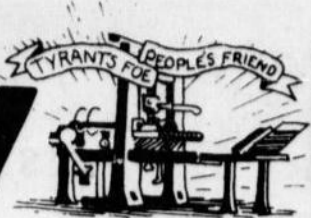


new indicator



Vol. 3 No.13

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April 18-May 2

Sex & Violence Class Draws Overflow Crowd

By Monday afternoon, the first day of the quarter, the word was around. "Did you hear, Will Wright's Sex and Violence class has 700 students trying to get in!...wow." The following Wednesday his other class, Culture, Science and Society (Soc 157) met in HL 1205. All the seats were full, some students sat on the floor while others were forced to stand in the halls. He told the class that he was having administrative hassles about getting a larger room. He said that because of the question of legal liability in an overcrowded room, (i.e., he could be sued if someone were hurt) unless a larger room could be obtained, not everyone who was in that room would be able to take the class. This got the class talking about taking some collective action. Will Wright left the room.

The class after discussing the problem decided to take direct action. They selected a spokesperson and marched to Paul Saltman's office to demand a room.

Eighty to one hundred students walked to the Vice Chancellor's office, including students who were securely enrolled in the class. After about ten minutes, the class spokesperson came out of Saltman's office with the promise that the class would get the larger room they had requested. So everyone left.

Soc 157 did get a larger room (the administration said that one had been available all the time but that there had been some confusion about the time slot). The Sex and Violence class, however, did not get a larger room. When they tried to get Mandeville Auditorium they were given a flat no. You of course understand that once a room is used for education, it is reclassified as such and from then on, the University would lose money for having unused classroom space... The question of the use and restriction of use of University facilities for education is an important question but this whole situation raises another, possibly more important question.

That is, why is Will Wright's class so overcrowded? To understand this, we must understand that because Will has been fired, this quarter will be his last at UCSD. The question now becomes, why then, is a teacher who is so popular (as witnessed by having huge classes) being fired? To understand this, we must have an idea of the history of the Sociology Department.

Today we are witnessing what is being called a "purge" of the Soc Dep't. Junior faculty are being granted and denied tenure on what is seen to be basically

political grounds. The Soc Dep't defends its negative tenure recommendations by claiming that the Jr. faculty members did not publish enough (publishing being the largest criterion for tenure). There are two problems with this. The first is that profs who put in the time necessary to be good teachers often do not have time to publish. (It is also an old Soc Dep't trick to give Jr. faculty extra administrative duties with the promise of tenure, and when recommendation time comes around, and that person hasn't had time to publish, the promise is broken and that person is canned). The second problem is that the department is not consistent about using this criterion at all. One of the now tenured professors was tenured with only one published article, while others have been fired who have published more.

Another blatant example of the Soc Dep't's refusal to consider a students' education in making tenure recommendations (a process without student participation) is the firing of Tony Ngubo. Ngubo is one of the most effective and popular teachers on campus; he is also probably the most knowledgeable person on Southern African Affairs in the U.C. System, and on this campus. For the Soc Dep't to fire this person shows a complete disregard for the interest of students.

In this last year, Wright, Ngubo, and Reyes Ramos have been denied tenure. Gail Omvet has quit in protest. Right now other Junior faculty members are in the process of being reviewed for tenure and there is no indication that their fates will be any different.

In two years, many observers argue, the Soc Dep't's house cleaning will be complete. If this is true, the Dep't will be but a shadow of its present self. The only possibility of stopping this process will be properly placed pressure. The march to Saltman's office over a room, though based largely on self interest, shows that students are willing to fight for a meaningful education. Now it seems important to direct that energy in such a way as to address the serious problems of the department.

It is too late for Wright and Ngubo, but there are still untenured faculty around whose decisions could be affected by student pressure. Students should fight for participation in the tenure process, and we should fight for the tenure of those professors who are good teachers (if only out of self interest).

by a Soc. Student



Vice Chancellor Paul Saltman

Of Jarvis, 60 Min., Snake Venom & Protein

Possible repercussions resulting from passage of Proposition 13, the Jarvis-Gann tax relief initiative, were explored last week in a public debate at Mandeville Auditorium between Howard Jarvis, co-author of the proposition, and State Assemblyman Larry Kapiloff.

Even though passage of Proposition 13 would reduce homeowner's property taxes by 57 per cent, the main benefactor of the initiative would be owners of business property. As some opponents have pointed out, a property tax cut would very likely be met with some replacement revenue, perhaps increased sales or income taxes, which would have the effect of placing a heavier tax burden on individuals instead of business.

Additionally, the initiative stipulates that the assessment on all property for tax purposes would be based on the property's 1975 value until sold or improved upon. Since, as Kapiloff pointed out, "San Diego Gas and Electric doesn't sell its property too often," but homeowners do (on the average of every 7 years), the tax burden would shift onto homeowners within 10 years.

Jarvis denied that large companies stood to profit most by reading a letter from a Vice President of San Diego Gas and Electric Company (!) which stated that savings resulting from lowered operating costs would be "passed on to our customers."

Those who would be hurt most by Proposition 13 would be county and city governments and school districts, which depend heavily on property taxes for their funds. Jarvis dismissed the assertion that passage of the initiative would curtail any essential services provided by the cities and counties, and that it would not affect the schools because "what's going to happen to the school taxes has nothing to do with the schools" and because the word "school" was not mentioned in the amendment.

Kapiloff pointed out that an attempt to reduce the tax base of educational facilities in California would double class sizes, compromising educational quality.

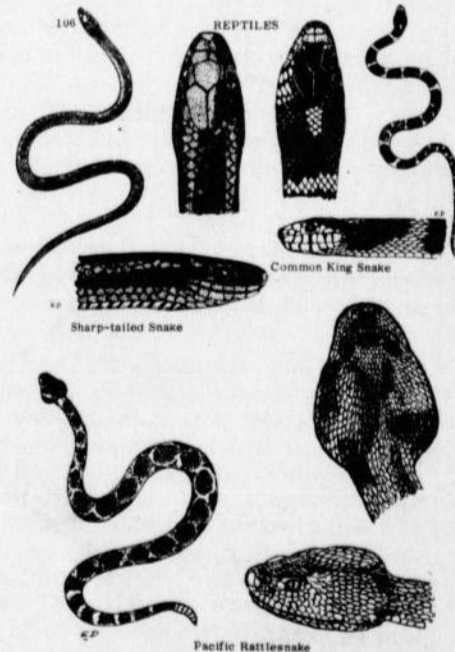
Opponents of Proposition 13 have come out with a rival property tax relief proposal known as the Behr bill, which would reduce homeowner's property taxes by 30 per cent, and would not cut property taxes at all for business and industrial property owners. For the Behr bill to become operative, voters must approve Proposition 8 on the June ballot, which would allow owner-occupied dwellings to be taxed at a lower rate than commercial business property. Unlike the Jarvis-Gann initiative, the Behr bill would provide some benefits for renters and senior citizens.

Graduate Student Council Quits Reg Fee Comm.; Seeks Reform

In A letter to Chancellor William McElroy April 14, the UCSD Graduate Student Council (GSC) formally withdrew graduate students from participation in the Advisory Committee on Student Fee Programs (ACSFP or Reg Fee). The GSC action was prompted by a report to it from its representative to the committee, Kevin O'Connor. O'Connor's statement, which was also sent to McElroy and printed in the last edition of the **new indicator**, characterized the committee as administration-dominated and without substantive power for students.

The GSC's letter to McElroy voiced a lack of confidence in acting Vice-Chancellor Howard Hunt and his assistants, Richard Whitehill and Tom Perego-Brown, to manage Student Affairs and to prepare next year's budget. The GSC also called for reformation of the committee according to six basic principles and asked for an immediate response from McElroy.

The principles call for: 1) equal decision-making power with the Chancellor in setting reg. fee levels (in accordance with state statute); 2) concurrence of a majority of student committee members with any administrative action taken, to be overturned only by student referendum; 3) a student chair, with previous Reg Fee Comm. experience, elected by student committee members; 4) a substantial student committee majority, elected by students or appointed by representative student Councils; 5) zero-based budgeting or "suitable modification thereof"; 6) annual publishing of the Reg Fee budget, presented to students as a whole for consultation prior to final action.



The debate between Jarvis and Kapiloff was marked by several jibes and cuts among the opponents, as well as derogatory remarks from Jarvis directed at the audience. Noting that the event was being covered by crews from television's "60 Minutes," he told questioners from the audience to "smile-you're on 60 Minutes." He also told those in the crowd who felt human rights were more essential than property rights that they needed remedial education. Generally negative crowd responses moved him to comment "Even snake venom is 15 per cent protein."

Revelle Plaza
APRIL 20th
KIDS DAY
10:30 - 1:00

Games—Music Entertainment

COME JOIN THE FESTIVITIES
MEET THE CHILDREN

Sponsored by the Child Care Collective & Clearing House Organization

Daycare Future Still at Issue

The future of day care at UCSD is still to be resolved. The parents' Committee for Decent Daycare is still working to prevent a closing of the present Center. The Committee is planning a "Kid's Day" for April 20 to dramatize the need for child care and will go before the Reg. Fee Committee soon to seek partial funding for the Center.

Some of the key issues involved in the hassle are worth mentioning again, since no other local publication seems to be paying much attention.

Infant care: there would be none, were the Center given to a franchise; thus many parents would be shut out. Infant care is practically unavailable in this area.

Staff wages & turnover; ratio; quality: child care workers tend to be highly motivated people, with an interest in people and in the future. Still, like everyone else they seek a living wage, since emotional gratification doesn't pay the bills. Thus they tend to stay longer at a job that pays adequately. Wages thus have an effect on quality of care, as does the teacher-child ratio. Also, it is appalling, as we've maintained, that staff jobs would be farmed out at substandard wages, which, along with a weakened teacher-student ratio, is how the Chancellor hopes to save money on Day Care. Other campus workers can take note of how economic hard times can be used to replace them with people who will work for less.

The Chancellor himself has behaved rather erratically throughout the present crisis. He met with the parents after rejecting his own committee's recommendation to continue the present Center and opting for a franchise operation. However, he walked out of



the meeting when accused of hypocrisy, saying he didn't "have to listen to this crap." He then told the San Diego Union that the meeting was "a shouting match," a claim that others present denied. He also told the Union and the Triton Times that the franchise option was one of the options recommended by his committee, despite the fact that only one person out of 13 so recommended—a person, incidentally, who rated the Palo Alto Corporation center without observing its program in action.

Now we can only hope that the Chancellor holds off a final decision till the parents can make their case with Reg. Fee, and till State Dept. of Education funding can be adequately pursued.

Incidentally, information has reached our ears that the Palo Alto operation in University Towne Centre is in such economic shape that the developer of the shopping center, Ernest Hahn, is having to subsidize the Palo Alto school there in large amounts.

We reassert our claim that the university has an obligation to continue to provide (and to expand) quality, model child care. We also point out that child care is an essential service, making it possible for a large segment of the populace to pursue higher education. The subsidies needed for this service are small in proportion to expenditures in general, and the rewards large in comparison to those received from many much more expensive programs.

Letters

Reader Disputes Daycare Letter

To Whom It May Concern:

I feel compelled to write in order to set your misinformed readers straight on the subject of Palo Alto Preschool.

I am the kindergarten teacher and assistant director of one of the preschools you have under consideration. I have been present on all of the occasions when U.C.S.D. sent its committee out to judge our system as a replacement for the one now in use on your campus. There are many points that must be made here, and for the sake of expediency I will number them for your readers.

1. I have worked for the Palo Alto Preschools for two years, have a Bachelors degree in Education, and am paid well above minimum wage, contrary to the beliefs expressed by "Name Withheld." Many of our employees fall into this category and all but a few of the remaining have their A.A. degrees (all that is required in this state for preschool teachers). I hopefully need not remind anyone that a Masters degree or any other degree does not automatically denote a good teacher.

2. When your committee came to observe our school not once was my teaching or that of my colleagues observed. They went into our office for a discussion of our philosophy, but made no attempt to observe methods employed by our teachers or any other of the practices we utilize in the care and education of our children.

3. Much mention has been made of our "low" salaries as if the degree of monetary compensation is proportional to the excellence of a child's education. Excellent teachers, such as those with whom I have the good fortune to work, are in the field for the satisfaction they receive from seeing a child learn and grow into a responsible and productive member of our society.

4. I cannot stress strongly enough that Palo Alto Preschool's system of teaching is far from "overly structured." My reply to this statement I have read again and again in your paper is simple: Please, come and observe the way we teach our children. If you do, you will find how totally false such an accusation is.

I do not intend to go on further trying to defend our school. I know it is excellent, and any truly interested parent or individual who cares to come and see us at work will discover this as well.

Krysti Robinson

P.S. I hope your paper is open enough to express both points of view. I hope to see this letter in print.

Please see collective notes this issue. Also, copies of the issue in question are available at an office for those who missed it.

Mayday Assembly

The Organizing Support Group is convening a May Day General Assembly of the Student Cooperative Union. Guest speakers will address issues of class struggle, the role of universities, and questions of student power. We would like the May Day assembly to be a forum for student organizations, so that those assembled may gain an overview of struggles at UCSD. The presiding SCU Chairperson will open discussion to those assembled, as well as accept resolutions for Student Cooperative Union demands and/or actions.

The Organizing Support Group work recently has included coordinating research on military, governmental and corporate surveillance and interference with students and student organizations. This year, we monitored the A.S. budgetary practices and concluded it will be used against progressive student groups. Also, we have proposed the "Autonomy Amendment" as a strategy for long-term struggle against monopoly capital in the University.

Last year, we forced implementation of the Comprehensive Referendum as a response to the Chancellor's rigged

Continued next page

Speaking of a Friend

When a good friend dies it is natural for those affected to try to come to terms with the loss. Since whatever value this paper has achieved has been in great part due to the work of David Pickett, who died from injuries received in a car accident in Mexico over spring break, it seems valid to share some of our feelings with the paper's readers. I will try to do so even though this is a time when no relief seems in sight from the hurt, shock, emptiness and nausea caused by his death, and when the writing itself lacks the customary anticipation of sharing a process, with him and with others on the paper.

I believe it is helpful to reflect on what Dave was like as a person, why he died, and what he did with his life.

There is no need to glorify Dave. He was much like the rest of us. He was a decent, friendly person, ready to help you write an article or fix your car. His interests were many: film, music, all the arts, economics, politics; he liked sports and was a wizard at pinball. The really distinctive thing about him was his extraordinary drive, which, combined with his multivarious interests, made him an expansive person who could, or would try like hell at the least to make things work. He had a great laugh.

Because I do not believe in Fate or the vengeance of God I believe it is valid to say that his death was a great waste of human potential, because it needn't have happened but will probably happen again to others. Without harping on it here I believe it is valid to point out that our society does not place a great value on human life, and that the whole "problem" of traffic safety, in design of



cars and roads reflects this. It is also valid to mention that had Dave received prompt medical care with the best available equipment, he might have survived. But there was no hospital in San Felipe and he was turned away from the private hospital in Mexicali. Again, without harping on it, the poverty of Mexico is directly a result of its dependence on the U.S. But then, poor people don't do so well here, either. Finally, if one were looking for the blame, U.C.S.D. itself comes into the picture. Consider the stupid pressure that causes people to burn out, staying up all night for a week and then rushing off somewhere to recuperate, still in a daze.

A couple of years ago Dave was

instrumental in recruiting many of the people who kept the paper going; he was especially helpful with production guidance, although he wanted to get more into writing. This year Dave got a workstudy job with the paper and put a lot more time than was required into all phases of the operation. He did get into some writing. He was primarily responsible for keeping us on a regular bi-weekly schedule and for directing coverage more to university related events and concerns.

I think it is significant that in a time when mass media among others try hard to convince us that politics is dead, that apathy is the thing, to accept our powerlessness except as acquirers of objects and image, and as pursuers of the "good life," that Dave—and many others here—persisted in looking through the facade to see what makes our little world here tick. And in a time when many radical intellectuals are running scared and disparage any kind of political practice, when many of those engaged in practice disparage theory, I valued Dave because he saw the need to confront both theory and practice. He had a good sense of the balance of the two: he worked hard at both.

Dave wasn't crazy about U.C.S.D. He saw the rot, the coldness, once talked about transferring to State or somewhere with a better feeling. I think really he wanted to get out into the world where the population is less transient and lends itself better to organization. As a political organizer I think he had a lot of potential. I know he did a good job with the paper. He was a formidable spokesperson for us, crafting ties with other organizations and gaining respect from the bureaucrats who disagreed with him. I think he viewed his work here as an apprenticeship to bigger things elsewhere. I had a couple of discussions with him about the factor of place, about how

it was important to work where you were, even if that was an elitist institution like U.C.S.D. We recognized that U.C.S.D. is a powerful cog in the wheel of the U.S. corporate-military machine, with students thrown in as a gloss. We saw the need to work to democratize the place, to get the word out that it ought to be open to all the people in the state, not just a select few. In one collective notes Dave noted our lack of a workplace from which to withhold our labor, a lack which contributes to student powerlessness—he suggested organization within majors and departments to gain some power. Basically, I think we saw the paper as a tool to fight against the cutbacks directed against working class and minority people and to expose the student population at large to information and views they otherwise had no access to, in hopes that they would see the contradictions rampant in this place, and in the system it is part of.

Some people avoid politics because they don't like conflict—they think it's all so "negative." David was involved in a lot of work against negative things, yet was one of the most positive people I've known. There is a statement by a radical philosopher which explains this apparent enigma to me. It reads: "...existence is both alienation and the process by which the subject comes to itself in comprehending and mastering alienation." We're all going to die, except, perhaps, the affluent, who in the future may be cloned or otherwise restored. People are dying from cancer, traffic accidents, starvation, etc. all over the world in deaths that could be prevented. There is no consolation for Dave's death, but I do think what you do with your life is what matters—and I think David Pickett did very well indeed.

—a friend

U.S. GOV'T DOCUMENTS REVEAL

FBI Infiltrates Mexico

source: North American Congress on Latin America (NACLA)

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is engaged in a campaign of espionage, infiltration, provocation, and terrorism north and south of our 2,000 mile southern border.

FBI documents obtained recently through the Freedom of Information Act reveal that, since 1960, the Legal Attache of the U.S. Embassy in Mexico City along with the FBI office in San Diego, have carried out counter-intelligence programs against the Mexican government, trade unions and left political parties, as well as against U.S. organizations with close ties to Mexico. Though the revelations of FBI activity in Mexico have been virtually ignored by the U.S. press, they have been the focus of a series of articles in Mexico's leading daily, *Excelsior*.

The Bureau infiltrated the Mexican cabinet ministries of Gobernacion (Internal Security), Foreign Relations, National Defense, Public Education and the Attorney General's office. FBI agents also served as provocateurs, disrupting student meetings with President Echeverria.

Fearful of growing political activity by the Mexican Left, the FBI has infiltrated and disrupted the Mexican Communist

Party, the Popular Socialist Party, the militant unions of electrical and railroad workers, peasant and religious organizations and student groups. As recently as 1976, the Bureau maintained at least one informer in the PCM with close ties to veteran Communist leader, Valentin Campa, and closely monitored Campa's presidential campaign in Baja California.

The FBI attempted to divide the Mexican student movement with terrorist actions according to the recently disclosed documents. Former Director J. Edgar Hoover once wrote the Legal Attache in Mexico City, expressing his "pleasure at the wave of night machine gunnings to divide subversive leaders" and congratulated him for the "detonation of strategic and effective bombs."

Border Operations
The border area, and ties between chicano organizations and the Mexican left and government have been of particular interest to the FBI. Through a "Border Coverage Program," directed from San Diego, the Bureau has infiltrated student groups, community organizations and political parties in Tijuana and Ciudad Juarez, planted

heroin, cocaine and marijuana in the cars of chicano leaders to "put them out of order for a while," and ordered the production of "believable materials" to "prove" that the election campaigns of certain chicano politicians in Texas were financed by the Mexican government.

The FBI also placed articles signed with pseudonyms in newspapers along the border, calling on the "citizens" to "patriotically denounce" neighbors who might be active in subversive activities. The articles asked that such "subversives" be reported to the U.S. Border Patrol, which has collaborated closely with the FBI in its border operations.

What is behind this flurry of activity by U.S. repressive forces in a country traditionally considered one of the United States' most stable and loyal allies? Four major concerns have caused U.S. policy-makers growing anxiety over the past decade: Mexico's economic crisis, its rich oil reserves, growing political unrest both north and south of the border, and increased immigration of jobless Mexicans to the U.S.

Economic Crisis
The Mexican economy has been on the downswing since the early 70's, crippled by the combined inflation and recession of the world market—especially the U.S. market, upon which Mexico depends for three-fourths of its foreign trade. As a consequence, by 1975, Mexico was importing \$4.5 billion more than it was able to export.

In an effort to shore up the economy, the Mexican government borrowed heavily from international banks, using the funds to purchase floundering private businesses, expand irrigation projects for wealthy agribusiness interests, and offer cheap oil, electricity and transportation as subsidies to the foreign companies that dominate the country's economy. As a result of these policies, the foreign debt swelled by seven fold in the past seven years, to a staggering \$28 billion.

While trying to keep the business community happy during the chronic recession of the past decade, the Echeverria government also faced mounting political unrest, particularly from a militant rank and file movement demanding higher wages and the democratization of the government-controlled trade unions. In an effort to quell discontent, Echeverria made periodic gestures to the unions and the left, using parts of the international loans for social projects like low cost housing, as well as offering wage hikes, a liberalization of the press, a progressive foreign policy, and a greater willingness to "dialogue" with the left.

It was precisely these minimal moves toward a "democratic opening" as it was called in Mexico, that caused such consternation among U.S. intelligence forces in Mexico and convinced Hoover that the government was dominated by "old communists and Communist Party sympathizers."

U.S. policy-makers and international bankers grew increasingly anxious when, by 1974, Echeverria's policies had still done little to boost the economy and even less to quiet the mounting political unrest. Washington's patience wore thinner when Mexico discovered huge new oil reserves in 1974, yet refused to begin immediate exports to the energy-hungry U.S.

Both the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) pressured the Mexican government to mend its ways by devaluing the peso, developing an oil export program and cutting back on social spending while freezing wages. Such policies, it was argued, would reduce Mexico's debt and trade deficit, as well as assure the U.S. a cheap supply of oil.

The Echeverria government initially held firm against these policy suggestions. He feared the unpopularity of such policies would exacerbate his already shaky political position by further angering and alienating popular rank and file forces of workers and peasants.

However, by the end of his regime in late 1976, Echeverria finally buckled under the pressure. He stepped up repression against the rank and file trade union movement and devalued the peso, laying the groundwork for the IMF-designed austerity program on oil export policies since established by his successor, Jose Lopez Portillo.

Destabilization Campaign?
Did the Mexican government succumb to pressures of a U.S.-sponsored destabilization campaign? Many observers in Mexico believe this to be the case. As evidence they point to a period of intense political instability from late 1973 through 1976, marked by terrorist provocations, unsolved kidnappings, a right-wing farmers' work stoppage, and an endless stream of press rumors about impending coups, food shortages, and sterilization campaigns in the schools.

Also, in 1976, more than \$800 million was withdrawn from Mexico, seriously exacerbating an already difficult financial crisis and punctuating the international business sector's lack of confidence in the government.

Do these incidents add up to an organized campaign to destabilize the Mexican government? That is still not clear. There are, however, two undeniable facts: (1) As the recent disclosures about FBI activity in Mexico confirm, the United States is certainly capable and willing to engage in such activities; and (2) the combination of these events—whether planned or coincidental—left Mexico near hysteria by the end of 1976 and paved the way for the subsequent, systematic implementation of all the policies previously demanded by the U.S. and international business interests.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Ms. Charlene Mitchell, founding member and executive secretary of the National Alliance Against Racist and Political Repression is one of the foremost authorities on racist, political and economic repression in the country. Her longstanding record of organizational and educational work around defense cases of political prisoners in this country (among them, organizing the international movement to free Angela Davis, coordinating the 1969 Chicago Conference to end repression against the Black Panther Party, and leading the campaign to free the Wilmington 10), has given her national prominence in this field, and the respect and admiration of thousands of people across this nation and abroad. Many tributes have been given to honor this uncommon black woman who ranks among the Harriet Tubmans and Fanny Lohaners of past days. Tuesday, April 18, 3-5 p.m., International Center. Informal talk and reception. Refreshments.

MAYDAY!

CELEBRATE INTERNATIONAL WORKER'S DAY! Festivities! Music & Refreshments. Groundwork Books. 4:30 - 8:00 p.m.

May Day General Assembly of the Student Cooperative Union. Time and place to be announced. Film: Sacco & Vanzetti. Sponsored by Committee for World Democracy. TLH 107, 7:30pm MAY 1



—INFO—

Unless otherwise noted, these study groups are free and open to all community members. Each group will consist of 6-12 people. Study Groups rely heavily on the self disciplining of the members to complete the readings, think about the material, and come prepared for each discussion. There are no lectures to digest the material and no exams to "motivate" you. Sign up by calling the group coordinator or at:

Groundwork Books
452-4242

blurb

the new indicator is officially recognized as a campus newspaper by the Student Communications Board of UCSD. The views expressed do not necessarily represent those of the Comm Board, the Chancellor, or the Regents. the new indicator subscribes to Liberation News Service (LNS) and is a member of the Alternative Press Syndicate (APS). Articles and letters are welcomed. Please type them, double-spaced, on 55-space lines and send to:

new indicator collective
student organizations center
UCSD, b-823
La Jolla, Ca. 92093
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GROUNDWORK STUDY GROUPS: Line Forms on the Left

INTRODUCTION TO MARXISM AND LITERATURE

Will meet once a week to study the relationship between Marxism and Literature. Tentative readings are *Marxism and Literary Criticism* by Eagleton, *Nostrama* by Conrad, *God's Bits of Wood* by Sembene and others (the list is flexible). Coordinated by Austin (436-9782) and Robert (455-0683).

DEVELOPING A REVOLUTIONARY STRATEGY

Aimed at helping the members clarify their own strategies for change, discussion will focus on *Strategy For A Living Revolution* and *Moving Toward A New Society*. Topics will include the U.S. political economy, ecological considerations, prescriptions for change, violent vs. non-violent struggle, living the revolution. Call Gregory (278-6704).

STRING BAND FOR BEGINNERS

Instruction on beginning banjo, guitar and mandolin and fiddle with the goal of melting together and playing a common body of songs in a (massive?) Groundwork String Band. Call Gregory (278-6704).

INTRO TO SILKSCREENING

Learn how to silkscreen! This workshop will explore the use of silkscreening as an inexpensive and effective medium for political and cultural expression. There'll be a \$5.00 fee to cover materials. Contact Lincoln (273-8371).

ADVANCED MARXIST PHILOSOPHY

Readings of Lukacs, Gramsci and others—resource person, Stanley Aronowitz, coordinator, Chris D'Arba.

ALSO

LABOR HISTORY sponsored by N.A.M.

This group will study labor movements from the civil war to present. Special emphasis will be on the 1920's & 30's. The roles of the I.W.W., Socialist Party and Communist Party will be critically examined. The group will meet weekly. Martin Chancy will be a resource person. Contact Martin Gran (455-1674).

ANARCHISM sponsored by S.R.A.F.

Informal study group on anarchist theory and practice. Readings: *The Dispossessed* by Ursula K. LeGuin, and *Anarchism* by Daniel Guerin. Contact Jorj, 453-5264. Meets monthly.

Long Stories In Short

Kids Get TV De-tox Aid

from Zodiac News Service

A Stanford University communications expert is suggesting that children be immunized—not against another disease—but against TV commercials. Don Roberts, an associate professor at the institute for communications research, says children 7 or older can be taught quickly to see through the superslick advertising techniques used to sell products. Roberts uses two films, one produced by the consumer's union titled "The \$6 Billion Sell", and another by Vision Films called "Seeing through Commercials" to help children dissect TV ads.

The communications expert says that children, who are the heaviest viewers, and therefore possibly the most vulnerable to getting hooked on Madison Avenue's hard sell, became the most skeptical after seeing the films. Roberts says that children can be immunized against the tube because by the age of 7, most kids realize that a lot of people are getting them to do things, and they resent it.



Big Welfare Ripoff

The biggest welfare recipient in the country is American Telephone and Telegraph (AT & T). According to the *Wall Street Journal*, the company earned a record \$9.4 billion pretax income in 1977. Theoretically, corporation's are supposed to follow a 48% tax rate on earnings. But AT & T, which is twice the size of the largest industrial corporation, Exxon, employed a variety of tax loopholes to pay only 6.6% in taxes. The company is now asking for the largest rate increase in history.

Punks Dig Up 4 Thou for Mineworkers

from the Berkeley Barb

Nearly every punk group in the S.F. Bay Area brought their equipment to San Francisco's Mabuhay Gardens for a two-night benefit gig for striking coal mineworkers. Entitled "New Wave Against Black Lung," the benefit raised \$4,000 for the mineworkers.

Tony Kinman, of the Dils, said "we've been criticized for (doing something) like the hippies would do....Something's got to change if Punk isn't to become the province of slummers and idiots....We want to bring people in our own little movement around to recognize there are some of these problems."

Cancer for Profit

NEW YORK (LNS)—Almost 20 years ago John B. Amos saved his tiny American Family life insurance company from bankruptcy by a stroke of foresight. He saw that rising medical costs plus the high incidence of cancer among Americans had created a market for a new health insurance, and he set out to fill the need.

"Amos' idea has paid off handsomely," says *Dun's Review*, a business weekly. "Supplemental cancer insurance has become one of the most popular new kinds of medical insurance, and the American Family's sales and earnings have sky-rocketed right along with it." Last year, the company "had its best year ever," with a 29 percent rise in profits.

An aggressive mass-marketing sales pitch aimed at corporations and institutions in the U.S. and abroad has helped build American Family's success. The high incidence of cancer in Japan, for example, has proven to be a lucrative market, accounting for one-third of American's profits.

You're Never Too Old

from Mother Jones

A county grand jury in Florida has apparently decided it would be too embarrassing to prosecute a 90-year-old farmer who was busted on marijuana-selling charges.

Gus Henry Turner was arrested by undercover agents last May on charges of selling half a joint to an acquaintance. However, the Lee County Grand Jury has since refused to indict the elderly farmer, even though he admits to using the weed for his asthma.

Turner, believed to be the oldest person in American history to be charged with selling pot, had this to say of his legal predicament: "To hell with their laws."

Words to Ponder...

"Don't forget, there are two hundred million of us in a world of three billion. They want what we've got - and we're not going to give it to them!"

President Johnson in a speech to G.I.'s at Camp Stanley in Korea.

Anti-Bakke March on Washington

WASHINGTON, D.C. — As we go to print, 10-20,000 people are expected to take part in a march and demonstration, Saturday, April 15. The demonstration is against the California Supreme Court "Bakke Decision"; the case is currently before the U.S. Supreme Court.

The march, sponsored by the National Committee to Overturn the Bakke Decision, will begin near the White House and end with a rally outside the Supreme Court.

Organizers of the protest said that the Bakke Decision represents an attempt to lay the legal groundwork for an answer to economic strain. Because of an ongoing economic crisis, they said, fewer slots are available, especially in better jobs, and a pro-Bakke decision by the court will legally justify keeping minorities out of the competition for coveted professional positions.



Of Unions & Ratatouille...

from The L.A. Times

LONDON(UPI)—Claridge's, the inn of presidents and royalty, has been hit by its first staff strike in 163 years and guests were offering to make their own beds. The hotel cut its rate by 30% Tuesday.

Pickets carrying placards decrying "Victorian ideals" in the hotel's management marched past top-hatted doormen in front of the famed hotel.

Chefs, waiters and chambermaids struck the posh hotel late Monday in protest over the firing of a teen-aged scullery apprentice, purportedly for putting too much salt in the ratatouille, a

stew usually made with eggplant, tomatoes, green peppers and squash.

However, the strikers said the salty stew was not the real reason for 19-year-old Richard Elvidge's dismissal. They said he was fired for trying to unionize the hotel's workers.

Guests were informed by the management Tuesday that "owing to circumstances beyond our control, it will not be possible to maintain the usual floor service." The hotel said that room rates, which begin at \$71 a night for a single, would be lowered by 30%.

Claridge's gourmet restaurant, which prided itself on serving high tea complete with cucumber sandwiches during the blitz in World War II, offered a reduced menu of simple dishes, such as Irish stew, to residing guests only.

A hotel spokeswoman said about 80 staff members—or about a quarter of the total staff—have joined the strike.

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