

new indicator

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TOM KOZDEN

OB Activist on Trial

The trial of political activist and OB Planning Board member Tom Kozden began Thursday, March 2, at the San Diego County Courthouse. Kozden has been charged with resisting arrest, inciting a riot, and disturbing the peace. Kozden was arrested during the controversial police sweeps which took place in downtown San Diego, Balboa Park, and OB last August. He was arrested along with three other for making the identity known of several undercover police who were infiltrating a party on his block in OB. After several comments such as 'Hello officers,' and later, 'Nares out of OB' SDPD officer Larry Wright dragged Kozden across an alley and choked him unconscious. Wright, (known as Batman) has had

numerous complaints of excessive force and police brutality made against him in the past, it was brought out in court.

Charges were dropped against the other three men arrested with Kozden in what is viewed as a case with clearly political motivations.

Mayor Pete Wilson ordered SDPD Chief Bill Kolender to initiate the sweeps under pressure from Downtown Redevelopment forces wishing to attract capital investment necessary for such projects as a new convention center and the Marina Housing Project. Also seen as a factor is the desire of Wilson to improve his law and order image as a 'moderate' candidate in the upcoming race for governor.

Reg Fee Resignations

by Casey Springer

What does the Reg Fee Committee do? Decides where the 4 million dollars of funds collected as registration fees go, right? Well, not exactly. The committee now is merely an ornament on the administration's bureaucratic tree. It looks nice, but it is not functional at all.

Recently, several events have culminated in the resignation of three of the seven student members on the 13 member committee. The three, Vandy Linstrot, Third College Rep; Jared Dreicer, A.S. Rep; and Kevin O'Conner, Grad Student Rep; have complained of manipulation of the committee by the administration.

Last spring, the members of the Reg Fee Committee were informed that "Opportunity Funds" would arrive on campus from the statewide University of California system. This money which comes from a percentage the U.C. system takes from all grants received by professors, had been earmarked for a savings fund, something to fall back on. Over the summer, when the money

- Centerfold poster feature kicks off new ad campaign
- Local housing situation observed by student, page 7
- New developments in the South American people's fight against military dictatorships, page 6

arrived, it was spent by the Office of the Vice Chancellor of Student Affairs on such items as the hiring of a new secretary, special recreational athletic events, payment for the use of the Mission Bay Aquatic Center, and the clearing of bills accumulated by former Vice Chancellor of Student Affairs, George Murphy, prior to his resignation.

Avoiding the Committee

Of course, some of the bills would have been paid, but not out of these particular funds. For mere convenience, the administration chose to not go through the channels set up for scrutinizing expenditures. When the members of this year's committee returned in the fall, upon discovering the misuse of funds, they asked the

Continued on page 7

Media Future at Stake

Comm Board Hearings On

AS President Jeff Liefer has appointed a task force and scheduled hearings to consider the possibilities for constituting a new Communications Board or some similar structure. At the first of the hearings last Monday the main issue over which it seemed there would be some controversy was that of membership on the board.

The UCSD Communications Board was established in June of 1968 replacing the Publications Board in order to have a publishing structure which dealt more efficiently with the more complex spectrum of student media emerging at that time. The structure of that CommBoard was for the most part the one which has existed until the end of last year. Its membership consisted of reps from the four colleges, a rep from the central student government, and a graduate student rep. Although the Board which has functioned as advisory to the Chancellor has not officially been dissolved by him, no new appointments were made this year and it has so far not been reconvened.

One of the proposed Comm Board constitutions which was given to Liefer at the beginning of this year calls for a Comm Board to be made up of a representative from each campus media the appointees from the AS Council, a graduate rep, and the elected Commissioner as chair. This proposal seemed to be the source of the tension-filled atmosphere of the meeting. It was

argued that a Comm Board made up of reps from the student media themselves could not impartially govern and budget each other. The sense of this argument seemed to point to a Commission made up of the elected Commissioner, and four or five appointees, which would be responsible to the AS Council. This Commission would in turn be advised by a committee of representatives from campus media.

The response to this argument was that to make so many intermediary steps was unnecessary, that because any Comm Board will be responsible to the AS Council in an advisory role, it is unlikely that any biases in the Board would threaten the stability of campus media. It was the position of those supporting the media rep proposal that those people who are active in producing campus media are in the best position to manage and develop the facilities based on their experiences and day-to-day contact. It was also pointed out that limiting voting membership to AS appointees went dangerously far in restricting popular access to an important student committee.

A second hearing was scheduled for yesterday the 6th although we go to print before the outcome of the meeting can be determined. By late last week however the appointments to Liefer's task force had been confirmed. They include; Ralph Gruenwald, Phil Issac, Ralph Hawkins, Eric Rodli, and David Eisen.



Mechanization will cost farm workers jobs. But what does it mean for society as a whole? More details on p.3.

Military Presence Protested

On Wednesday Feb. 22 at 11 o'clock a group of concerned students gathered in front of the Career Planning and Placement Center, "to oppose the arrival of Navy Representatives recruiting for the Nuclear Propulsion Officer Candidate Collegiate Program." In the press statement just quoted the students cited the examples of Vietnam, Chile, the Dominican Republic and elsewhere to explain that, "the issue is not liberal concern for how the 'rights' of the genocidal military machine are being violated, the issue is refusing to be an accomplice." The statement went on to express disgust "with an administration

which would allow these recruiters space on this campus," and to "oppose the university's collaboration with the military and industrial powers in our country."

The students also took the opportunity to announce a teach-in on the University of California's continuing relationship with the military industrial complex. The teach-in will be held next quarter and Robert Scheer, co-writer of the recent LA Times articles revealing UC - CIA ties has been tentatively contacted to speak.

Day Care Center: Twisting Slowly in the Wind



At a meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee on Day Care Monday Chancellor McElroy heard committee members comment on a two-quarter long study of day care options for UCSD and then directed the Business Office to look into the feasibility of contracting for service from Palo Alto schools, a corporate franchise operation presently located in University Towne Centre. McElroy said he was "committed" to day care but lacked funds for the program.

Committee members we spoke with said the Committee had found the present Center of superior quality to Palo Alto, in which children are "regimented" and staff paid a paltry \$2.50 per hour. Said one student member, "it's a way for the Chancellor to wash his hands of the whole deal."

Funding for the Center has come from

a combination of Student Reg. fees, United Way, State of California and the Chancellor's discretionary fund. McElroy said he will give no more money to the Center. 3rd College Provost Joseph Watson opined that administrative resources should be channeled into Day Care and that these are available.

Student Advocate Barry Hyman pointed out that UC Berkeley and other campuses support Day Care, recognizing that older students need it. Hyman said that UCSD's Reg Fee Committee had not really been asked for funds.

A final decision on Day Care is expected sometime this week. The New Indicator will be taking a closer look at the situation, including the operation and ownership of the Palo Alto corporation.

Papers Show UC-CIA Tactics

The LA Times recently (Feb. 19) ran an article on information about UC-CIA relations obtained in a Freedom of Information suit by UCLA political science grad student Nathan Gardels. While the Triton Times, a student paper at UCSD, attempted to cover some of the major revelations in one story, it left out some of the more salient features which display the nature of both the university administration's and the CIA's manipulation of people's values and behavior—and which closely resemble certain activities at UCSD.

The central document in the papers is a seven-page, single-spaced memo entitled "Agency-Academic Relations," written (according to the LA Times) by then-UC Administrative Vice-President Earl C. Bolton, third ranking official in the UC system, during a tour of duty with the CIA in the late 60's. The memo spells out how the CIA might operate covertly on campuses while upgrading its image there.

According to the LA Times, "the memo stressed that the functions of a university are teaching, research and public service, and if the CIA wanted to request service from an academic, it should try to relate it to one of those traditional functions. Then the university and the individual scholar would be able to 'explain involvement with the agency as a contribution to one of these proper academic goals.'"

"When an apology is needed," the memo stressed, "it can best be made by a distant academic who is not under attack...in a 'respectable' journal...with full use of the jargon of the academy."

'Academic Freedom'
The memo noted that "two doctrines fiercely protected by the academy are 'academic freedom' and 'privilege and tenure.' ...When attacked for aiding the agency the academic (or institution) should base a rejoinder on these sacred doctrines."

For contracts and grants, the memo suggests using "an insulator such as Rand...an independent corporation with a ringing name...(and) a sufficiently independent existence to take the heat...if necessary."

Bolton further advised that in view of controversy over "classified" research on campuses, the "agency might want to anticipate this trend by offering off-campus leased space to scholars doing work for the agency."

Bolton also suggested that even when the CIA initiated research itself, "the apparent or record launching of the research should, whenever possible, emanate from the campus."

The memo's last point was to "do all (student) recruiting off campus and try to time these visits so that the probability of reaction is decreased, e.g. during the summer, between semesters, after the last issue of the student newspaper is printed for the semester, etc...."

Info Sheds Light on UCSD Experiences

In fall, 1975, when the CIA started "affirmative action" recruiting at UCSD, Marco Li Mandri, an active participant in the Student Co-op (the student government at the time), wrote an article in Natty Dread (a predecessor of this paper) which revealed that Richard Attiyeh, Chairman of Economics here, and several other professors and graduate students were doing research for the CIA through a corporation set up with offices in Del Mar and called the "Institute of Policy Analysis." The research had been designed along lines suggested in the CIA memo. Although the researchers said their CIA work was separate from UCSD and "value-free," Li Mandri noted that the information they were providing the CIA on world economic trends could be used to "destabilize" governments frowned upon by the U.S., as was the case in the CIA-aided overthrow of a democratic socialist government in Chile in the early 70's.

Li Mandri and nine other student activists were later picked out of a crowd of 200 who had "impeded the progress of

a university official" during UC President Saxon's ill-fated visit here in November, 1975, and subjected to an administrative hearing based on regulations for student conduct published after the alleged incident had occurred. J.S. McMenamin, an economics graduate student who did much of the work for the CIA while earning his doctorate here, went on to join the faculty of the Economics Department.

Bolton Familiar With CIA Actions

The CIA material said that the official's tour had been "productive and useful...from our point of view." It also noted that Bolton, a Navy Reserve officer, was "given a series of briefings on the mission and operation of our agency." This would seem to indicate that he was not ignorant of the uses to which his work was to be applied.

Control of Information

Other CIA academic activities revealed by the LA Times include feeding information to selected professors and freezing others out of information channels, thus affecting chances of academic success and applying pressure to conform.

The documents obtained by Gardels do not reveal much about concrete actions taken to implement the guidelines suggested in the memo. Attorneys handling the Freedom of Information lawsuit hope the documents being withheld will provide more information about the CIA-UC connection.

Robert Scheer, one of the authors of the LA Times article and a former editor of Ramparts (& the interviewer of Jimmy Carter for Playboy) is slated to speak at UCSD in a forum on UC's relations with the military and CIA. Check with New Indicator for time and place.



NI photog poses by newstand, one of two which will give paper permanent distribution sites on campus.

Music Dept Changes

A few issues ago we ran a story on proposed changes in the Music Department requirements. The new requirements have now been approved by the Committee and Educational Policy and so, now that it's too late to do anything about it, the Music Department has released copies of the new requirements to students.

Although many music students may argue that the changes are for the better, the fact remains that students had no input into the process. The department announced to students that the revised requirements were being sent to the Committee on Educational Policy of the Academic Senate and gave them general outline of the changes. But Newmark refused to give students a copy of the changes so that they could prepare a coherent or comprehensive criticism of them. This is yet another example of the University arbitrarily making decisions without consulting the persons who are most affected by them, the students.



'Wonderful graduation! ...and just think, thanks to the Triton Times CIA ad, Junior's already on his first assignment.'

Letters

It's a Wonderful World

Yes, kids, it is a wonderful world, just like ol' Randy Newman croons, and we do live in the freest, most properous State in the world. One where hardnosed university newspaper editors can philosophize on the rights of the CIA & its would-be operatives and struggle diligently on behalf of those rights while conveniently ignoring the immeasurable misery on which our fat little niche is sustained, and which the CIA and its masters, with our apathetic complicity, perpetuate.

Norman West

Almost Grown

I had to write to you and comment about the new indicator. I am relatively new to this campus, having arrived this past fall. Frankly, the first issues of the new indicator that I read were less than inspiring. It seemed as though much of what I read was more directed towards espousing radical rhetoric, in the style of Jerry Rubin and Revolution for the Hell of It, than in trying to effect social change. However, I have found some of the recent issues incisive, subtle yet powerful in their arguments, much more mature and understanding of the political, economic and social realities that face this country and the world today. I must congratulate the new indicator for going thru a very positive growth process. I feel many of the issues which you address are of crucial importance to a modern world, and you fulfill an important function by providing a forum for these issues (which appear to be woefully neglected by other campus media). I feel you have greatly

improved your potential for having an impact by increasing the quality and credibility of the paper. I hope you continue to grow and wish you success.

A Medical Student
UCSD Medical School

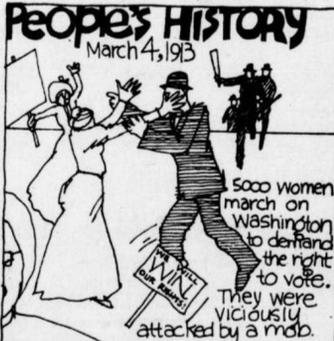
Thanks for your criticism. We welcome feedback—in particular, we'd like to receive criticism of specific articles.

'Dear Beverley'

Dear New Indicator Collective:
Please print this letter in your "Letters" column:

Dearest Dean Beverley,
I am dismayed at the choices offered for naming our college. The article in the Triton Times (2/6/78) was notable for the absence of the only name which carries the tradition and history of the College. The opinion poll should include the name—LUMUMBA ZAPATA BIKO.

Sincerely,
C. Michael Mann



blurb

The goal of the New Indicator collective is to produce the New Indicator newspaper collectively while developing political, social and cultural perspectives and actions directed against all forms of exploitation and domination, such as: racism; sexism; ageism; imperialism; and exploitation of labor. We are committed to critical analysis rather than duplication of commercial media, changing our conditions rather than functioning as a mechanism that helps adjust people to the status quo.

The collective is interested in working with anyone in agreement or sympathy with the above position, and the paper is open to any material they may offer, though we may disagree in part. The collective is "non-sectarian" in the sense that we support specific actions and struggles but do not adhere to or uncritically support any particular organization at this time. All copy is discussed at copy meetings which are open to the writers concerned. Copy which is printed without a byline may be assumed to represent the position of the New Indicator collective.

Basic guidelines to writers:
a. Be concise, factual and concrete, avoid rhetoric and jargon;
b. Include suggested headlines and subheads;
c. Include photos or drawings if at all possible;
d. Include name, phone and name of organization (if any);
e. Specify byline or organization to be credited;
f. Specify one of the following on editing: 1) edit as

will, 2) edit only in consultation with writer, 3) do not edit (return to writer). Please type all copy double-spaced, on 55-space lines.

Production and distribution volunteers are also welcome. We will show you basic newspaper production techniques. Every little bit helps.

The new indicator is officially recognized as a campus newspaper by the Student Communications Board of UCSD. The views expressed do not necessarily represent those of the Board, the Chancellor, or the Regents.
The new indicator subscribes to Liberation News Service (LNS) and is a member of the Alternative Press Syndicate (APS).

Articles and letters are welcomed. Please type them, double-spaced, on 55-space lines and use:

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collective contributors: a. workers: alan, alfred, andrea, anne maria, betty, brigit, catherine, charlie, chris, claudia, donna, dario, dave, david, dan, doug, elga, gerry, john, julie, lori, mark, nina, patricia, rebecca, rick, ron, sharon, sheri, steve, tony, troy, yvette, william, thanks.

Farm Mechanization Has Broad Social Impact

The issue of UC's role in farm mechanization has lived up to the extent that a few letters have been sent to journals here. The controversy centers around concern for jobs, agribusiness monopolization, union-busting, food prices, general public welfare, and, of course, the "value-free" nature of UC's role. This article is not an argument against automation or the elimination of alienating jobs. It does attempt to show the adverse effects on society which result when a powerful few control a crucial industry and use the public university and taxes to tighten their grip.

Loss of Jobs

To speak first to job losses, UFW analysts, working from data derived from mechanization of tomatoes, lettuce and wine grapes carried out so far, estimate that in ten years up to one-half of California's farm workers will lose their jobs. These workers are highly skilled at what they do, but have no job options outside of farm labor.

In the lettuce fields, for example, 6 to 8,000 workers are now needed. UC got into researching a lettuce harvester a few years ago during a Salinas Valley strike. UC Davis Prof. Roger Garrett came up with a mechanical harvester, which, as he put it, "won't strike." Result: a machine which shoots gamma rays into lettuce to detect ripeness and which will displace 90 percent of lettuce workers, requiring only 600 for the whole state. Do growers mechanize to cut costs? According to Charles Hess, Dean of Agriculture at Davis, "the thing that drives growers to mechanize is the fear of a strike."

The first tomato harvesting machine was developed by UC in 1964 and has cost farmworkers thousands of jobs. UC has also developed a square, hard, juiceless tomato (for canning) to survive the machine handling; the tomatoes are sprayed with ethylene gas to ripen them simultaneously.

Effects on Produce Prices
But what of effects on consumers and taxpayers? To take tomatoes as an example, since the introduction of the UC tomato harvester in 1964, the price of canned tomatoes has risen 111 percent, as compared to a 76 percent rise for all non-mechanized produce.



Farmworkers on strike in Salinas Valley lettuce fields. Strike led growers to have UC develop harvester, which, as one UC official said, "won't strike."

Meanwhile, the profits of processors soared: between 1970-74 Heinz profits rose 104.7 percent, while Del Monte profits increased 228.9 percent. In addition, taxpayers are subjected to hidden costs. The Calif. Tomato Growers Association warns that processing plants will close if municipal sewage systems do not expand to handle the cannery effluent (tax-subsidized, of course); millions of gallons of water are needed to wash dirt from machine-harvested tomato loads.

Effects on Small Farmer

As for the family farmer, whose farm averaged 45 acres when the tomato harvester was introduced, 85 percent of canner tomato farmers have been driven out of business. This is due in part to the fact that the machines, in addition to being expensive, are only suitable for farms at least three times larger. Thus tomato farms have grown in size and shrunk in number. In recent years chronic overproduction has resulted—1.8 million tons were left to rot in California fields in 1976 alone.

Effects on Society-at-Large

What of the effects of this mechanization on society in general? If 100,000 farmworkers lose their jobs by,

included tips on "psychological warfare" and means of circumventing Agricultural Labor Relations Board Rules.

Regents & Agribusiness: Conflict of Interest?

A look at the UC Board of Regents and Administration suggests why UC backs the growers against the workers and consumers. Head Regent William Coblenz, for example, is a managing director of ASA Farms, owner of a million-dollar parcel of tomato crop land in Yolo County.

Another Regent, Edward Carter sits on the Board of Directors of Del Monte Corporation, a primary beneficiary of mechanization research. Regent William French Smith is associated with Blue Goose Growers and Shippers, as well as with Crocker Bank, which holds large shares of Safeway, Lucky, Kenneco and other agribusiness interests.

UC Vice-President Chester McCorkle opposes farmworker demands for social impact reports on mechanization, invoking the sacred academic right to "freedom of inquiry." The fact that McCorkle sits on the Board of Directors of Del Monte Corporation, along with Edward Carter, gives the "freedom of inquiry" plea a hollow ring in this instance.

What to Do?

Theoretically, UC is a resource for all state residents, but what are citizens getting from UC's mechanization research? Higher prices, unemployment, more taxes, and tasteless, chemically-drenched tomatoes.

The argument here is favor of a humane quest for mechanization. We feel that such a project is only possible if in humane hands, i.e., the hands of the workers themselves, in cooperation with consumers. We object to the centralization of food production in the hands of the corporate few whose overriding concern is for profits.

The farmworkers themselves, through the UFW, are pressing for legislation that would require social impact statements and retraining of displaced workers. The UFW has a local office located at 628 Front in San Ysidro (428-3825) if you would like more information or want to volunteer to help in their struggle for minimal reform legislation.

Racial Categories in Farmworkers

Historically, UC has contributed to racist attitudes toward farm workers. In UC Agricultural Economics Professor Richard Adams' influential text, **Farm Management** (1921), he wrote that the "colored man" is "home-loving and gregarious," and can work hoeing, planting and weeding. The Mexican "peon," he wrote, is "childish and lazy" and good only for cheap hand labor. The Japanese, he said, are good squat laborers, while the "lean, lanky and enervated" Hindu workers were suitable for hand work in the beet, celery and rice fields.

Union-Busting

In 1933, S. Parker Frisselle, manager of the UC vineyards at Fresno, organized and became the first president of the Associated Farmers, a group formed to oppose farmworker unions. By 1937 they were a vigilante army attacking picket lines, burning farmworker camps, and kidnapping union organizers.

In the 1960's UC supported the Bracero program, which saw thousands of Mexican laborers transported to and from Mexico to the California fields. But both UC and the growers saw mechanization as a cure for all labor problems. As tomato breeder Jack Hanna explained it, "I'd seen nationality after nationality in the fields, and I felt that some day we might run out of nationalities to do our hard work." (Wall Street Journal, June 17, 1968)

More recently, in 1977, UC held an extension course at UC Davis to instruct growers in ways to defeat the UFW in farmworker elections. The course

FILMS

The Committee for World Democracy and Third World Studies are sponsoring a series of films about and from the Third World:
The Trailons focuses on a union election in Argentina in the context of the on going struggles in its labor movement. **March 9, 7:00 p.m., 2622 USB.**
A Sense of Loss is a film about Northern Ireland by Marcel Ophus. **March 16, 7:00 p.m., 1330 HSS.**

OTHER

Forum on Eurocommunism. Participants are C. Blanco, Professor of Spanish Literature, UCSD; Stanley Aronowitz, Professor of Comparative Cultures, UC; Dorothy Healy, KPFF Commentator, New American Movement(NAM). **March 17, 8:00 p.m., Revelle Cafeteria.** Sponsored by Political Education Group(PEG) and San Diego NAM

Silke Show : The Wilmington 10/Charlotte 3, followed by a speech and discussion. Presented by The International Club. **March 7, 7:30 p.m., International Center, UCSD.**

Rally to protest Sun Desert Nuclear Plant. **March 7, 4—6 p.m., San Diego Gas and Electric Headquarters, 1st and Ash, San Diego.** For more information, call 236-1684.

Sam Hinton will be singing songs that illustrate the rich cultural history of the American working class. Sponsored by PEG. **March 12, 8:00 p.m., Revelle Cafeteria.**

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

Wednesday, March 8

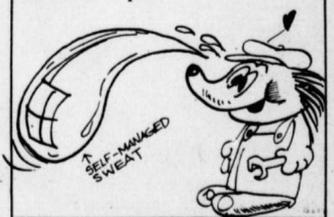
Assertiveness Training—10:00 a.m. North Conference Room
Women's Music—12 noon, Gym Steps
Auto Workshop—1:30 p.m., Revelle Fountain
Self-Help by Womancare—3:00 p.m., Revelle Information Lounge
International Potluck—6:00 p.m., Student Center Lounge
Teatro Laboral—8:00 p.m., International Center

Sponsored by Feminist Coalition and UCSD Women's Center

the print co-op is a student-run printshop offering quality offset printing at low prices.

Located in the south wing of the Student Center.

Open Monday through Friday 10 am to 3 pm.



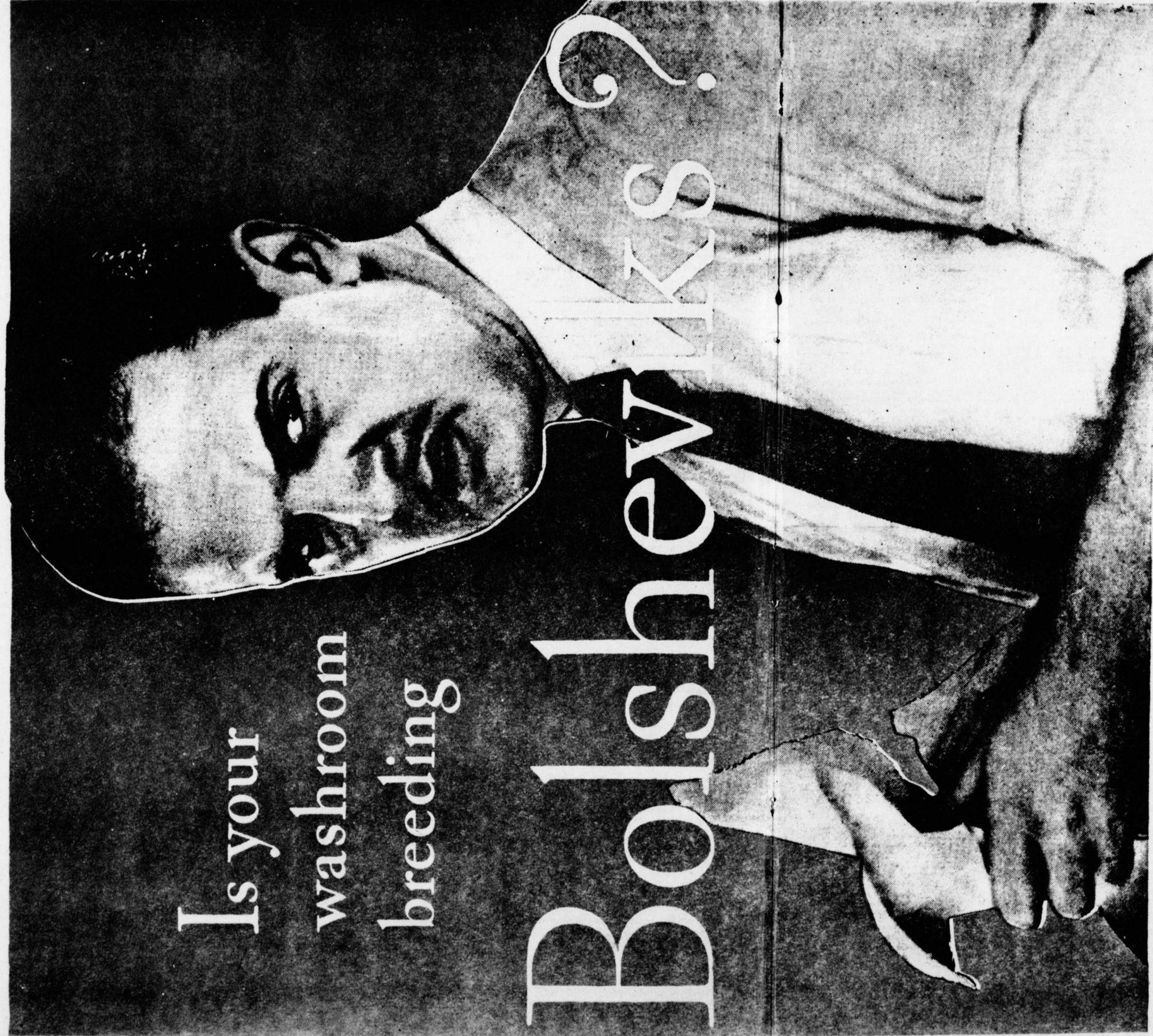
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decent facilities for
their comfort*

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And they cost less, too—because one is enough to dry the hands—instead of three or four.

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ScotTissue Towels - really dry!

Democratic Front Formed

What is the key to organizing an effective resistance against the reactionary military dictatorships now entrenched in much of Latin America? This question is addressed in a new political manifesto issued by the Junta de Coordinación Revolucionaria (JCR), an alliance of revolutionary movements in the continents 'southern cone.' And the JCR's four member organizations—Peoples Revolutionary Party (PRT) of Argentina, People's Revolutionary Party (PRT) of Bolivia, Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) of Chile and the Tupamaros of Uruguay—agree that building the broadest possible level of unity is the answer.

'The people's consciousness says enough to our division and immobility,' according to the JCR joint manifesto issued in August and just published in this country by Resistance Publications. 'The central problem for the workers' and people's forces in Latin America today is, in our judgement, the problem of unity in the face of the dictatorships, reactions and counterrevolution.'

The new political statement and program is the first issued since the 1974 founding of the Junta for Revolutionary Coordination. In February of that year, the four organizations acted to 'bring our people together organizationally to unite the revolutionary forces against the imperialist enemy.' This was necessary according to the JCR founding document, 'in order to carry out more efficiently the political and ideological battle against reformism and bourgeois nationalism.'

The 1977 Manifesto

While retaining its political critique of these forces, the 1977 JCR manifesto defines the most pressing current task for the revolutionary movement as developing the 'unity of the left and all the workers' democratic and people's forces.' The emphasis on the urgency of building unity is placed in the context of a more fully developed understanding of the nature of the enemy, which has itself united and consolidated its hold in the intervening period.

Military dictatorship has 'become a permanent form of government' in many Latin American nations, the four organizations state. 'Monopoly capital, imperialism, and the bourgeoisie have donned military uniforms and have replaced the parliament with the barracks.' What the JCR calls the 'military party is now functioning as 'the executive branch of the Latin American counterrevolution.'

This form of rule was the necessary 'response of the ruling class and imperialism to the crisis of Latin American dependent capitalism and the rise, broadening and radicalization of

the class struggle,' the JCR states. It points to the mass radicalization that began in the late 1960's in each of the four southern cone countries. This development was reflected in, among other things, the 1970 Popular Unity victory in Chile and the 1973 Uruguayan general strike.

The absolute and brutal military repression that was called upon to quell this upsurge is now characterized by growing coordination and unification among the dictatorships of several nations. But while this process has been underway, the JCR says, lack of unity has prevented the people's forces from building a solid front of Resistance. And, they add, there is now overwhelming popular dissatisfaction



General Augusto Pinochet

with the prevailing disunity. It is thus now time, the revolutionary junta declares, 'to temper our differences and put them at the service of the struggle against the dictatorships.'

Workers, peasants, students, women, intellectuals; Marxists and Christians; democrats and revolutionaries, we must all give first place to the interests and objectives which unite us to confront the common enemy; counterrevolutionary barbarism.'

The manifesto calls for an effort to unite 'all sectors of the Latin American left, the Communist parties and the other popular forces, and all the democratic sectors and parties of the continent.' This process is already

underway in several countries, including Chile, where the MIR and the six parties of the former Popular Unity government signed an 'agreement for tactical unity.'

According to the JCR, 'today the democratic struggle is at the forefront of the fight against counterrevolutionary reaction.' In this period the four groups say, 'we must be able to take the greatest possible advantage of the contradictions in the enemy camp, yet never subordinate ourselves to the displaced sectors. We must be a step ahead of their partial solutions, and, through a correct policy of tactical agreements, seek to neutralize them and win them over to the camp of antidictatorial struggle.'

The document emphasizes that within the broad democratic struggle 'the independence and hegemony of the people's bloc must be maintained. And, the revolutionary organizations stress, the political initiative can only be regained by the resistance through the joining of 'both legal and underground

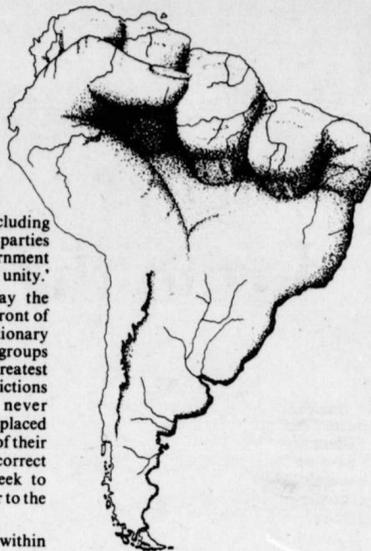
'Chile, Si'

The current situation in Chile was the subject of a meeting sponsored by N.I.C.H. (Non-Intervention in Chile), last Friday evening at the International House, the Rockefeller contribution to bourgeois internationalism. The meeting was divided into three parts, in good dialectical fashion. The first consisted of a short background into the history of the South American bourgeoisie and the growth of foreign (North American) imperialism in the area.

The second speaker concentrated on the history of N.I.C.H. itself. The organization was founded in 1972, in order to support the democratically elected Popular Unity government of Salvador Allende against the machinations of Nixon, Kissinger, I.T.T., and other branches of our government. Now it sees its function as attempting to aid the families of at least some of the 30,000 people killed by the Junta since the overthrow of the democratic government, and to provide aid for refugees from the Junta, of which there are now about 1,000,000. It also sees its role as educative, to try to provide some kind of balance against the Milton Friedmans of our society who think that the destruction of socialist democracies and their replacement by capitalist military dictatorships is a good thing. N.I.C.H. is also sponsoring a letter writing campaign to Chile, in order to help make the Junta aware of just how isolated it is.

divided into three parts: Macro-communications, which examines the political economy of mass communications and its ideological relationship to our lives; micro-communications, which emphasizes ethnomethodology and actual linguistic analysis of personal communication; and media, dealing with production and use of audio-visual systems. The last two actually overlap somewhat in so far as audio-visual tools are used in recording and analysing small group communication. They are also of no more subversive nature than any of the natural sciences, and seem to meet the apparent requirement of many UC administrators to produce a class of highly specialized, technical professionals. Macro-Communications, or Media Analysis and Theory shows far greater potential to antagonize a corporate-industrial UC administration. In fact, that the Communications Program has met up with so much belligerence and resentment during its brief history at UCSD demonstrates the effectiveness of the program.

A meaningful, critical analysis of the



forms of organization' and the use of 'legal, semilegal and illegal forms of struggle.' The popular resistance must 'build military strength within the counterrevolutionary army itself and gather and develop its own military strength within the people's forces.'

The third speaker outlined the role of the resistance in Chile today, especially with reference to M.I.R., the Movement of the Revolutionary Left. M.I.R., which identifies itself as a Marxist-Leninist organization, clearly supported the Popular Unity government, but remained at the same time an essentially clandestine organization, since it did not believe that the time was yet right to do so. Events, unfortunately, have proved them right.

Now they identify as some of the main tasks of the resistance the organization of local units, centered around the organization of unions, the establishment of the right to organize, the establishment of local welfare organizations-child care centers, attempts to find the "disappeared ones", and other means of struggle. Some examples that were cited of recent successes of the resistance movement were the hunger strike of the women of Santiago, and the recent strikes in the copper mines.

A central theme of the movement for resistance in Chile was characterized as the struggle for unity. In 1975 M.I.R. and the Popular Unity decided to work together and to agree on tactics. Today, M.I.R. is still interested in working with all factions of the revolutionary and democratic working class, in order to bring to an end the military dictatorship that exists in Chile.

mass media in our society must necessarily critically analyze the power structure associated with the media. Those same economic and political power bases are affiliated with the University. Because of this, the university sees Communications as a threat to the solid corporate-industrial base it now enjoys.

The apparent desire of the administration to restrain the growth of Communications and to restrict the autonomy of the existing program can only be explained as paranoia.

What is at stake are some of the fundamental premises of free and democratic institutions, among which the university aspires to be included. A power structure on a scale such as the University of California, left free of critical analysis and channels for constructive reform is a corrupt one, whose genuine concern to serve its useful purposes is as shortsighted as the interests of the corporate elite controlling it.

--Rhonda Delaney

The Search for Off-Campus Housing

Shelter From the Storm

My Search For Shelter

One of the primary needs of people is for adequate shelter. The search to fulfill this need is one that every student must face sooner or later. I am 19 and although I have not been forced out of my parents' home, I still know that it's time to leave. The advantages of staying at home are obvious, but home is a 30 minute drive from both my work and school. So, I have decided to look for a place on my own, nearby. I know that, momentarily, I am in a different condition than most students because I have been working at a well-paying job for four years. But this has only given me security for the big step because I do not want to dip into my hard-earned savings when I move away from home.

With these decisions made, I was now confronted with two basic options, to live on campus in a dorm or apartment or to live off campus. This was the easiest decision given my previous experience living in a student apartment with four people. I will never again involve myself with the cafeteria food, the noise and confusion, and the negative study atmosphere that accompany on-campus housing. I preferred to live alone but the expense is greater than it is with a roommate and when two consecutive friends who had offered to find an apartment with me backed out due to financial reasons, I began my search alone.

Are There Any Vacancies?

I began one morning with eager anticipation to look for an apartment. Using only my car for help, I canvassed the three mile radius around my place of employment in University Towne Center. I soon found myself terribly frustrated, angered and nearly belligerent. The responses to my question, "Are there any vacancies?" ranged from a very vindictive chuckle to a very cold "No!" When I found a nice apartment complex for a reasonable price, then I asked if I could be put on a waiting list. Eight of ten places did not have waiting lists and the two that did, were 12 to 15 months long. I soon learned that my appearance as a young student destroyed all chances. One manager told me that he had a vacancy but there was a credit check. With much prying I learned that in order to qualify, I needed to have \$8,000 in a savings account and to clear \$580 a month. With mouth agape, I walked away. A few

weeks later my parents called the place posing as possible tenants being middle aged and near retirement. The requirements for them did not include the savings account balance. These apartments were very nice, inexpensive and close to my work but as a friend very aptly put it, they were "low-cost housing for the wealthy." The only other knowledge I gained that day was advice, to not let on that I was a student, and that the only vacancies would be in the new apartments behind the University Towne Center Mall. This complex, I discovered, costs between \$345 and \$395 a month for a two bedroom apartment. I was afraid to ask about one bedroom prices.

The Off Campus Housing Office

A few weeks later after the wounds of my first day's search had healed, I began again. This time I began at the UCSD Off-Campus Housing Office which is funded by student fees. In talking to one of the workers, I learned that most of the apartments in the area are not open to students. With a lot of luck this could be changed by a bill that is now in our state legislature. Given a very low vacancy rate (less than 5% in our



county) the task of finding a place is obviously hard enough without this discrimination against students. The landlords may argue that too many students vacate apartments in the summer, but I seriously doubt that this area of the country has too severe a problem finding summer visitors to rent the vacancies to. Furthermore, I do not know about other students, but I would not vacate an apartment unless I was unhappy with it.

Analysis of the vacancies listed by this office reveals many characteristics of off-campus housing. There seem to be more one bedroom vacancies than two and more two than three bedroom vacancies. The average cost for a one bedroom apartment is from \$220-250 per month; the range for studios is \$150-175; rooms in private homes are \$100-150 and rooms in apartments with other students range from \$125-140 and decrease as the number of roommates increase (these prices are for units, utilities not included.) These prices are about 16% higher than most students expect to spend. Most students prefer to live within 5 to 8 miles from school or within one bus line. But certain places in this radius have problems. For example many students living in Del Mar must move out before the racing season begins and the rent triples. Although naturally many students would prefer living nearer the beaches, the apartment prices increase the closer they are to the beach. Thus, Clairemont is probably the least expensive nearby area. In certain areas of La Jolla student rentals are inhibited by zoning restrictions preventing more than 3 unrelated persons from living in one house.

Not A Success, But A Start

Greatly encouraged by the Off-Campus Housing Office, I began to use it. After scanning the boards, maps and classified ads at the office, I found 4 or 5 possible vacancies. I also used the Directory of Off-Campus Housing which contains at this time information on 235 apartment complexes in the area. After spending a couple of hours on the phone, I found a few more vacancies and went to look them over. The time spent on this day's search was not frustrating and quite rewarding as opposed to my first day's endeavor. In the long run, I did not choose to take any of the vacancies. But I decided that I would continue looking, now that I know where to look.

Reg Fee...

Continued from page 1

administration to immediately freeze the funds left unspent from the \$107,000 returned and reimburse the Committee for the money previously spent.

The response from Howard Hunt, the acting Vice Chancellor of Student Affairs and Chancellor William McElroy was a flat "no". This complete lack of cooperation has frustrated the members of the Reg Fee Committee, as remarks from Kevin O'Conner demonstrate.

O'Conner, a graduate student, expressed his dissatisfaction with the committee. "While there is an appearance of effective voice in what happens, in truth there is none." In bypassing the committee, the administration has shown its lack of concern for student input. According to O'Conner, this feeling seemed to be shared among the members of last year's committee.

A Change in Policy?

The administration has offered a "Prior Advice" policy. What this means is that on any budgeting request, the information is forwarded to the committee and a vote is taken by the six administrators and seven students. The result is given to the administration who is then free to allocate funds as they please. There is no binding of the administration to the decision of the committee. Which, in effect, means that there is no real student impact at all on where Reg Fee money goes.

According to O'Conner, the resigning members of the committee are asking for concurrence. This means if a disagreement arises between the committee and the administration, both

parties are legally required to negotiate until an agreement is reached. Marcia Harris, student Co-Chair of the Reg Fee Committee has also expressed an interest in pushing for concurrence, but prefers to work within the bureaucratic system, favoring "incremental" changes. What this amounts to is still going absolutely nowhere, but only a little bit at a time.

Is Concurrence too Much to Ask For?

Apparently to the powers that be, yes. They have absolutely refused to even consider the implementation of such a policy. Why? Perhaps because such a policy would give students some real controlling power over their lives, something the administration has continued to refuse to do.

A weak student government and an obsolete Reg Fee Committee demonstrate the simple fact that there is not one aspect of this university where students have any power, impact, or input. It is time that the administration realizes that they are here to serve the students; it is not the other way around. Apparently, the administration has not yet recognized this, and seems to be sticking to the idea that as long as the federal research money keeps flowing, the students themselves do not count for anything.

Perhaps a problem here is presented where the Associated Students can finally assert authority in a situation which clearly demonstrates the need for student representation. It is evident that the students of U.C. San Diego are not being represented in the funding and budgeting of campus projects. Can the A.S. help push for concurrence? As the elected representatives of the students, this would seem the logical thing to do. Judging from previous actions, or lack of them, this crucial possibility seems doubtful.

The Desirability of Need

"Find a way to need someone.

Find a way and see.

Find a way to need someone.

And the sunshine will set you free."

Paul Kantner/Jefferson Airplane
Won't You Try/Saturday Afternoon
After Bathing At Baxter's

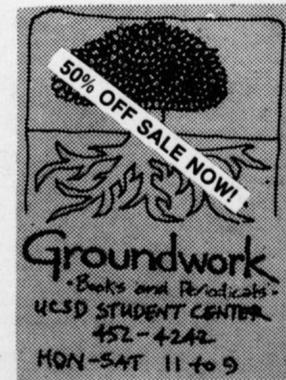
Need conjures up various images, most of them negative. Need is the addict who—whether stuck on heroin, Jesus, alcohol or Marx—cannot live without his or her particular drug. Need is the poor who hunger and lack shelter and clothing. Male supremacist societies would have women need men for security, love and income, and capitalist societies would have workers need capitalists for wages, capital and organization. Need means dependence, and dependence is obviously bad. But in this reaction, please note the extreme, but quite American concern for rugged, self-reliant individualism. ("I don't need anything or anybody.") And please note the desirability of need.

At the most abstract level, people need other people to be fully human. Kipling's fantasy of a babe raised by wolves occurs, but the child grows up a wolf-thinking, communicating and behaving as a wolf. People are social beings, meaning not only that we become human by living and growing with other people, but that our sense of individuality is a social product. More

concretely, is it wrong to need to love your work, whether engine mechanics or violin playing? Is it wrong to need comrades to struggle and build a new world with? Is it wrong to need friends and lovers to share out the loneliness, the pain of living? And is it wrong to need the social justice that would eliminate the addict's need and the needs of the poor, that would fight the dependence of women and workers?

A metaphor, though religious, helps illustrate the desirability of need. Heaven and Hell, at first glance, seem the same. In both, a table piled high with food and drink is set and surrounded by hungry people, their arms locked at the elbow. God presides at the head of each. In Hell, individuals desperately try cramming food into their own mouths. In Heaven, people feed each other.

Commentary by Jorj Matias



Long Stories In Short

white milk streams thru clorox sky

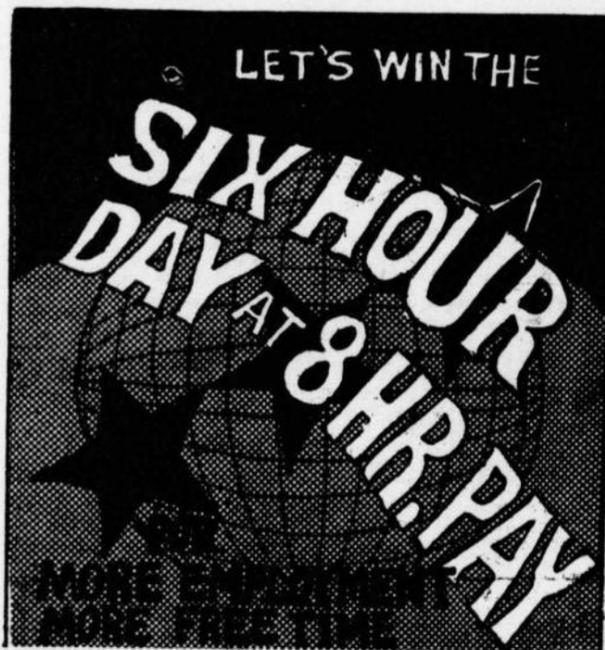
'Newsweek' Firing of Black Journalist Upheld by Court

(LNS)—Samuel F. Yette, the first black Washington correspondent for *Newsweek* magazine, was fired by the magazine in 1971 for allegedly poor work. Yette claimed otherwise and took his case to the U.S. Supreme Court, which January 9 refused to review the case.

Yette was hired to—ostensibly—report on the problems of survival for black people. But when he wrote about the government/business campaign of pacification and repression of the poor the stories were rejected by *Newsweek*. In 1971, Yette reported many of the rejected stories in a book entitled *The Choice: The Issue of Black Survival In America*. After the book's publication, *Newsweek* fired him. Yette declared he saw the firing not only as racist but as evidence of collusion between the magazine and the corporate and governmental power structure that perpetrates the oppression he was reporting on.

He initiated his suit, he said, to make "sure that our system of justice had a fair chance to deserve that name. I regret that it failed the test."

Now a professor of journalism at Howard University and a columnist for the *Baltimore Afro-American*, Yette added: "The people of this nation need and deserve a better understanding of the complicity of many news organizations in the rankest of this society's evils. The evils include racism, imperialism and Big Brotherism—all factors in my being fired by *Newsweek*."



Radiation Hotline

WASHINGTON—The Defense Nuclear Agency yesterday reported receiving 700 calls in the first two days of its new operation seeking to contact former servicemen who may have been exposed to radiation in nuclear tests in the late 1940's and 1950's.

At the same time, the agency said its toll-free number for receiving such calls has gone on a 24-hr.-a-day, seven day-a-week basis "due to heavy response."

The number is 800-638-8300.

The Defense Department has said that as many as 300,000 persons may have been exposed to radiation in the tests.

Buried Nuclear Excrement Explodes

(Industrial Worker)—According to a recently-released CIA document, a nuclear explosion which may have killed hundreds of people took place near Kyshtym, 43 miles from the industrial center of Chelyabinsk in the Ural Mountains (Asian side), in the winter of 1957-58. "Hundreds of persons were exposed to radiation and injured as a result of an explosion at the Kyshtym plant," the document said. Foodstuffs were later removed and destroyed in neighboring towns.

A later report said authorities in that region "were forced to take measures to resettle the inhabitants of several populated places in other areas" because of the blast. An undated and unidentified Soviet radio commentary picked up the US Foreign Information Service said the "tragic catastrophe" occurred in 1958 when an underground burial site of nuclear waste exploded "like a violent volcano."

8 Demoted For Refusing Nuclear Plant Work

DETROIT—Eight Consumers Power Co. repairmen have been demoted to janitors after refusing to work in the company's Palisades nuclear plant at South Haven, their union said yesterday.

A spokesman for Local 114 of the Utility Workers Union of America said the men refused the transfers because Consumers Power would not assure them they would be safe from exposure to dangerous radiation levels.

Words to Ponder

—Bloodsucking Capitalists

by Malcom X, 12/20/64

"Almost every one of the countries that has gotten independence has devised some kind of socialistic system, and this is no accident. This is another reason why I say that you and I here in America—who are looking for a job, who are looking for better housing, looking for a better education—before you start trying to be incorporated, or integrated, or disintegrated into this capitalistic system, should look over there and find out what are the people who have gotten their freedom adopting to provide themselves with better housing and better education and better clothing.

"None of them are adopting the capitalistic system because they realize they can't. You can't operate a capitalistic system unless you are vulturistic; you have to have someone's blood to suck to be a capitalist. You show me a capitalist, I'll show you a bloodsucker."

Running for the Money

DEL MAR, March 3, 1978—Two thoroughbreds escaped the Del Mar Racetrack late Friday night. The Via De La Valle gas pump boys dropped their nozzles and their jaws as the horses galloped by, closely pursued by an unidentified woman in a small red automobile. The horses were last seen in top racehorse form galloping under the freeway overpass and heading east into the San Dieguito Valley.



I've seen the world turn to shit before my very eyes.

Exploitative & Degrading Advertising Protested

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16—Hundreds of people gathered at the San Francisco *Chronicle* and *Examiner* publishing company to protest the papers' policy of printing ads for porno films. The ads, which bring the company a million dollars per year, often include graphic portrayals of violence against women. Many other large commercial newspapers, such as the *LA Times* and *NY Times*, have restricted the ads to listing theatre and titles, or eliminated them entirely, thus cutting into their ad revenues. A spokesperson for the group said that they would continue their pressure until the ads are dropped; the ads, he said, contribute to a mentality that regards people as objects of exploitation and degradation.



Riders on the Storm?

—Knocking on Your Door

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Joseph Califano announced last week that the U.S. government would begin a crackdown on students who have defaulted on Federally Insured Student Loans. Califano said the government would employ its own debt collectors, and, as a last resort, private collection agencies.

Private collections agencies are infamous for brutal, deceptive tactics, but Califano said they would be limited to lawful actions in collecting the loans.

Many students have defaulted on the loans, which are obtained from private banks but insured by the federal government. While many people assume that the violators are middle class college graduates consciously defrauding the government, recent exposes in the *LA Times* and elsewhere have shown that most of the defaulters are simply victims of false promises and a shrinking job market; they are struggling to make ends meet and just cannot afford the payments.

Those defaulting include not only college students but a great number of working class young people who used the loans in efforts to acquire vocational skills at so-called trade schools which promised them jobs on graduation. Again, the jobs simply did not materialize.

Ford Moonlighted for FBI

(Seven Days)—Ex-President Gerald Ford, during his term as a member of the House of Representatives, moonlighted as an FBI informant, according to documents released January 17.

FBI documents and Warren Commission reports indicate that J. Edgar Hoover, who was feuding with Earl Warren, head of the body investigating President Kennedy's death, used Ford to keep him informed.

Ford apparently made the advances. A series of 1963 memos, filed by FBI official Cartha DeLoach, show that Ford called DeLoach to his office to "express concern about the way the Commission was handling things" and to indicate "that he would keep (DeLoach) informed of the activities of the Commission on a confidential basis," DeLoach said.

The Commission knew of leaks in its confidential proceedings, but Ford maintained his cover and, up to now, the informant's identity was unknown.