

new indicator

Vol. 3 No. 5

U C San Diego

Nov. 22 — Dec. 5, 1977



McElroy Meets Chilean Consul; Students Protest

Last Wednesday, November 16, students who had discovered the presence of the San Diego Chilean Consul on campus held a spontaneous demonstration in front of the Chancellor's complex. The demonstration protested the reactionary cruelty of the Chilean Junta and the University's association with a man who maintained his relationship with the Junta despite that cruelty. George Gildred, owner of Gildred Building and Development Company and a member of the UCSD Board of Overseers, stated in a telephone interview the next day that his activity as Consul is minimal. He said that although he has been associated with the Consulate since 1960 as Chancellor, he received the position of Consul on the death of his father and considered it to be an honorary position.

Gildred was lunching with Chancellor McElroy in his capacity as a member of the Board of Overseers, to discuss development of a regional cancer clinic here. He went on to say in the telephone interview that he did not understand the students' opposition to the Chilean Junta nor their opposition to his involvement with it and his appearance on campus.

The following is a partial transcript interviews made on the scene during the demonstration. These interviews are presented in cooperation between the **new indicator** and KSDT.

KSDT: In light of the Congressional Record, which shows that Allende was overthrown and assassinated with the aid and direction of the U.S. military and CIA, is there any legitimate function the junta's representatives could have with the Chancellor?

Anonymous: In my opinion, no.

KSDT: Chancellor McElroy, could you please state the purpose of the Chilean representative here?

McElroy: We were talking about the cancer center.

KSDT: Do you think the University has an obligation to exercise social responsibility in its relationships with economic institutions and governments?

McElroy: Yeah, I think they got to be concerned.

KSDT: What is the social responsibility

exercised in dealing with fascist from Chile, South Africa and the like?

McElroy: Well, I don't know how to answer that one, when you put the question that way. He's not a representative of the Chilean government; he's here to help us raise money.

Demonstrator: What's your relationship with the DINA (Chilean Gestapo), because you have to act in accordance with the internal and foreign policy of Chile, that is, you are serving that government.

Consul: Since 1944, my father was named consul by Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Demonstrators: It's like a family heirloom.

Consul: We wore it with honor when Allende was President, and I think we represented that government fairly. We took care of Chileans.

Demonstrators: Chile, Si! Junta, No! . . .

KSDT: It's always interesting to see the contortions an individual must go through to justify their involvement. I'd be very interested, can you perceive your actions as humanitarian, how do you see the most effective way of subverting an unhumane regime? The Senate hearings show that the U.S. government covertly aided, with money, arms and advice, the overthrow of a democratically elected government. Following that, there was murder of the citizens, imprisonment and fascist policies instituted.

Consul: (No answer.)

KSDT: Is there anything you would be willing to say? Is there not a "crime of silence"?

Consul: There's a great need for a cancer center in this region . . .

Demonstrators: Chile, Si! Junta, No! . . .

KSDT: I assume you are familiar with the group Amnesty International.

Consulate: I respect that group very much.

KSDT: They have condemned the Chilean government and documented the use of torture. Don't you see that as reason enough to stop legitimizing the government?

Consulate: I feel you don't have your facts straight. There has been no indication, for a long long time, that there was any inhumane treatment of

continued on p.4

UCSD Employees Have a Dental Plan

The Nov. edition of the **Campus Staff Gazette**, a Personnel Office organ, states that UCSD employees have no dental plan. **This is not true.** UCSD employees do have a dental plan—not because of administrative largesse, but because the only organization that really represents workers' interests, AFSCME (American Federation of State, County and Muni-

cipal Employees) Local 2068 has, since last Spring, been affiliated with a very generous dental plan. If you are employed by UCSD, any number of hours, and wish to take advantage of the Dental Plan, write P.O. Box 1357, San Diego, 92038, AFSCME Local 2068.

Ellsberg Reveals Secrets at Teach-in

U. of California: Mercenary of Doomsday

Stolen secret documents, physics, media criticism, economics and depth psychology were among the resources used to attack nuclear power and nuclear weapons at the recent teach-in here. The all-day event, which drew a little over 200 people, featured Daniel Ellsberg, Peter Faulkner and Herbert Marcuse.

Six workshops and two films preceded the featured speakers at the Mandeville Auditorium. Experts from throughout the state and Southwest were directly accessible to participants in the workshops that ranged from alternative energy sources to the conversion of the San Diego military industry into peaceful industry with more job opportunities.

Dr. Herbert Schiller of the UCSD Communications Department began the late afternoon talks that also included Diane Thomas, Natalie Shiras, Faulkner, Marcuse and Ellsberg.

Schiller described how mass media denies access to the information necessary to make decisions as an adult in our society, except in sporadic fragments. He feels that the crucial task of the anti-nuke movement is to debunk the popular myth that nukes provide jobs. The nuke industry is actually machine-intensive, whereas solar and other energy sources are more labor-intensive.

Diane Thomas, of the U.C. Weapons Conversion Project, noted that all U.S. nuclear warheads have been developed by U.C. The UCWLCP has been trying to gain public input into the decision-making process relating to the future of the weapons lab. When U.C. President Saxon learned of the people's intent, he railroaded the new contract with the government through in February, rather than September when it was due, to head off public debate.

The UCWLCP calls for contingency plans to convert to other uses for the weapons lab. Now, the Livermore facility has 23 people working on Solar research out of a work force of 700. Representative of the group were arrested three weeks ago for a peaceful sit-in at Saxon's office in search of a public debate. They also call for an independent environmental review of the labs, noting the presence of 13 faults beneath the Livermore facility, which houses 700 pounds of plutonium.

Peter Faulkner, author of **The Silent Bomb**, said that five nuclear plants in California (including San Onofre & Diablo Canyon) are wired with cable which has been proven defective. The Union of Concerned Scientists, he said have petitioned the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to close all 64 U.S. plants.

continued on p.3

Money Talks and Human Rights Walk

As background to the recently-publicized party in Washington, D.C., we furnish the following information on the Shah of Iran:

The Shah's father was an army sargeant who seized the throne of Iran in 1926, with British backing. He amassed a fortune by confiscating everything in sight. The present Shah sold off some land and bought into industry and finance; he has a tremendous fortune—at least a billion in reserve, both within Iran and without (in case of exile).

By the early 50's the Shah was politically powerless. Premier Mohammed Mossadegh, in trying to gain control of the country's oil, was deposed by the first CIA-engineered coup, orchestrated by agent Kim Roosevelt, nephew of F.D.R. From that point, the U.S. built the Shah militarily, to protect U.S. interests in the Middle East. In 1972 the U.S. sent a half-billion in arms; Carter the "human rights activist," is sending \$5.3 billion worth this fiscal year.

Iran has one of the world's more notorious secret police agencies--SAVAK. They operate freely in the U.S., keeping tabs on the 30,000 Iranian students here. They offered airfare plus \$300 to anyone who would demonstrate for the Shah in Washington. Within Iran, they have invented new torture methods. They hang weights from testes. They remove nails and teeth. They use electric prods. They burn . . . you name it.

According to Amnesty International, the non-aligned humanitarian group, Iran has "the highest rate of death penalties in the world, no valid system of civilian courts and a history of torture which is beyond belief." In 1975, the group estimated political prisoners at 25 to 100 thousand.

Within the U.S., university administrators have cooperated with SAVAK (they like the Shah's money). At San Jacinto College in Pasadena, Texas, Iranian students were arrested for speaking in Persian in the cafeteria; their names were turned over to the Iranian butchers, of course. U.C. has as yet unexplained ties with the Shah.

The Shah and the U.S. media have played each other well. Capitalizing on the chic royal image, the Iranian ambassador throws lavish parties featuring caviar and guests like Elizabeth Taylor getting down with Senator Edward Brooke. The Shah recently had Farrah Fawcett-Majors over to Iran. What's a little torture and execution in the face of a media blitz? Still, the democratic Iranian students showed the world that money and crowns and caviar can't buy off everyone; we are thankful for their courage and urge all democratic-minded people to support them.

To do so, or for more information, contact the Iranian Students Association, P. O. Box 4002, Berkeley, CA 94704.

(sources: Village Voice and Resistance)

Pardon Our Blooper

A key paragraph, the third, was left out of last issue's article, "No Room at the Top," concerning the Vice-Chancellor of Student Affairs search and its relation to administrative power games. The paragraph:

"Our sources close to the Search Committee tell us that Tom Hull of Academic Affairs and Rick Whitehill of Student Affairs are the two most likely candidates."

The paragraph is important because it suggests why Chancellor McElroy might want to give the job to his pal Howard Hunt, since indications are he lacks compatibility with Hull or Whitehill. Implied by the article itself are the pervasive competitiveness and onepersonship within a typical corporate bureaucracy; thus, also implied are the limitations on humane action issuing from such a twisted institution and the economic system it rests upon.

Bakke, Boars & Reg Fee

What can be learned from the Bakke decision? What can be learned is that, despite all the rhetoric, despite all the bull shit, neither the courts nor the University have any real interest in promoting affirmative action. If they did, the courts would have ruled differently and the University would have fought harder to insure that they did.

What does the BOARS proposal prove? (See the last issue, "U.C. Tightens Admissions.") It proves that admission to the University will continue to be restricted to an elite. It proves that the function of education is to perpetuate privilege and oppression within this society.

And what do the recent developments concerning Reg Fees prove? They prove that no part of the fees we pay quarterly are actually controlled by students. If they were, we would write two checks:

"No Nukes" Bumper Stickers

Available at new indicator or Groundwork Books in the Student Center. Also, a fantastic assortment of nuclear power and nuclear weapons literature, \$.05 to \$2.50 (at cost prices), including "Jobs and Energy" by Environmentalists for Full Employment—destroys the myth that nukes provide jobs.

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 CommBoard, 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-023
La Jolla, Ca. 92093
ph: 714-452-2016

collective contributors & workers: brian, chris, martin, dave, sam & dave, ron, don, andy, patrick, john, rick, sheri, jon, tracy, gene, jorj, andrea, yvette, robin, charlie, elyn, catherine, vic steve and thans



Letters

ASUCSD Called to Task by Public Relations Director Bekken

one to the Regents and one to a student union. If we don't control the money, it isn't ours.

Do we control research money? Do we control how much will be spent or what it will be spent on? Do students control any material aspect of what happens at the University? The answer is No.

And the university must be controlled by us. Only when we control it, can we decide to do research for food, for health care, for people, rather than for warheads, indestructible E. coli, profit and oppression. The question is, How can we gain control of the University?

Obviously this implies fundamental political-economic change. The universities must be open to all people. The resources of the universities must be controlled by its students and the people whose labor supports the universities.

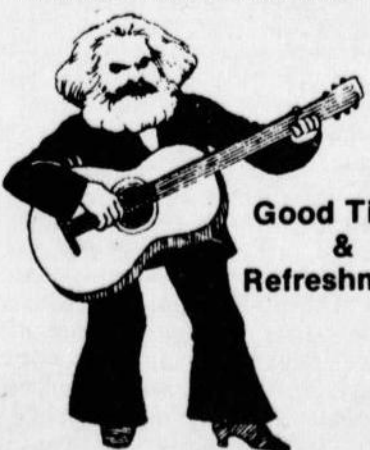
One way to begin exerting this control is to follow the example of the Communications Student Union and to get together with other students in your discipline who are left out of the crucial departmental decisions, such as curriculum planning, faculty hiring, tenure. This activity must originate in student unity and lead to active participation, rather than mere "representation" on committees. The new indicator would like to serve as a vehicle of communication for such groups.

Daycare Decision Delayed

Reports reaching us say that the Chancellor will delay his decision on Day Care till Xmas vacation, ostensibly due to a foul-up in the recent survey. We also have been told, but have been unable to confirm it yet, that parents have been barred from Day Care Steering Committee meetings. We are looking into these developments and will have more next issue, during Finals Week.

ARM THE SPIRIT!

Friday, Dec 2
4:30 in front of Groundwork
Books in the Student Center



Good Times
&
Refreshments

Wednesday, November 9, 1977 the ASUCSD Council voted to require the ASUCSD Public Relations Director to have all Press Releases approved by the AS President prior to their release. Other motions to require the public Relations Director to clear all correspondence through the President are being considered. The Council's action applies to no other ASUCSD officer. Why has this restriction been imposed upon the Public Relations Director? Why did the Council refuse to consult the Public Relations Director before taking action which would interfere with his ability to perform his duties in the manner approved by the students?

The action was taken at a meeting of the ASUCSD Council held on the one day of the week that Jon Bekken, AS Public Relations Director, can not attend. Other Council members are also unable to attend Wednesday meetings. Frequently on Wednesday meetings the Council has problems reaching, or maintaining, a quorum. The Council has had no quorum problems during the meetings it has held on other days of the week.

The Press Releases and letters sent by the Public Relations Director have often been criticized for their failure to convey a positive image of the ASUCSD. However, the AS has failed to institute programs or pass legislation that justifies a positive image. In fact, the actions taken by the AS to date have been consistent only in their irresponsibility. The AS has developed no programs to benefit the students, it has reached no decisions on basic goals, it has failed to make an even minimum commitment towards the implementation of student priorities as manifested in the March 1977 Referendum.

Following are three examples of questions which students voted overwhelmingly in favor of: "Should the central student organization of UCSD work to reorganize the present UC Student Body Presidents' Council into a UC Student Union comprising open participation of all interested students, student organizations, and central student organizations?" "Should the Board of Regents and UC Administration be reorganized to be comprised of members of student, faculty, and staff organizations and to reflect the real diversity of the population of the State of California?" and "Should The Student Health Center offer gynecological services free of charge to all women students, including birth control services and all other women's health need?" There were thirty-four other questions on the March 1977 Referendum alone. The ASUCSD has taken action on only one question contained on that Referendum.

The budgets approved by the ASUCSD Council allocate sixty-two and a half thousand dollars for ASUCSD expenses alone. Student Organizations (including Campus Media and AS/Organization co-sponsored events) received under seventy-five thousand dollars. In contrast, last year the Student Cooperative Union spent thirty thousand dollars on its expenses and allocated a hundred and eight thousand dollars to student organizations, including media, CPB, the Food Coop, and Organizations.

ASUCSD decisions regarding the Student Center Board have drawn criticism from many quarters. However, there have been AS decisions far worse that have failed to draw criticism only because students do not know about them. Luckily for the ASUCSD no campus media has covered AS activities adequately.

It would be irresponsible for the Public Relations Director to convey a positive image of the AS to students when reality does not justify such an image. Students elected a Public Relations Director on the basis of his campaign statements, what he said his policy would be, and on how he would stand on the issues. Students chose a Public Relations Director who would tell them what the AS was doing—not what a few power hungry bureaucrats-in-training would like students to think the AS is doing.

The fact of the matter is that the Council does not have the authority to pass, or enforce, bills that infringe upon the ability of Commissioners to carry out the duties of their offices. The Constitution of the ASUCSD gives the Council the authority to make policy decisions, approve appointments, remove ASUCSD appointed officials, manage finances, sponsor student organizations, override vetoes, and implement the Constitution. The President is given the authority to serve as a representative of the AS, carry out Council actions, submit a yearly budget, delegate his authority, veto legislation, and sit as an ex-officio member of student organizations. Nowhere in the Constitution is the Council, or the President, given the authority to interfere in the activities of any ASUCSD Commissioner.

The by-laws of the Council, which the Constitution says "shall supplement this Constitution," contain no provisions authorizing the Council to define the duties of an ASUCSD Commissioner, or to pass restrictions on how those duties shall be fulfilled.

A Constitution is a document drawn up to define and restrict power. The ASUCSD has no power except that specifically, and explicitly, outlined in the Constitution. The ASUCSD can only take action specifically authorized by the Constitution and allowed by the Administration.

A Constitutional Convention was requested by eighty-six percent of the students voting in last Spring's AS election. The AS Council voted unanimously to pursue implementation of the results of the March 1977 Referendum and the questions on that AS ballot on June 7, 1977. The deadline for calling the Convention has long passed and yet the Constitutional Convention has not been called. The Constitution states that upon "passage by two-thirds of a Council resolution to the effect that a Constitutional Convention be held, then the President shall schedule a Convention within twelve academic days, and shall preside over it." According to the ASUCSD By-Laws "any officer of the ASUCSD who fails to perform the duties of his/her office as designated by the Constitution...shall be subject to impeachment by the Council."

Articles of impeachment are currently being drawn up against Jeff Leifer, ASUCSD President, for his failure to call a Constitutional Convention as mandated by the ASUCSD Constitution. These articles will be presented to the Council for action.

The Public Relations Director will not submit to unauthorized and discriminatory actions handed down by an AS Council that devotes its energies to sandbox power games instead of fulfilling student needs.

Sincerely,

Jon Bekken
ASUCSD Public Relations Director,
and member of the Organizing Support
Group of the Student Cooperative
Union.



Issues of Bakke Case Exposed in Public Debate

On October 24 as some readers may remember a panel discussion on the Bakke decision was held in the Revelle cafeteria. The event, organized by the Political Education Group, was attended by approximately 300 people, many of whom stayed after the formal presentation for a question and answer period.

The panel speakers, Martin Shapiro and Susan Shirk of the UCSD Poli Sci department, Stanley Aronowitz a sociology prof at Irvine, and Bill Blum, a lawyer currently involved in the defense of the Pendleton 14, represented a wide range of political opinion. On the right Shapiro was strongly pro-Bakke. On the left Aronowitz was strongly against.

Interestingly, the actual facts of the Bakke case were discussed much less than the notion of affirmative action. A decision in the Supreme Court upholding Bakke was perceived by all the speakers as a decision against affirmative action. A decision overturning Bakke was perceived as upholding affirmative action.

Martin Shapiro, who was to have spoken first appeared late in the evening and didn't have time to present the pro-Bakke argument fully. But he did make some comments which were very helpful in understanding the nature of the affirmative action question. "Whether you favor affirmative action (in the sense of a different set of criteria for minority students) essentially comes down to whether you view the world as one of groups or individuals...whether you wish to work out your problems as problems of class, group, and stratum, or on an individual basis. I do continue to view the world as essentially a world of individuals."

In keeping with his individualistic outlook Shapiro seemed to perceive this problem of world view as a matter of personal idiosyncrasy, not something arrived at for logical reasons. Given the nature of the problem as he had defined it he saw the debate as irresolvable.

Susan Shirk never explicitly took a stand on the individual versus a group analysis. Perhaps this accounts for the conflicted stand she took on Bakke and affirmative action. She recognized the need to remedy the historical oppression of minority groups especially Blacks; but viewed all racial classifications as undesirable, presumably because such classifications discriminate against individuals. Yet she recognized that there is no "colorblind" way to increase minority enrollment.

She saw a social good potentially coming out of affirmative action because minority professionals might serve the minority community. But she went on to observe that most professionals, regardless of color or ethnic background, tend to go where the money is. Thus affirmative action might not

even live up to its potential for social good.

Ultimately Shirk seemed too conflicted to establish a firm position, but she did ask some important questions. First, can education really be used to promote equality? And then, much more important, she questioned the validity of affirmative action programs for non-black minorities. "Where do you draw the line?"

Stanley Aronowitz began his presentation by pointing out that the criteria which traditionally measure qualification; GPA, test scores on Med Boards, Law Boards, GREs, etc., have no real relationship to the functions of doctoring, lawyering or other job performance. In fact what they measure is a certain type of educational opportunity and a certain type of cognitive development which characterize a certain class of people. He concluded that the essential function of graduate education is to perpetuate class position and privilege. Shirk's question about the ability of education to promote equality became moot. The structure of education in this country was intended to do exactly the opposite. The necessity to draw lines then is really a manifestation of the desire of an elite class to keep the system closed. Otherwise, "...the demand, beginning with race, sex and ethnic discrimination would then extend to a much broader

NO-NUKES Teach In cont.

continued from p.1

However, fully 50% of those who regulate the industry come from it or have been dependent on it. The issue of the rights of future generations to a habitable planet, Faulkner said will be tested soon in the courts.

Prof. Emeritus of Philosophy, Herbert Marcuse invoked Freud's later work on instinct theory maintaining that the nuke question is one of Eros and life versus self-destruction. He urged organized resistance of the nuclear industry and the insistence to our right to a life without this kind of fear.

Daniel Ellsberg spoke primarily to the arms race. Once at the top levels of The Defence Department and The Rand Corp. his conscience flared up during the Viet Nam War period and propelled the Pentagon Papers into the light of day. The revelations contributed greatly to public understanding of the war as they revealed the war's planners and implementers to be liars on a grand scale. Ellsberg shared further revelations with the Teach-In audience, declaring that the 60's film, *Dr. Strangelove* was fact not fiction. Under direct orders from President Kennedy, Ellsberg said, he determined in 1961 that field officers held the power to utilize nuclear

front of class discrimination." The line drawing problem then can be reduced to a question of class interest. If one is not a member of an elite class there is no necessity to draw lines. Similarly Shapiro's choice of the individual over a class analysis is not idiosyncratic at all. It too can be shown to arise out of a class interest. An individualist perspective fails to recognize historical oppression; something which no member of an oppressed class would logically do but which is very convenient for a member of a privileged class. This perspective justifies his status.

It could be argued that there is a contradiction in the preceding analysis. If the essential purpose of graduate education is to perpetuate class privilege, affirmative action which recognizes, "...that there is a class race sex and ethnic basis for the actual process by which people become qualified," should never have even occurred.

Aronowitz had two explanations for this. The first is that conditions in the 1960s when affirmative action began were much more secure economically than they are now. It might be added that at the same time they were less secure politically. Black people in this country were presenting a well organized threat to the ruling elite. It made sense and it was also affordable to allow affirmative action. But in the 70s, calmer politically but less secure financially, "...those groups who have traditionally been able to gain access to professional schools almost unchallenged are now beginning to see themselves challenged by what in the 1960s was perceived as a question of justice." If conditions get worse Aronowitz suggested that not only would affirmative action go by the board but new and stricter criteria for admissions might be introduced to restrict the size of the elite still further.

A second suggestion is that there is a "fundamental disjunction between the economic system and its legal rhetoric." This refers perhaps to the nature of the 1776 "revolution." The issue was taxation without representation. The British monarchy was leaning hard on a growing group of landowners, slaveowners, and the beginnings of an industrial upper class that they were not free to pursue their economic interest as they wanted to. Their rhetoric, logically, was that of freedom justice and equality. But the freedom was freedom to take profits. The justice was that of class privilege. When this elite group wrote a constitution they wrote it with their own best interest in mind. Thus there is a commitment to "equality" written into our law that allowed affirmative action. But it is the fundamental commitment to a stratified economic

system that prevents it from ever being more than tokenism.

Bill Blum talked about the legal nature of the Bakke case. He basically was sympathetic with the analysis Aronowitz made but directed his comments more toward the legal arena in which the class struggle is being waged.

He started by clearing up some common misconceptions about the constitution. First and foremost is that the 14th amendment does not prohibit any and all discrimination but only that which is defined as invidious. Invidious discrimination was a concept clearly understood by the court to be discrimination by a white majority against a black (or other) minority for purposes of stigmatizing that minority.

Blum explained that there are two types of tests for violations of the equal protection laws. The first is called a rational relationship test which simply requires that the statute in question is related to some legitimate social purpose. When this test is used the statute in question is assumed to be constitutional unless it is otherwise proven. The second test is a strict scrutiny test which requires that the statute be necessary for the accomplishment of some compelling state interest. Statutes tested this way are assumed unconstitutional unless proven otherwise. Obviously the first test is by far the easier to pass and would certainly not have found affirmative action programs to be in violation of the equal laws.

It was the second test however that was used and according to Blum used incorrectly. This test is supposed to be used in cases of invidious discrimination. Affirmative action, which is discrimination by the white majority against itself for purposes of benefiting the minority community is not a case of invidious discrimination as it has been defined by the courts. Blum noted that a dissenting opinion on the California State Supreme Court ruling agrees with this interpretation.

Even if the strict test is used Blum still feels that the state should rule against Bakke. There is according to him a compelling state interest motivating affirmative action.

Here Blum, though well intentioned must be considered in error. There is no compelling state interest in equality. If there were Jimmy Carter and Chancellor McElroy would be making the same hourly wage that the kitchen workers at Revelle, American companies would be forbidden to invest in apartheid South Africa, and there would be three to five families minimum in every house on La Jolla Farms Road. Clearly this is not the case.

weapons without presidential approval. This was the case under Truman, Eisenhower, and Kennedy. Kennedy was ignorant of this during his first six months in office.

Ellsberg also revealed that in 1961 the USSR had a grand total of four (4) ICBMs while our government created the impression that the Russians had hundreds. For those who recall the Cold War hysteria about Russian attacks, of air-raid drills and bomb shelters, this statistic is incredible.

He also referred to Prof. Herbert York's book *Race to Oblivion* which recalls that the government subpoenaed a report by atomic scientists in 1949 which opposed development of the H-bomb. As an early director of the Livermore Labs, York was not informed of the report.

Offering illuminating statistics, Ellsberg put the nuclear threat into perspective. The Atom bomb was used on Japan, he said, to serve notice on the rest of the world, not for a military purpose. Seventy-thousand people were killed in Hiroshima and 45,000 in Nagasaki a week later; but conventional bombing had killed 100,000 in Tokyo in one week. The Hydrogen bomb, however, dwarfs the atom bomb.

Ellsberg compared it to the tonnage of conventional bombs employed in WWII and in Viet Nam. Two million tons were used in World War II; seven million were dropped on tiny Vietnam. The Hydrogen bomb has the effect 24 million tons, more than three times the total tonnage of the Vietnam War.

The Strategic Air Command program, Ellsberg said, has B-52's, each carrying two to four Hydrogen bombs, constantly airborne. Several times, these planes have crashed or accidentally discharged their bombs. Each bomb has four safety devices. In one case involving two bombs, each bomb suffered three safety device failures, leaving one device to prevent detonation; different devices functioned on each bomb, which meant that all four devices actually failed.

Noting that we will have, at the current rate, the equivalent of one million atom bombs' nuclear wastage on our hands by the year 2000, Ellsberg said that no human bureaucracy can control it.

Citing York's book, which expresses a regretful and growing opposition to nuclear usage, Ellsberg said he hoped today's university scientists would take a close look at what they are involved in.

Long Stories In Short

Kissinger Sued in Journalist's Death

from In These Times

A \$4.5 million lawsuit has been filed against Henry Kissinger, Nathaniel Davis (former U.S. ambassador to Chile), Frederick Purdy (former consul in Santiago, Chile) and other officials. Filed by the parents and widow of Charles Horman, a U.S. journalist killed shortly after the 1973 Chilean coup, the suit charges that the arrest and execution of Horman by the Chilean junta were carried out with the knowledge and consent of some or all of the eleven accused. The suit also claims the Kissinger must have been informed of the events that led to Horman's death. It is aimed at bringing to light the as yet unclear motives for the execution by making secret cables and testimony public.

On the eve of the 1973 coup, Horman was in the seaport of Valparaiso where it is believed he witnessed U.S. warships unloading special equipment to aid in the coup. Horman returned to Santiago in the company of a U.S. military officer who, it is speculated, discovered that Horman knew too much about U.S. involvement in the coup preparations.

Witnesses saw a military patrol arrest

Horman six days after the coup. During subsequent weeks, Chilean and U.S. officials denied any knowledge of his whereabouts. His family finally found his unmarked grave in a Santiago cemetery October 18, 1973; an autopsy indicated he had been shot around Sept. 20.

It was later established that the U.S. embassy had known of his execution by the end of September and had withheld the information from the Hormans.

Subsequently, a Chilean intelligence officer named Rafael Gonzales Verdugo sought asylum in the Italian embassy in Santiago last year. He told the U.S. press that he had been present during a meeting between Chilean Intelligence Chief General Lutz and a U.S. intelligence officer shortly after the coup. It was decided at that meeting that Charles Horman would have to be executed "because he knew too much."

The Center for Constitutional Rights, whose lawyers represent the Hormans, hope to bring Verdugo from Chile, where he is trapped in the Italian embassy.

Ranchers Acquitted in Arizona Torture Case

from The Guardian

The recent acquittal of two Arizona men charged with kidnapping and torturing three Mexican farmworkers has outraged Chicano activists throughout the Southwest.

Protests against the Oct. 7 court decision have been filed with the U.S. attorney for Arizona, and last month some 1,500 people rallied in Tucson to demand a new trial for the accused assailants, Tom and Pat Hannigan.

The defendants were tried for the abduction and burning late last year of three Mexican citizens - Manuel Garcia Loya, Barnabee Mata, and Eliazar Xavala - who had entered Arizona without visas to work in the fields in Cochise County.

Margo Cowan of the Manzo Area Council, an organization fighting for the rights of undocumented workers, pointed out that the Hannigans were declared innocent by an all-white jury convened in a county with a population that is 80% Chicano. She also noted that the jury foreman was a former employee of the defense attorney's wife. "There wasn't any motive for this attack," she added, "it was just sheer brutality directed against farm workers."



Striking Arizona farm worker.

Guardianphoto by Debra Preusch

Toilets, drinking water, \$2.00 an hour wages and a blanket to sleep under were the demands of striking undocumented farmworkers in Maricopa County, Arizona recently. An agreement was negotiated Nov. 1. A spokesperson for the strikers said this was the first time undocumented workers had ever organized for better pay and conditions in the U.S.

Kent State Protest Draws Police Attack

from the Guardian

Some 1500 demonstrators and scores of supporters and onlookers were subjected to tear gas and clubbings Oct. 22 during a day of protest at Kent State University in Ohio.

The demonstrators were twice stormed by Portage County sheriff's deputies and campus policemen and twice they were forced to regroup. They were attacked with clubs, tear gas canisters, police vans, and horses. They were also threatened with M-16 rifles and at least one machine gun. Four were hospitalized and six were arrested. Two days later at a second demonstration seven more were arrested as they read aloud from the Constitution reciting the First Amendment. One was severely clubbed.

The students, many of them members and supporters of the May 4 Coalition, were demanding that the university trustees drop plans to build a gymnasium on the site of the May 4, 1970 killings of four antiwar protesters.

Students have been pressing the demands for several months and have regularly held large demonstrations.

They have also called for the university to recognize injustice of the shootings which were committed by Ohio National Guardsmen.

Kent president Brage Golding last week banned all rallies and gatherings of five or more people from the campus from Oct. 22 to Oct. 24. That order was bolstered Oct. 21 with a temporary restraining order issued by the local court, which, according to Canfora, "has been in the university's hip pocket for quite a while."

With no time to appeal, students defied the ruling and held the scheduled national demonstration. Though the action was peaceful, the order was used as the basis for an all-out attack. The crowd was routed to a site a quarter of a mile away from the original demonstration spot.

From the new spot, they were again dispersed as cops pushed them across a busy highway off the campus. As they attempted to regroup and march toward school dormitories, tear gas canisters containing pepper gas were fired at them.

More Workers Hurt at San Diego Shipyard

from The San Diego Union

Three workers were badly injured when scaffolding broke and caused them to fall 40 feet Nov. 10 at National Steel and Shipbuilding Co., one of the major employers in San Diego County. Injured were Mario Principato, 21, Miguel A. Sanchez, 22, and Ramon E. Rodriguez 31. Sanchez suffered a compression fracture of the spine, Rodriguez a fractured pelvis, and Principato a broken back, two broken legs and heels, and "complications." Sanchez and Rodriguez were listed as "fair," while Principato was listed as "very serious."

NASSCO, which employs 6,500 workers and earned 2.1 million dollars in the first quarter of 1977, declined comment. An official with the federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) said that five NASSCO workers have been killed on the job or from injuries received in working accidents since the first of this year.

UN Group Condemns Chilean Barbarity

from The Guardian & The New Indicator.

The Ad Hoc Working Group of the United Nations last week reported finding continued "systematic and institutionalized violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms" in Chile under the U.S. installed Pinochet regime.

The report covered not only the use of torture and new methods of intimidation but disappearance after detention, the judicial system, limitations on freedom of expression, as well as the economic oppression of the people.

In addition to "a consciously planned system designed to make torture more effective and telling," the regime "has pursued programs which permit the greatest burden of economic and social deprivations to fall on the poorest" and cutbacks in government spending and health care, combined with poverty and malnutrition, constitute a "long-term danger to the physical well-being of the people." These economic measures are designed by U.S. economist Milton Friedman, of the University of Chicago, target of a protest picket by more than 100 people during a 25 dollar-a-plate dinner before the San Diego Chamber of Commerce here two weeks ago.



Wilfred Burchett

Guardianphoto by Neal Cassidy

Correspondent and author Wilfred Burchett, famed for his reports from the scenes of colonial wars in China, Vietnam, Angola, etc., addressed an audience of 200 people in Revelle Cafeteria two weeks ago. Burchett is on a speaking tour of college campuses; in the past the U.S. government has barred him from speaking here. An Australian by birth and a Vietnamese by passport, Burchett writes regularly for the independent radical weekly, the Guardian. His topic was: "Africa—the Next Vietnam?" Burchett said he foresaw no armed U.S. intervention and that liberation forces would win throughout southern Africa in the foreseeable future. He was introduced by Guardian editor Irwin Silber.

McElroy Meets Chilean Consul; Students Protest

continued from p.1

prisoners. When a whole country is overthrown, uh, uh...when a government changes, there could be some problems.

Demonstrators: Asesino! Asesino!...

Consulate: I hope I have given you enough of my time, I do have to leave. Thanks very much.

Demonstrators: Chile, Si! Junta, no!

KSDT: He did not adequately address the combined military and economic pressure, applied by the United States, to destabilize, disrupt, and overthrow the Allende government. How much do you think his car's worth?

Demonstrator: More than his credibility, that's for sure.

KSDT: Campus police are now checking the identification of Latinos in the demonstration, to see whether they are legally in this country. This strikes me as somewhat absurd, in that we were simply exercising our constitutional right to peaceful assembly and freedom of speech. This is what is commonly known as

police harassment.

Demonstrator: Who are the professors here in the Economics department who work for the CIA and helped overthrow the Allende government?

KSDT: Who are you?

Administrator: An assistant to Chancellor McElroy.

KSDT: Did Chancellor McElroy misspeak or lie when, two years ago at gearings concerning demonstrations against UC-CIA complicity, he said there were no connections between the University and the CIA. A year later, the administration's newspaper, Triton Times, reported such a relationship in a public relations piece about Scripps. This year, Penthouse reported that Copely Press forwarded photographs of demonstrations at UCSD to CIA headquarters in Denver Colorado. Is the Chancellor truly ignorant of this University's relationship with war related research and covert intelligence gathering activities?

Administrator: No, I'm sure he isn't, he is a very intelligent man.

