and 3% Mexican-American.

We can see how racist attitudes infect our own student movement and keep it from effectively fighting back. Last year a white student was killed at Berkeley and student strikes resulted. Now the murder of four students at Kent State has sparked nationwide response. But last year, a few months before People's Park, four black students were shot and killed by police in struggles on their campus in Orange, South Carolina --- and there were no strikes, no outrage, barely even acknowledgement of the deaths.

Such racist attitudes divide those who are struggling in this country against the oppression of black and Mexican-American people and Vietnamese people. A perfect example happened at UCLA just last Friday. There were two rallies going on. One rally was to build support for Bobby Seale. The other one was an anti-war rally focussed mainly on UCLA's Thailand Project, which tries to discover good methods of counterinsurgency for Thailand. The people from this rally decided to take more direct action and moved to the building which houses the Thailand Project where they started breaking into files. Some black students came in at this point, very angry at the white students for doing anti-war activities while seeming to ignore racism -- which was obviously of primary and everyday concern to the black students. Both movements fell apart that day in the confusion.

The way racism can divide people is very clear here. People in the anti-war rally, although one of their demands was about Bobby Seale, had not done enough to become conscious themselves and to talk to others about how racism is an integral part of the war. People also didn't realize that fighting against the war is fighting the racist genocide of the Vietnamese, and that one must have as a goal an ending of racist super-exploitation there as well as here, before one can talk about being involved in a struggle with other students and working people that can really win.

There is a real danger on campus that struggles will be billed as 'our struggle' and 'their struggle' or 'let BSC or the white students or MECHA get their thing together and we'll get ours together.' We really must come to realize that unless we are struggling together for common goals we cannot win in the end.

Black and Mexican-American students bring up the point that if they participate in, for example, the anti-war research movement that is building now, they will be the first to be picked off. It's true that such an attempt will be made -- yesterday at UCLA about 70 people were arrested in a huge demonstration that resulted in the gutting of the ROTC building, and apparently most of the black and Mexican-American students participating were arrested. Black and Mexican-American students don't have a lot of basis to trust

that other students will make extra efforts to protect them. Realizing how essential it is to build such a mutual trust, we must continue learning as quickly as possible the best ways to protect ourselves in all possible situations.

Racism is probably the most useful and oppressive tool employed by those who own and control things in this country, those who want to preserve U.S. interests in Southeast Asia. Initially, racist attitudes justify imperialist wars like the one in Vietnam: 'Vietnamese people are so barbaric that those in the North will attack their brothers in the South,' or: 'The Geneva accords call for elections in Vietnam, but the U.S. can't allow them to take place because more than 80% of the people would vote for Ho Chi Minh -- because they really don't know what is good for them.'

Since the beginning of the war racism has become something that top brass teaches G.I.s in order to motivate them to fight the war in Indochina. An ex-serviceman (in an article in this month's "Harper's") said that the basic attitudes toward Vietnamese in his platoon were that Vietnamese like to live like animals and don't value human life. An instance of such attitudes being enforced is the following situation: When Vietnamese mothers climb into a helicopter they leave their children on the ground outside momentarily. It is a Vietnamese custom that children will not be brought over a threshold until the mother has checked it. When a soldier picks up the child, she waves her arms in protest -- it is because she feels that she must bring the child across, but service men are told that she doesn't value the life of her child.

The result of racism being encouraged in U.S. troops is that soldiers fight not enemy soldiers but a people as a whole, not persons with whom their government has political differences but persons who they consider to be inherently inferior and animal-like.

There must be a material or economic basis for such attitudes. That is, the Vietnamese people are very poor and do live in poor houses. But what racist attitudes cover up is that they are poor not because they like filth or are too dumb to figure a way out, but because landlords own all the land and force peasants to pay most of their crops in rent, and because the U.S. has been bombing and napalming their fields and villages to rubble for quite a while now.

Racism hides from black, Mexican American and white working people and students that it is in their interests to be allied with Vietnamese peasants and workers rather than fighting them. The only ones who profit from the U.S. presence in Indochina are those who need to protect the U.S.'s ability to exploit cheap labor, raw materials and markets throughout the Third World.

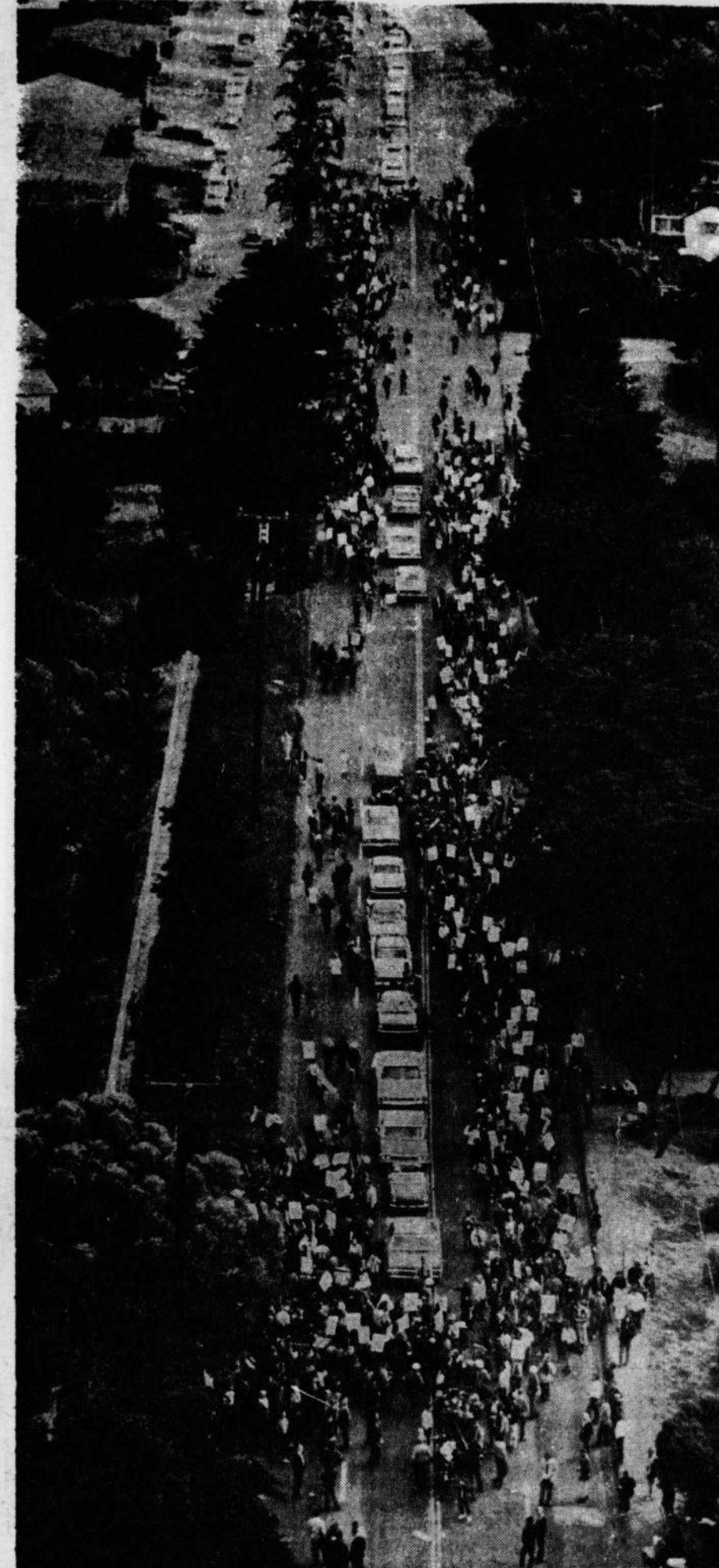
Racism results in white workers believing that black and Mexican-American workers are inferior, and in all of them thinking that Vietnamese peasants and workers are inferior. In both cases there is a material basis for racist attitudes. That is, black and Mexican-American people in this country have been continually forced into the worst and lowest paying jobs, and they can be used to threaten striking workers for this reason. A small seg-

ment of the population actually profits from racism. Not only are profits increased by the difference between what is paid to a white worker and a black or Mexican-American worker; the position of those who own and control things in this country is much more secure if the people who are oppressed and exploited are fighting among themselves. In a similar way, Vietnamese and other Asian workers are being used to break strikes in a sense: wages are lower overseas and many plants are being moved there as workers here demand a decent wage.

This would not happen if people here were to realize that it is in their own interests to stop the exploitation of the Vietnamese.

Racism divides people whose interests are the same. It makes workers fight among themselves instead of joining against the bosses. It makes students fight each other instead of uniting with workers to fight the U.S. ruling class's exploitation of both black and Mexican-American people in this country and the Vietnamese and the rest of the Third World elsewhere.

RIGHT: Friday's action at NELC's main gate - pickets impede the flow of traffic. BELOW: Chief Torrens, two campus police, and the process server find themselves left out of the sit-in in Urey Hall. BOTTOM PHOTO: Sit-in stops research in the AMES Dept. on the fifth floor of Urey Hall last Monday. (Watch the birdie, people!)



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EXPLOITATION FREE ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS FREE HUEY 1-2-3-4 VIETNAM'S A BOSSES' WAR 5-6-7-8 NOTHING TO NEGOTIATE

HERE! U.S. OUT OF ASIA NOW — NO IMPERIALIST PEACE STOP UCSD COMPLICITY WITH THE WAR! SMASH RACISM END THE WAR

NEL HELL-ED UP

On Thursday, May 8, students from all over San Diego took decisive collective action against war-related research conducted at NELC, a major center for the support of the war effort. Whatever else might be said about the action at NELC it can only be seen as a success:

- 1)The heavy picket line did slow down traffic considerably; cars were backed up the length of Rosecrans for miles much of the time, as well as on Catalina Avenue, the street leading directly to the main gate of NEL.
- 2)Only the most determined of NEL employees got to work. Reports were received of some arriving at work as much as six hours late. Some, mostly in uniform, parked many blocks from the gate and walked up Catalina, only to be slowed down by the picketers and bystanders who often blocked the dirt shoulders as well as the street.
- 3>About 75% of the employees, numbering some 3000, never made it to work at all, (in spite of the fact that it is payday and the majority of workers pick up their checks at the facility). This means that only about 1000 employees got through the NEL main gate—and that took over two hours!
- 4)Even though it was decided to ignore a surreptitiously obtained 'parade permit' the police present did not attempt to hold the 2000 picketers to the terms of the permit.

There are many important lessons to be learned by all of us from the NELC action, the events leading up to it and the demonstration itself. It is most crucial to understand which factors militated against its success and the political reasons behind these factors.

On Wednesday, May 6, about 400 students, representing at least 6 San Diego colleges, met at SDS-C's Aztec Center to decide the best possible attack on the recent escalation of the U.S.'s war in Asia. After much discussion this meeting voted to take direct action against war research at the Navy's research facility on Point Loma. Not only is NELC a major center for the Navy's research, it also includes the facilities used by the Marine Physical Lab and the Visibility Lab, both operated by UCSD. Thus NELC supports not only the US government's war-effort in SE Asia but also the University of California's direct and active complicity in that genocidal war, and is, therefore, an extremely good target for an action with maximum effectiveness, an action directed against one of the ways in which the continuance of the war is made possible.

The specific tactic to be used was not determined at this first meeting. What was voted on was the proposal for a direct, collective political action to be undertaken beginning at 6:30 a.m., Fri., May 8, near the main gate of NELC, for the purpose of impeding entrance through that gate. In addition all students planned to communicate the proposal at their campuses and to build support for Friday's action. A leaflet describing the proposal and giving information on NEL was duplicated Wednesday, to be distributed on campuses and surrounding communities the next day.

On the evening of Thursday, May 7, a second city-wide meeting was held, again at SDS-C and attended this time by about 1000 people, so that a decision on tactics could be made. But before the discussion could begin, it was reported by a State faculty member that a peculiar meeting had taken place that afternoon. This professor, along with a few of his colleagues and 'representatives' of the students of all campuses, had initiated 'negotiations' at SD Mayor Curran's office for the purpose of obtaining a parade permit—PARADE permit!—for the demonstration.

The 'representatives' from UCSD turned out to be none other than the well-loved Chancellor McGill and Vice-Chancellor George Murphy! (we were later informed that the 'committee' had tried to contact students through EDNA, but couldn't get a hold of anyone???) This pow-wow was also attended by the head of NEL and his chief security officer, as well as members of the SDPD. The nature of the permit that was subsequently obtained was as follows: It was stipulated that if the marchers would confine themselves to the east side of the street (the right lane outbound from NEL) and not block traffic, then they would be well within the

limits of the law and the action(?) could take place.

In spite of the fact that the front mike was dominated by its proponents, the permit was voted down. Discussion concerning what form the action would take (since the permit was to be ignored) centered around two proposals for moving picketers. The one adopted, by an overwhelming majority vote, called for a militant picket column moving in a long oval—thus taking up the outside lane on each side of the street and crossing Catalina Avenue in two places. Slow moving picketers were to block traffic as much as possible; (which meant that cars would be allowed to pass, but only two or three at a time). The demonstration was to last until 10:00 AM and would be cut short only if police threatened to disperse the pickets—either way, it was decided that everyone would leave together chanting, in an orderly and militant way.

As the meeting ended, a meeting of monitors was called. It was late, about 10:30 PM, but the small number of people who had voted against the tactic approved by the general meeting managed to show up at the monitors' meeting almost to the man. This is where the trouble started. Those monitor volunteers who represented the decision of the general meeting were far out-numbered by the dissenters. The latter, in the majority this time, decided to make sure that there would be gaps in the picket line in order to let as many cars through as possible, quickly and easily.

When the picketers (close to 2000) showed up Friday morning they found out rather soon that there wasn't going to be the blocking action that had been voted on. The monitors were there, 300 strong to make sure of that! Many of them frequently used strong-arm tactics to prevent the picketers from moving according to plan and blocking the street. It was plain that these 'peace' monitors were working with the police (only 5 of them to begin with) instead of with the people. One picketer was almost beaten up by a particularly determined monitor, and many other monitors were seen to throw their elbows around in the same control maneuvers used by police.

By 9:15, the people were fed up with the destructive behavior of the monitors. There had been a good deal of SDS-baiting and 'UCSD radical'-baiting, with a lot of threats/rumors about 'busting heads' mixed in. The worst result of all of this was that the police now had an excuse to say that the demonstration had gotten out of the control of its own monitors— which was quite true indeed! The moving picket formation had all but disintegrated, and most of the people crowded into the street, while many others stood or sat dejectedly on the 'sidelines'. 100 or so of the most frustrated staged an impromptu sit-down in the center of the street (about a block from the NELC gate) and chanted loudly. Several hundred more people gathered around them and joined in the chanting—frustrated too, but determined that there would be a blocking action one way or another.

At this point it was seen just how much the SDPD could be made to put up with. At no time did they attempt to advance on the growing crowd; instead they suggested that if the people cleared the middle of the street, they could stay as long as they liked. Well, there was no point in taking this suggestion seriously, but there was no point in blocking the street anymore either: by this time all the cars headed for NELC had either passed through the picket or else had been turned back somewhere down the line.

The much-feared 'UCSD radicals' got together and began urging people to form ranks and prepare to march out chanting according to plan. This was only moderately successful. Monitors were still running around, spreading rumors that the Marine Corps was about to descend on the crowd at any moment, and telling people to split as fast as they could and in any direction. They seemed to have an unconquerable urge to 'protect the people from their own stupidity.' Some people did wander down the street or stood around waiting to see what would happen, but many felt that they had to stay close together to protect those few who were still sitting in the street, determined

to hold out till 10:00. At 9:30 the police declared the occupation of the street an illegal assembly—but they still did nothing. A second attempt was made to mobilize people for a march out at 10:00 and this time nearly everyone responded. As the main body proceeded down the street, staying together and chanting, most of the stragglers were picked up along the way. A very few still sat in the street, and a line of police began to form up in front of them. They waited until everyone stood up, preparing to move out; a few more police got ready to 'restrain the bystanders'. A short time later (well after 10:00) the police lined up across the street and marched down for a block or so in an empty show of force.

Not many people were satisfied with the way the action was manipulated by a small number of people—these are monitors?—who used the all too familiar baiting tactics to confuse things. The lesson to be learned from this is that the people really have to be together and very clear about the action they are going to take. The element of surprise worked to the pacifist-monitors' advantage this time, but it is unlikely that the people will let it happen again! The people have to be in control of themselves and their own action. The participation of dissenting individuals, acting as so-called monitors, has to be guarded against in the future. It is hoped that next time the people will choose their own monitors—and they'll be picket captains, not 'give-peace-a-chance' monitors!—and the divisive frustrations witnessed on Friday will not develop.

The NELC demonstration was much less successful than it could have been. The role of the Young Socialist Alliance and some liberal misleaders in the Citizens Mobilization Committee in this lack of success is crucial.

An important political perspective of YSA is that large numbers of people can only be involved in very mild non-actions—protests are therefore the only appropriate actions according to YSA. This means that YSA will always try to hold back people from direct action, as they did at both city-wide meetings and the demonstration itself, for fear of alienating potential allies. While it is important to try to ally with the mass of people in the country, especially work-

ers, it is crucial that those people be won over to FIGHTING the war, since mere protests won't end it. For all the big talk, YSA and other Trotskyite groups simply do not believe that it is necessary to fight the ruling class.

Alliances with liberal politicians in the various anti-war demonstrations in the past, collaboration with the mayor, the police chief, the commander of NELC, McGill, Murphy, etc. on Wednesday over the proposed demonstration, and the continual attempts to de-escalate struggles around the country are typical examples of the consequences of YSA's politics. Trotskyites try to cover this collaboration with revolutionary rhetoric about organizing the masses, etc., but their practice always contradicts their class analysis. This is even more clear in their explanation of how change can occur in this country.

Alan Stancliff, head of YSA in San Diego, explains it as follows. Alliances with liberal imperialists, cops, etc. are alright if they serve to get a majority of people into the streets at one time on the basis of some criticism of the government. This shows that the country is not democratic, and the government is then supposed to abdicate, and the socialists (Socialist Workers Party, supposedly, which is the adult organization of YSA) are swept into office. Even the revolution, in their eyes, is based on show, not fight, and protest, not action.

At UCSD we have seen that some or all of its points in YSA's analysis are incorrect. Large numbers of people can be involved in an action that hurts the war; in fact, perhaps just as many or more than for a protest. The protest against the NELC recruiter at UCSD was much smaller than either of the sit-ins, for example. And it is difficult to conceive of Nixon abdicating rather than pleading that he is really trying to do what the protesters want—either by making phony adjustments, or by just being removed and replaced with some other more acceptable substitute by the ruling class. Protest over a single issue cannot overcome such obstacles.

Most important of all, a collaborationist relationship with the ruling class dooms one to the sell-out.

On Campus Disorder

by Carlos Blanco, Harry M. Bracken, Reinhard Lettau, Herbert Marcuse

A desperate attempt must be made now to break through the lies and distortions concerning the growing campus unrest in the United States. We must now expose the real theoreticians and practitioners of violence and we must protect those who risk their lives fighting to save the last remnants of freedom and humanity.

Primary responsibility for violence rests with the government. It is a government—
-which is perpetuating an unconstitutional, illegal and immoral war;
-which instead of fulfilling its promise of terminating the war has brazenly extended it by yet another invasion and by renewed massive bombing of North Vietnam;
-which sustains its puppet regime in Cambodia— a regime that began its career by massacring its own people;
-which is sacrificing the education and health of its people to step up military expenditures;

-which through the mouths of its Vice President and Attorney General systematically intimidates constitutionally guaranteed dissent;
-which continues and intensifies racial discrimination and repression;
-which has sponsored legislation forestalling the coming of a police state.

And yet the head of this government has had the impertinence to refer to campus demonstrators protesting against these misdeeds as 'bums,' and to blame the victims for the violence which is being perpetrated against them.

The deeds of violence ordered by the federal government are accompanied by the studied voice of the governor of this state invoking a bloodbath as a 'figure

of speech'—figure indeed of a speech which is the coldest exhortation for violence.

What are the principal counts in the indictment against the 'militants'? They are accused of trespass, disruption, and destruction of property. But these 'illegal' acts have come after years of legal protests that have only led to a multiplication of war crimes. Surely these acts are innocent pay compared with the enormity of genocide. Who is destroying the University? Those who bend free inquiry to the demands of an aggressive and repressive power-structure, those who fund scholarships, stipends and salaries with the leftovers of mission-oriented research, those who make themselves the servants of reactionary political powers.

Who is collaborating in the destruction of the University? A faculty which does not censure its President for informing on the political activity of its members; a faculty which tolerates the dictatorship of the Regents; a faculty which brands protests such as sit-ins as violent actions. A sit-in is not a violent action. Genocide is. That is a distinction a faculty member should be able to make.

The students are today the strongest force against the advent of a fascist regime. They refuse the sinister identification of the national interest with the interests of the Nixon Administration. They realize that in the eyes of the world the United States today is the most destructive power after the temporary defeat of Fascism and Nazism. They fight against perverting the ideals of the American revolution into a bloody farce. No wonder then that the weight of repression falls so heavily on the University. If the government succeeds in suppressing the student movement it will have a free hand in pursuing its disastrous policy. Therefore support of the students in their struggle is a question of life and death.

Scare Tactics

Since the sit-ins against war-related research began (April 29-30), there have been continuous scare tactics used by the administration on this campus against the protesters. Following Wednesday and Thursday's sit-ins at IPAPS at Building 2A Prime in Muir, temporary restraining orders were obtained last Friday afternoon at McGill's request. The restraining order against six named persons and one hundred John and Jane Does means that anyone who receives a restraining order and then participates in further action against war-related research is in contempt of court, and can be arrested, sentenced, and imprisoned without trial. On Monday before the second sit-in, two people were served with the restraining orders on their way to AMES, 5th floor, Urey Hall, although all the people named on the original order and at least 70 "John and Jane Does" were there. The process server, now well-known by his bright blue suit, accompanied the administrators to the door of the sit-in and attempted to serve some more restraining orders. Not to be daunted by the people blocking the door, all with their backs turned to him, he tossed a restraining order in over their heads. One person tossed it back, noting that she'd been hit in the back of the head. Now the process server swears in court that the person hit in the head and the person standing next to her have been duly served and these two people have contempt orders against them now. The Chief of Police (Campus Police) tried to pass out suspension notices to protesters as they were going up and down the stairway on the west side of Urey Hall. Three students received these notices, which were extremely vague...obviously a measure used only to scare protesters into discontinuing the direct actions. There were no names on the suspension notices, and there were no names taken by the Chief of Police.

The temporary restraining orders obtained by McGill distort the protesters' actions. His picking out a small number of the people involved implies that the direct actions are being led by those few people. The 150 or more protesters are part of a democratic mass action. It is strong and effective because everyone

is united, and decisions are made by votes which have been mainly unanimous.

Restraining orders and injunctions are often used against striking workers. Injunctions are presently being ignored by the striking Los Angeles teachers, as they were ignored by the Postal Workers, the General Electric workers, the Air Controllers, and others. These injunction have amounted to nothing!

Since the second sit-in 7-10 new persons have been named on the injunction. At the present time only 5 people have been served, despite dawn visits to the homes of the named people by the persistent process server. The lawyers of the regents managed to get the date by which the restraining orders must be served extended to next Wednesday. Besides the restraining orders, warrants for the arrest of four people have been issued. They are clearly intended to scare people from joining the movement against war research, but the persons named on the warrants and the charges are purely make-believe. One person never even took part in the sit-in and the charges against another are absolute lies.

The protesters will not be intimidated by the restraining orders. It has been shown that with large numbers of people acting together, any and all individuals involved can be kept from getting ripped off by the administration and police. We feel that it is absolutely essential that large numbers come to the university suspension trials and the contempt trials next Friday. Only large numbers of people, determined not to be intimidated and to continue fighting the war, will convince the judge that it would be unwise to jail any one they support.

The protesters firmly believe in the direct action against war-related research as a definite measure against the war in Vietnam and in Cambodia. The tactics used by the group act to minimize the risks taken by the individuals. It has been the policy of the last two sit-ins that if and when the information arrived that San Diego Police were on campus, the protesters would leave before a confrontation could develop, and other direct actions against war-related research and the war in Indochina would be taken.



Guided tours were conducted on the Wednesday preceding the sit-ins; here you see one passing through Building 2A, as eager students view the hideout of but one of our illustrious 'stars under contract with license to kill.'

Why a Sit-in

Around 10 PM last Wednesday night (April 29) Saltman closed the open meeting in Revelle Cafeteria which had been called in response to attacks on the University for its active involvement in the war effort. The majority of those present were clearly dissatisfied with the shaky justifications put forward by faculty members (Saltman, Penner, York) for war research conducted by University personnel. After a short discussion the people decided that the meeting would be moved to the office-lab complex of the Institute for Pure and Applied Physical Sciences (IPAPS, headed by S.S. Penner). By 11 p.m. the fourth floor of Bldg. 2A prime (which houses IPAPS) was occupied, and the 85 persons inside voted unanimously to sit-in overnight and until 5 p.m. Thursday. Business as usual was effectively and totally stopped for the entire day Thursday, not only at IPAPS but also in the APIS dept., housed on the 4th floor of Bldg. 2A which the administration had seen fit to close off.

The same tactic was repeated on Monday (May 4) as decided by the original sit-in group, with the approval of the 60-100 persons who joined them on Thursday afternoon. Monday's sit-in on the 5th floor of Urey Hall, the AMES dept., was even more successful than the first one—over 200 people participated. For the second time within a week, a peaceful sit-in stopped research for an entire day. The administration did not carry through with threats made on Friday, May 1, to terminate a second sit-in. AMES was occupied before 8 a.m.—not a single employee entered the 5th floor. Again the people voted unanimously to vacate the building at 5 p.m., the end of the normal work day. Marching close together and chanting in the most spirited way, they were met by 250 more people outside the Urey Hall basement exit—supporters who joined the chants to show their solidarity.

Sit-ins like these two are not going to stop the collaboration of the University with war research. It would be foolish to suppose that we can sit-in until all the ties between UCSD personnel and war research are severed. But mass sit-ins are probably the best and most effective means we as students have for successfully disrupting the war-supporting activities which go on in the university. This tactic has been proved successful because the people were fighting together and refused to be intimidated by the administration. We are no longer deceived by attempts on the part of faculty and administration to obscure the university's complicity on the war.

Many people have questioned the advisability of a sit-in. We feel that this very militant and direct action is among the better ways that students can fight the war in Southeast Asia by fighting war research at home. In order for an action to be an effective means of protest, it must meet certain criteria. Roughly speaking, there are three specifications that an action

should meet. An action must be visible. Unless one's feelings are communicated to all concerned, in a manner visible to all, a demand of the people is ignored. An action must involve mass participation. Participation of many is necessary in order to exert maximum pressure and indicate the feelings of the people in a unified struggle against the power structure. We also believe that an action must be concrete and directed. This means that it must affect or disrupt the war related research connected with this campus. Unless those who by their own activities support the war in Southeast Asia find those activities affected by an action, they will ignore, as they have in the past, mere vocal protest or any demonstration that does not directly interfere with their activities.

Our sit-ins have been peaceful and will continue to be peaceful. However, this does not mean that we will be intimidated by the scare tactics which are inevitably used against peaceful but effective actions. The administration does not know how to deal with our sit-ins. We know that the administration cannot justify the use of violence against non-violent protests.

Supposedly Reagan will reopen the University on a business as usual basis Monday. This means that the war research collaborators will be back on the job doing the DoD's and the CIA's dirty work. Therefore we must be prepared for a sit-in Monday and repeated sit-ins thereafter until this university takes seriously the demand that all of its personnel sever all ties with war research.

More Dirt

As the struggle against war research goes on, many people have volunteered information about research that goes on here, and consulting done by professors. Some of the items that have come up are the following:

Two students who were subjects for psychology experiments at NEL quit their job because the individual they were working for, Dr. John Taylor, had begun work on a classified project to develop a "night vision scope".

Last Wednesday, May 6, at a meeting of the Chemistry Department, Dr. Joseph Mayer stated that he had been doing consulting for Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland in ballistics for years and would continue to do so.

Since the passing of the Mansfield Amendment, Dr. S.S. Penner has had at least one project modified. Dr. R. Burton has been told to look for other sources of funds.

There will be a much more extensive report on consulting work in the near future.

Workers and Students Unite and Fight!

In response to the extension of the war into Cambodia, thousands of students across the country are trying to stop "business as usual." Students are on strike at over 350 campuses and ROTC buildings have been destroyed at no fewer than 15 colleges. These responses are in part an attempt to stop the normal flow of national business, but more particularly an attempt to stop the way the university and its professors help the war in Asia—through war-related research and consulting, through ROTC and military recruitment.

Students have learned that "shutting down" the university means more than just boycotting classes. Last year it became clear that it didn't bother anyone that students didn't go to class. McGill said, during the student strike last year, that since research and administrative functions continued, there was no strike. To really shut the university down, students must build an alliance with graduate students, lab technicians, maintenance men and secretaries. It is campus workers who run the experiments, do the paper work, who in general keep the campus running. Without them the university simply would not function.

Strikes among campus workers are possible. For example, last week at Columbia University all campus workers went on strike. Their demands are: 1. Abolish ROTC 2. Stop the attacks on black and brown workers 3. U.S. out of Southeast Asia At the University of Minnesota 500 workers are out with the demands of: 1. Abolish ROTC 2. U.S. out of Asia These universities are effectively shut down without the workers.

This university could also be shut down if the students unite with and support the workers. The physics grad student association was going to go on strike until Reagan closed the university. If they want to continue that action we should support them. Various people who have tried to organize the workers have been threatened with firing and/or no promotion. Without these workers on strike, the university will go on helping the war. But if the workers do strike we can support them by making sure that they do not lose their jobs or their pay. Without workers, students cannot close down the university. With the workers we can close down the campus and its complicity with the war until the U.S. gets out of Asia.

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The INDICATOR is officially recognized as a student journal by the Communications Board of the University of California, San Diego. In taking editorial positions, the INDICATOR is not representing the views of the University, the student government, or the student body as a whole.

JOIN US IN COURT
contempt trial & preliminary hearing on restraining orders on Friday
9 30 am, courthouse,
220 So. Broadway

FREE BOBBY SEALE

JAIL THE COPS — NOT THE PEOPLE

POWER TO THE WORKERS!

END THE WAR

SMASH RACISM

Racism--Necessary for Imperialism

The most serious weakness so far in the movement that is attacking the war and war-related research has been a failure to talk about the relation of racism to the war. Casualty figures for the war in Southeast Asia clearly reflect how savagely black and Mexican-American people are exploited in this country; 24.4% of casualties are sustained by black men and 18% by Mexican-American men, although only 10% of the population is black and 3% Mexican-American.

We can see how racist attitudes infect our own student movement and keep it from effectively fighting back. Last year a white student was killed at Berkeley and student strikes resulted. Now the murder of four students at Kent State has sparked nationwide response. But last year, a few months before People's Park, four black students were shot and killed by police in struggles on their campus in Orange, South Carolina --- and there were no strikes, no outrage, barely even acknowledgement of the deaths.

Such racist attitudes divide those who are struggling in this country against the oppression of black and Mexican-American people and Vietnamese people. A perfect example happened at UCLA just last Friday. There were two rallies going on. One rally was to build support for Bobby Seale. The other one was an anti-war rally focussed mainly on UCLA's Thailand Project, which tries to discover good methods of counterinsurgency for Thailand. The people from this rally decided to take more direct action and moved to the building which houses the Thailand Project where they started breaking into files. Some black students came in at this point, very angry at the white students for doing anti-war activities while seeming to ignore racism -- which was obviously of primary and everyday concern to the black students. Both movements fell apart that day in the confusion.

The way racism can divide people is very clear here. People in the anti-war rally, although one of their demands was about Bobby Seale, had not done enough to become conscious themselves and to talk to others about how racism is an integral part of the war. People also didn't realize that fighting against the war is fighting the racist genocide of the Vietnamese, and that one must have as a goal an ending of racist super-exploitation there as well as here, before one can talk about being involved in a struggle with other students and working people that can really win.

There is a real danger on campus that struggles will be billed as 'our struggle' and 'their struggle' ... or 'let BSC or the white students or MECHA get their thing together and we'll get ours together.' We really must come to realize that unless we are struggling together for common goals we cannot win in the end.

Black and Mexican-American students bring up the point that if they participate in, for example, the anti-war research movement that is building now, they will be the first to be picked off. It's true that such an attempt will be made -- yesterday at UCLA about 70 people were arrested in a huge demonstration that resulted in the gutting of the ROTC building, and apparently most of the black and Mexican-American students participating were arrested. Black and Mexican-American students don't have a lot of basis to trust

that other students will make extra efforts to protect them. Realizing how essential it is to build such a mutual trust, we must continue learning as quickly as possible the best ways to protect ourselves in all possible situations.

Racism is probably the most useful and oppressive tool employed by those who own and control things in this country, those who want to preserve U.S. interests in Southeast Asia. Initially, racist attitudes justify imperialist wars like the one in Vietnam: 'Vietnamese people are so barbaric that those in the North will attack their brothers in the South,' or: 'The Geneva accords call for elections in Vietnam, but the U.S. can't allow them to take place because more than 80% of the people would vote for Ho Chi Minh -- because they really don't know what is good for them.'

Since the beginning of the war racism has become something that top brass teaches G.I.s in order to motivate them to fight the war in Indochina. An ex-serviceman (in an article in this month's "Harper's") said that the basic attitudes toward Vietnamese in his platoon were that Vietnamese like to live like animals and don't value human life. An instance of such attitudes being enforced is the following situation: When Vietnamese mothers climb into a helicopter they leave their children on the ground outside momentarily. It is a Vietnamese custom that children will not be brought over a threshold until the mother has checked it. When a soldier picks up the child, she waves her arms in protest -- it is because she feels that she must bring the child across, but service men are told that she doesn't value the life of her child.

The result of racism being encouraged in U.S. troops is that soldiers fight not enemy soldiers but a people as a whole, not persons with whom their government has political differences but persons whom they consider to be inherently inferior and animal-like.

There must be a material or economic basis for such attitudes. That is, the Vietnamese people are very poor and do live in poor houses. But what racist attitudes cover up is that they are poor not because they like filth or are too dumb to figure a way out, but because landlords own all the land and force peasants to pay most of their crops in rent, and because the U.S. has been bombing and napalming their fields and villages to rubble for quite a while now.

Racism hides from black, Mexican American and white working people and students that it is in their interests to be allied with Vietnamese peasants and workers rather than fighting them. The only ones who profit from the U.S. presence in Indochina are those who need to protect the U.S.'s ability to exploit cheap labor, raw materials and markets throughout the Third World.

Racism results in white workers believing that black and Mexican-American workers are inferior, and in all of them thinking that Vietnamese peasants and workers are inferior. In both cases there is a material basis for racist attitudes. That is, black and Mexican-American people in this country have been continually forced into the worst and lowest paying jobs, and they can be used to threaten striking workers for this reason. A small seg-

ment of the population actually profits from racism. Not only are profits increased by the difference between what is paid to a white worker and a black or Mexican-American worker; the position of those who own and control things in this country is much more secure if the people who are oppressed and exploited are fighting among themselves. In a similar way, Vietnamese and other Asian workers are being used to break strikes in a sense: wages are lower overseas and many plants are being moved there as workers here demand a decent wage.

This would not happen if people here were to realize that it is in their own interests to stop the exploitation of the Vietnamese.

Racism divides people whose interests are the same. It makes workers fight among themselves instead of joining against the bosses. It makes students fight each other instead of uniting with workers to fight the U.S. ruling class's exploitation of both black and Mexican-American people in this country and the Vietnamese and the rest of the Third World elsewhere.

RIGHT: Friday's action at NELC's main gate - pickets impede the flow of traffic.
BELOW: Chief Torrens, two campus police, and the process server find themselves left out of the sit-in in Urey Hall.
BOTTOM PHOTO: Sit-in stops research in the AMES Dept. on the fifth floor of Urey Hall last Monday. (Watch the birdie, people!)

