

new indicator

Vol.3 No.8

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Jan.24-Feb.6, 1978



Comm.: Outlook Optimistic

Last Tuesday the 16th at a meeting of the Communications Student Union, Herbert Schiller, chairman of the program talked briefly on the history of the program, the future of the program and the current significance of the recently released CEP review. Schiller explained to the more than 75 students in attendance that the program was at an important juncture as a result of what was essentially a favorable evaluation. The report, issued by a subcommittee of the Academic Senate's Committee on Educational Policy dispelled many of the myths concerning the academic quality of Communications students and the program's curriculum. Schiller emphasized that such a report coming from an officially respected body will be crucial in combating what he termed was a condition of "underdevelopment" in the program. He quoted the original academic plan for Third College, approved by the San Diego Academic Senate and the Regents in 1969, and said that he felt the program had lived up to those originally stated goals, despite many obstacles.

After Schiller left the meeting Peter Lawler and Bob Rubinyi of the CSU lead a discussion on the student response to the report. The consensus of the

discussion was that the student response should concentrate on the positive findings of the report. Those being that Communications is an academically sound program; that it should be expanded; that any weaknesses are due to a shortage of faculty; and that the program has been dealt with unfairly by the Vice Chancellor of Academic Affairs. The meeting concluded though, that the report's recommendations fall somewhat short of what is needed for the program to expand.

It recommends that Communications be granted three new faculty positions, but because of a ruling of the Vice Chancellor of Academic Affairs, Communications must hire faculty on a joint basis with cooperating departments. The program has had since last year one FTE left unfilled because most of the associated disciplines are unable or unwilling to cooperate.

As Prof. Schiller said in his talk there is reason for Communications majors to be optimistic. The CEP report does indicate a kind of thaw in the official position toward the program, and it will soon be clear that if the program is not granted the academic autonomy it deserves it will be an embarrassment to the entire campus.

SB Meeting on UC Divestment

This is a critical period in the South African's struggle for self determination. The strength of U.S. economic involvement in South Africa will have a direct affect on how long the struggle will last. Some of the greatest pressure in the U.S. against western involvement in South Africa has come from student protest.

Groups and individuals working for the divestment of U.C. investments in South Africa met on Jan. 7th to discuss possible U.C. system-wide coordination. The meeting was held in Santa Barbara with people from UC Davis, Berkeley, Santa Cruz, Santa Barbara, UCLA, UCSD, Cal State L.A., Stanford as well as other community groups.

Much of the meeting discussion dealt with the problems of state-wide coordination. All schools are at different levels of organization. For instance while Santa Cruz and Stanford have large groups working for divestment, Irvine and San Diego have little or no organization. With this in mind, it was agreed that a petition drive would be the most appropriate statewide activity. This was because schools with both large and small organizations could use it. Schools with large organizations could conduct a very large drive, while schools with smaller organization could use the petition as a means for getting people involved. The plan is to present the petitions to the Regents in their March meeting. Those in Santa Barbara also agreed to demand that the Regents come to all U.C. campuses to explain why they

voted last September not to divest (given that since that time many people have lost their lives...including student leader Steve Biko).

Throughout the nation, many students have effectively organized to force divestment. Hampshire College divested after a student sit-in in May of last year. University of Massachusetts, University of Wisconsin, University of Oregon have all voted to divest those institutions from investments in companies operating in South Africa. The decision to divest at each of these Universities was due in part (if not in whole) to student pressure.

At UCSD the large organization active last spring has dispersed over the summer. At this point many individuals are willing to work for divestment, but no organization presently functions to facilitate group work.

Currently you can express your opposition to UC support of apartheid by signing and circulating the petition, which is reproduced in this issue. When the petition is signed, returned them to Groundwork Books (or if you are an SDSU student, return the petitions to the Black Student Council). If you are interested in helping continue this petition drive in a more systematic way, leave your name and phone number at Groundwork. If many people are interested in doing work in an organized way, then we can all get together to transform our individual efforts into a more effective group effort. WE CAN WIN.

"SOCIO-BIOLOGY" AT SD STATE

Students Protest

Members of San Diego State's Committee Against Racism were harrassed by police Tuesday January 10 for protesting the teaching of a course on "Socio-Biology." The students and faculty members opposed to this "Socio-Biology" class had gathered near where students at State wait in line to register for classes and were distributing leaflets and speaking over a bullhorn, explaining the racist and sexist character of "Socio-Biology" and urging students to boycott the class.

"trying to lower enrollment in a course in a public institution." The committee has been trying to get Neil Krekorian, associate professor of animal behavior, who is teaching the course to engage in a public debate on the merits of "Socio-Biology." Their other tactics will be to continue urging a boycott of the class and to form a picket line at the class when it actually begins.

"Socio-Biology" follows on the heels of such theorists as Robert Ardrey and Konrad Lorenz and has recently gained the same eager publicity as its predecessors. "Socio-Biology" is essentially an attempt to give certain aspects of animal behavior a genetic basis. E.O. Wilson who coined the term in his 1975 text "Socio-Biology" is critical of the behaviorists who went before him, but only because they did not present proper evidence for their conclusions. Some of the human behavioral characteristics which Wilson suggests are genetically determined are: male dominance; xenophobia (racism); indoctrinability; warfare; homosexuality; and altruism.

Again on Thursday Jan. 12 police stopped the demonstrators this time denying them permission to use the bullhorn on the grounds that they were

Curriculum Changes in Music Department

Thursday, January 12, Acting Music Department Chairperson Newmark informed students, both Graduate and Undergraduate, of proposed changes in the Music Department Requirements for Graduation. If approved by the Committee on Educational Policy (CEP) these new requirements will take effect next Fall. There was much debate between Newmark, a Professor of Linguistics, and Music students over the proposed changes. Although present students could continue under the present requirements, and would not be effected by most of the proposed changes, many students might opt for the new requirements, and thus would be directly effected by them.

Of major concern to Graduate students was the proposed abolition of the traditional Master's thesis, and subsequent replacement with a folio of three papers. This in conjunction with a folio of compositions, or a performance, would be accepted as a thesis by the department. Many Graduate students doubted that this 'thesis' would be accepted as a thesis at institutions to which they applied when seeking a doctorate.

The change that most concerned Undergraduates was the restructuring of performance classes. Under the proposed set of requirements students would be allowed to receive credit for only two years of such classes although, as Professor Newmark stated, they would be expected to take performance classes every year while at UCSD. Newmark claimed that, in the past, students had graduated from the Music Department by accumulating 'easy' units through the repetition of performance classes, while lacking a solid background in Music. However, the course load for Music Majors has been so substantial that they seldom, if ever, are in need of extra units for graduation. A music

major, in the course of taking a MINIMUM schedule of required music courses, presently amasses 134 units. In addition, general education requirements at Muir, which has the lightest general education requirements, add 44 units to the total, assuming that one tests out of Muir 10 AB. Thus, after taking the minimum allowable course load a music major needs 2 units to graduate, hardly enough to offer an incentive to take numerous performance classes for the purpose of obtaining units.

Other changes include the addition of a music-humanities major, which would serve as a dumping ground for students who cannot be music majors. The new requirements would retain the normal music major, adding some classes while removing others. In general, this part of the new requirements is an improvement. However, it retains, and adds, some very unfortunate aspects which could have been removed had students been permitted to participate in the process of drawing up, and reviewing the new requirements. Instead Professor Newmark merely described the new program to students before submitting it to CEP, not even distributing copies of the revisions so that students could prepare informed criticism to be presented to CEP.

Professor Newmark's tactics may succeed in reshaping the Music Department to fit his, and the Administration's, criteria. However, by operating in secrecy and ignoring the right of students to have significant influence upon a matter that will affect them so crucially, he is perpetuating the Administration's domination of our education and rendering impossible a rational system whereby students, who have to live with the finished policies, can have a significant role in shaping them. But, of course, this is precisely what he wants.

In this issue...

Herbert Marcuse on liberation and the anti-nuke movement

**The case for divestment
Regressive Indian Legislation**

Rich White Quotas at UC Davis

The Cancer Hype

Swig Beer But Get In Gear

As we announce elsewhere on this page the ASUCSD is going to have a beer bust this Friday at the Student Center. AS Pres. Jeff Leifer, who has been pushing this project says that Friday's party will be in celebration of the winning of a license to sell beer on a regular basis. Right on.

But, with all the talent and energy that Leifer and the AS possess and their potential effectiveness, we have to question their priorities. There are issues which the AS could and should be dealing with which are much more important than an on-campus beer pub. Given the new indicator collective's fondness for beer we will probably be standing right next to everyone else but we would feel much more comfortable if we knew that the AS were also working hard to implement policy positions approved by student voters in last year's referendum concerning UC's role in South African Apartheid and student control in academic decisions.

Demanding that UC divest S. African investments is a project which the AS could very well take on. With all their resources and their official roles vis a vis the UC administration they could be very effective in applying pressure to that administration.



Letters

Chilean Referendum a Travesty

Friends of NICH would like to join in the international outcry against the referendum held in Chile on January 4th. Within Chile the mainline progressive forces, the Popular Unity and MIR, and on the one hand, and the Christian Democrats and the Church, on the other, have made public declarations denouncing the sham of democracy perpetrated by General Pinochet. On the international front, all progressive forces have again manifested their solidarity with the Chilean people. To their protests have been added the disapproval of even the United States government.

The referendum contained a highly rhetorical statement of support of Pinochet. The so-called "voters" were to affirm or deny the statement. In a country where political parties are illegal and a state of siege persists, the plebiscite was announced two weeks in advance. There was no public debate of any issue allowed, nor was any voter registration organized. Needless to say, the votes were counted in the absence of any independent witnesses, and were announced almost immediately after the election as having favored General Pinochet by the largest majority in Chilean political history.

What makes the mock plebiscite all the more offensive to progressive people the world over, are the well-known and oft-publicized desecrations of human rights that have characterized the Pinochet government since the first moment of its existence: the countless number of disappeared; continual acts of

murder, torture and imprisonment; policies of super-exploitation; unemployment and misery throughout Chile.

In the face of brutal repression and a lack of all civil and political liberties, the Chilean people have only one way to go, and they are going that way indeed. They are engaged in organizing for the overthrow of the dictatorship and electing, subsequently, a democratic, popular and revolutionary government. They will do this with the participation of all political forces that actively advocate the removal of the Military Junta.

Friends of NICH of San Diego actively supports those Chileans who have encountered the repressive arm of the Junta, who suffer the consequences of its economic policies and who continue to combat the Junta.

The Chilean Resistance will triumph!
Friends of NICH
P.O. Box 33564
San Diego, Ca. 92103

Grin & Bare It

I've had about all I can take of this Wally the Koala B.S.--a hype cooked up by the Business Office bureaucrats to help justify their parasitical existence. Granted that the identity of the school mascot is not of utmost importance, the Triton still makes more sense than the pseudo-bear kidnapped from its native environment & ensconced in a cage in Balboa Park. If our mascot must be somehow conceptually related to the Bears & Bruins of Cal & UCLA, I suggest we attach it to an issue of genuine local interest, the struggle for Black's Beach. We'll call our mascot the "Bare," & parade the Chancellor around sans bunny suit at intercollegiate events.

Another Anonymous Grad Student

SYMPOSIUM

The United Nations representatives of SWAPO, ZANU, ZAPU, and the African National Congress will give a **Symposium on Southern Africa** here-at Third College Lecture Hall (TLH 107) at 7:00 p.m. **Thursday, February 9th.**

Conference on Southern Africa in Los Angeles. U.N. representatives from ZAPU, ZANU, AFC, and SWAPO begins **Friday, February 3rd, at 7:30 p.m.** and continues **Saturday at 10:00 a.m.** at Trinity Baptist Church, 2040 West Jefferson, Los Angeles. More info in San Diego 263-2153.

FILMS

The East Is Red the important Chinese film depicting the revolutionary struggle will be shown **Saturday, February 11**, in the Mandeville Auditorium.

The **Committee for World Democracy** and **Third World Studies** are sponsoring a series of films about and from the Third World:

- Attica**-January 26, 7:00 p.m. 2622 USB.
- The Key**-February 2, 7:00 p.m. 2622 USB.
- The Battle of Chile**-February 15, 7:00 p.m. 2722 USB.
- The Traitors**-March 9, 7:00 p.m. 2622 USB.
- The Sense of Loss**-March 16, 7:30 p.m. 1330 HSS.

IN CONCERT

U. Utah Phillips, the Golden Voice of the Great Southwest
Big Jim Griffith, the Dixie Cowboy
Sunday Night, January 29, Back Door, Aztec Center, San Diego State University. Call for ticket info.

Pianist **Earl Hines**, one of our truly great musicians, will appear at UCSD's Mandeville Auditorium **February 1 at 8 p.m.** Hines began his career with trumpeter Louis Armstrong in the '20s, led big bands which featured many giants of jazz in the '30s and '40s. Hines still plays with an originality and authority well worth the price of admission, which is \$4 for students and \$8 for others.

The ASUCSD will be giving away free beer, soft drinks, pizza, you name it, **Friday, January 27**, from noon til 3:00 at the Student Center.

San Diego All-Lesbian Convention and Faire
January 28th-Montezuma Hall, S.D.S.U.
Registration from 9:00-10:00 a.m. Program begins at 10:00 with: Small Groups, Workshops, Non-Competitive Games, & Music to Listen and dance to. For additional info: 232-7528.

Cartoon Criticized

New Indicator Collective:

I would like to comment on the "Liberation News Service" (LNS) cartoon on page 4 of your January 10th issue. The caption ("Poor women don't need abortions - for them we have sterilizations") implies that sterilization is a great moral wrong, while abortion is a denied good.

Think for a moment. Sterilization prevents conception, while abortion murders a living human being. Which is the more justifiable way to address the failure of "the poor" to conform to the reproductive guidelines of the white upper middle class liberal?

Does it make any difference, anyway? All abortions entail serious risks of sterilization from infection, scarring, and other common complications. Studies show that 25% of aborted women will subsequently be childless due to permanent sterility or habitual spontaneous miscarriages resulting from the physiological effects of abortion. What motivates the LNS to join with the (white upper middle class liberal) medical establishment in promoting the cruel myth that abortion is a harmless corrective for irresponsible sexual habits?

I sense that the LNS is trying to make the news fit preconceived ideas (i.e. abortion is wonderful,) even at the cost of being illogical. For example, in the article on the alleged "Pentagon Fetus Trade" (on the same page as the cartoon,) implied that it is wrong to try to stop abortion, and it is also wrong to experiment of human fetuses. However, if there were no abortions, there would be no fetuses available for experimentation.

Clearly, if one favors free and unlimited abortions, one works from the assumption that unborn children are not deserving of protection as human. Then why does the LNS decry the use of aborted fetuses for medical experimentation as if it were some desecration of human life? Does it make any difference whether the Pentagon kills people in war, or mothers murder their children in abortions?

Don Stebel, Human Life Committee

But Consider This...

A response to Stebel's letter by a new indicator collective member who will be writing a longer article on abortion for our next issue.

The cartoon referred to by Don Stebel makes no value judgment between abortion and sterilization. It instead refers to the recent passage of legislation denying state and federal Medicaid money to fund elective abortions (those in which the mother's life is not

endangered), while at the same time, Medicaid pays for 90% of the cost of the sterilization of poor people.

Making it financially impossible for poor women to have an abortion denies them access to the basic human right to reproductive freedom. The right to choose whether or not to have children involves numerous alternatives of birth control. When legislators deny women on Medicaid access to one of the alternatives involved in birth control, abortion, while funding other methods of birth control, like sterilization, they are making a value judgment on the different methods of contraception available only to the poor.



Since the Supreme Court ruling of 1973 that the decision to have an abortion during the first six months of pregnancy was to be made just between a woman and her doctor, abortion has been a legal method of birth control. However, on June 20, 1977, the Supreme Court ruled that states were not required to provide abortions for women who receive Medicaid unless the operation was considered "medically necessary." Since this time, only 15 states and the District of Columbia have continued to provide-public funding for abortions. The U.S. Congress passed legislation in December of 1977 that forbids federal funding for Medicaid abortions, except when the mother's life is endangered.

The new Supreme Court ruling and subsequent legislation have made abortion an alternative only for those women who can afford it. Granting monied women reproductive freedom while denying one aspect of it to those on Medicaid necessarily implies that poor women are not equal to monied women, and hence do not deserve the same rights--not even the control over their own body.

As for the health risks involved in abortions, those performed during the first trimester are considerably lower than normal childbirth. Operations performed during the second trimester have risks about equal to those in childbirth. Infections are rare (15 cases out of a 1000) and are easily cured with antibiotics. Spontaneous miscarriages in women who become pregnant after an abortion occur only if a woman with Rh negative blood (around 13% of women) does not receive a Rho-gam injection within 72 hours of her operation, a routine procedure.

The only time abortions involve a high risk of death or "sterilization from infection, scarring," etc., is when they are performed illegally by back-alley doctors. Women who can not afford to pay for an abortion due to the new Supreme Court ruling may: 1) be forced to have the child, 2) try to earn money for the operation, hence delaying it until the second trimester when more health risks are involved, 3) seek a cheapie operation--coat-hanger style--and possible die as a result.

Reproductive freedom includes the right to choose your own method of contraception. If you believe that the fetus is a human being from the moment of conception, then reproductive freedom entitles you not to have an abortion. It does not, however, entitle you to deny others who do not hold your beliefs the alternative of abortion. Refusing access to abortion for some solely on the basis of their financial status is a further outrage; it discriminates against the poor just because they can not fight back economically.

The prevention of unwanted pregnancy is preferable to the interruption of pregnancy. But some methods of birth control are unreliable;

others are not completely safe, and sterilization is an irreversible procedure.

Just as the decision to have an abortion should be a voluntary one, truly voluntary consent to sterilization is necessary to insure every person's right to reproductive freedom. But numerous reports have surfaced in recent years that indicate many clients have been sterilized against their will. And the poor make up a disproportionate number of those sterilized in the U.S. (as well as in the world).

When a woman decides to have an abortion, she signs a statement giving her doctor the liberty to dispose of the fetal remains in any way he or she sees fit. This has encouraged the growth of a fetus trade, which was discussed in the

article referred to, "Pentagon Fetus Trade." The article opposes the use of fetuses for military experimentation because the emphasis on government research has been on developing destructive technology. The Pentagon has imported fetuses from South Korea for the purpose of testing the effects of the neutron bomb on human tissue. It is not the use of fetuses for experimentation that is objectionable, it is the type of research the government is involved in, and who profits from it.

Interpretation of the cartoon, ("Poor women don't need abortions - for them we have sterilizations") as making a moral judgment between the two methods of birth control is an uninformed reaction. The most important aspect of the issue is guaranteeing the right to reproductive freedom for the rich and poor alike. If we cannot have power over our own bodies, how can we have power over our lives?

Student Advocate Center



Have you been **SCREWED** by University **POLICIES?**

Contact: **Barry Hyman**
Student Welfare Commissioner
452-4450; Student Center 2nd fl.

Groundwork Study Groups: Line Forms on the Left

At this university, for the most part, education is done **TO** students, **FOR** the benefit of professors and administrators. But there exist educational alternatives done **BY** students, **FOR** the benefit of students, with the sponsorship of one or another student organization.

GROUNDWORK BOOKS is sponsoring four study groups:

SOCIAL-REVOLUTIONARY ANARCHIST FEDERATION is sponsoring one study group: **ANARCHISM:** This group will focus on two readings--**The Dispossessed** by U.K. LeGuin, and **Anarchism** by D. Guerin. Will meet monthly. Call Sven, 453-7788, or Jori, 453-5264.

INTRODUCTION TO SILK-SCREENING: Meeting weekly, this group will explore the use of silk-screening as an inexpensive and effective medium for political and cultural expression. People's own projects will be used as learning examples. There will be a small fee to cover materials used. Coordinator--Lincoln, 273-8371.

INTRODUCTION TO RADICAL PSYCHOLOGY: A group meeting once a week to discuss the different trends in radical psychology, for example Re-evaluation Counseling and the theories of Wilhelm Reich. Coordinator--Brian, 276-6142 or 452-4242.

INTRODUCTION TO RADICAL ECONOMICS: Studying the history of our present economic institutions (private property, markets, etc.) and at the same time studying the economic theory necessary to understand them. Readings are from **Economics: An Introduction to Traditional and Radical Views (1975)**. Meets 2 hours weekly. Coordinator--Roberto, 459-9027.

LITERATURE AND SOCIETY: A group meeting once a week to discuss the relationship between novels selected by the group and broad social issues. Coordinator--Robert, 453-1456 or 452-4242.

THE WOMEN'S CENTER, besides participating in History and Sociology 199's on Women's Studies, provides the following: **RAP GROUP:** Meets every Thursday night at the Women's Center. Topic for each meeting decided the previous meeting. Call 452-2023 for more information.

ARM THE SPIRIT!

Friday Jan 27
4:30 in front of Groundwork Books in the Student Center



Good Times & Refreshments

every 2nd and 3rd Friday of the month

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.

- 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 at

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 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, jori, andrea, syvette, robin, charlie, elyn, catherine, vic steve and trixie. thanx

The Case for Divestment

Part one of two parts.

I'm opposed to apartheid too. But calling for the withdrawal of American investment is not the best way to end it. The opposition of U.S. corporations to the South African government's policy of apartheid is a matter of record.

Yes, American corporations doing business in South Africa have spoken out against apartheid. But actions speak louder than words.

American businessmen were attracted to South Africa initially because of its rich mineral resources, its history of political stability, and most importantly, its enormous supplies of cheap, unorganized black labor.

American companies profit handsomely from apartheid. Until the recent recession, the annual return on investment in South Africa averaged around 20 percent, well over the 11 percent world average.

Publicly, American firms criticize apartheid. But privately, they continue to profit from racial oppression. Clearly, there are limits to how far they will oppose a system that they continue to benefit from.

Sure, American companies are making money. But profits aren't incompatible with improved social welfare. Foreign investment has helped South Africa to industrialize, which in turn has increased productivity and created a better standard of living for everyone, across the board.

There's one major flaw in this argument. Yes, foreign investment has helped the country industrialize. And yes, industrialization has meant a faster GNP and a growing per capita income.

The problem is—within the framework of apartheid, the benefits of industrialization have been enjoyed almost solely by the privileged white minority.

Let's take a look at the facts. During the 60's, when foreign investment was soaring and industrialization was galloping along, white incomes doubled while black incomes remained the same.

Today, the average income of a white person in South Africa is around thirteen times that of a black person, and the gap is growing.

White incomes are among the highest anywhere in the world. Meanwhile, eight out of ten blacks live below the subsistence level.

Someone's benefitting from industrialization, no doubt about it. But it's not the black majority.

CLIP AND CIRCULATE THIS PETITION

STOP INVESTMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA

This is a critical period in South African people's struggle against apartheid, a brutal system of legalized racism which maintains the rule of a white minority regime. U.S. corporations prop up a profit from this system, which keeps South Africa's black majority living in poverty with an income a fraction of that of whites.

The State of California has over 2 1/2 billion dollars, derived from state employees' payroll deductions and tax revenues, invested in companies doing business in the Republic of South Africa. Of this sum, 615 million dollars, largely employees' pension funds, is controlled by the Regents of the University of California. Most of the rest of the money comes from the California Public Employees' Retirement System and the State Teachers' Retirement System.

We, the undersigned, demand that the California State Legislature, the Governor, the Board of Pension Commissioners, and the UC endowments, and pension funds form all corporations doing business in or with the Republic of South Africa.

As an alternative, we propose that these institutions reinvest our public funds to solve the problems of unemployment, hunger, housing, crime, education, energy, and the environment in the State of California.

(Groundwork Bookstore, at the UCSD Student Center, will gladly collect signed petitions. Please include your name, address, and occupation.)

Blank lines for signing the petition.

American companies may not have been able to redistribute income, but at least they've provided employment for black workers. That's something we shouldn't overlook.

Actually, you're wrong about that. Studies have shown that the net effect of U.S. investment on the South African economy has been to decrease, not increase, total black employment. This is because most U.S. investment has been highly capital intensive and has eliminated old jobs without creating as many new ones. For instance, the introduction of farm equipment manufactured by American companies has permitted the mechanization of agriculture and thrown thousands of black farmworkers out of work.

That's no big deal. It's always true that some workers are going to lose their jobs when an economy industrializes. The point is, were these workers able to find new jobs elsewhere in the economy?

Many of them were not. There are now close to two million unemployed black workers in South Africa - a staggering 25 percent of the black workforce. Meanwhile, white unemployment hovers around 2 percent.

The jobs that are opening up as a result of industrialization are not going to the blacks displaced by machines. They are being filled by whites.

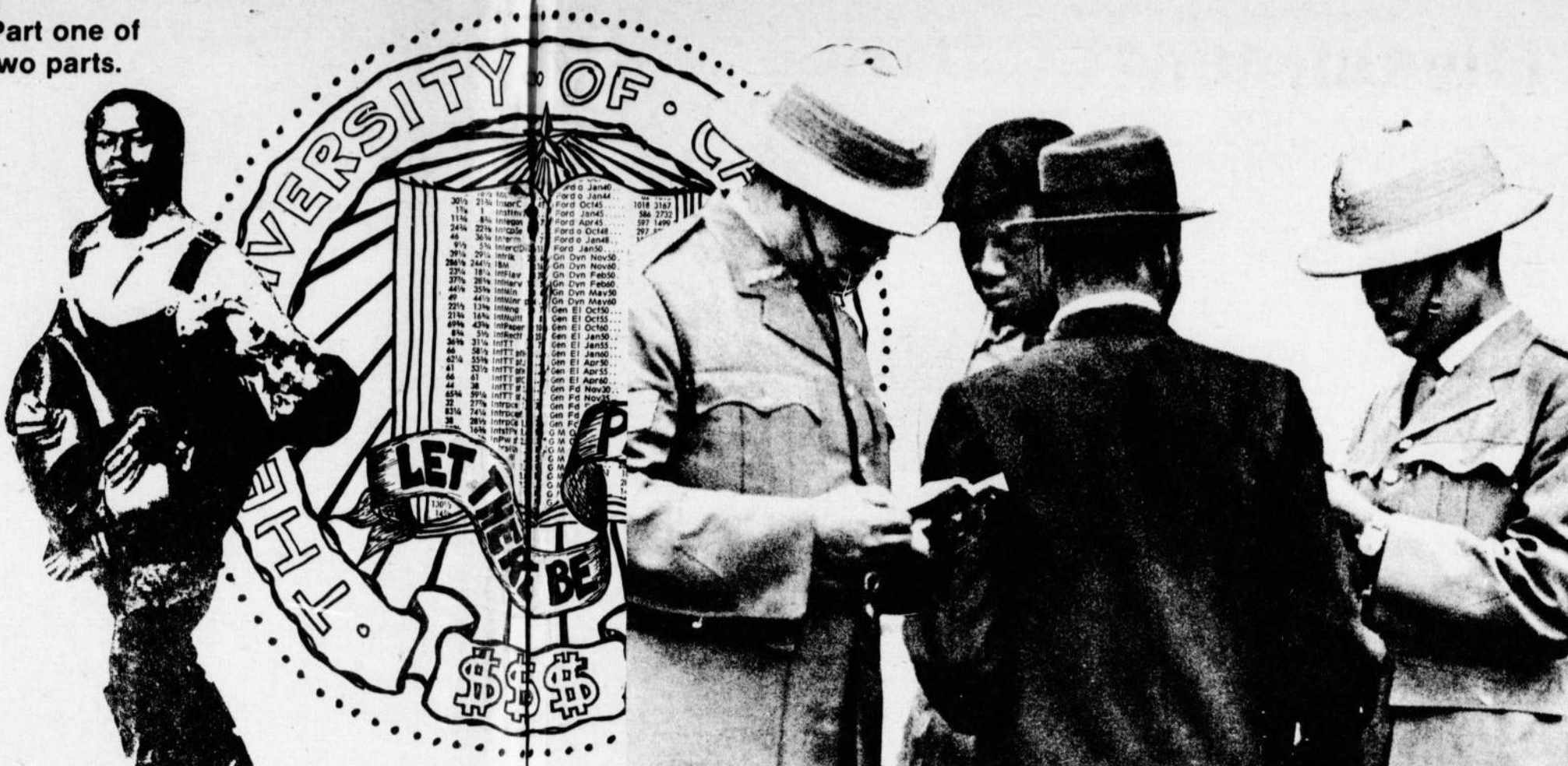
American firms may employ a disproportionate number of whites, but they also employ a significant number of blacks - 100,000 according to Fortune Magazine. Now just what's going to happen to them if these companies pull out?

You're right. These workers would lose their jobs if American companies pulled out.

But it's also the case that black South Africans have made it clear that they were willing to suffer the short term consequences of foreign withdrawal, including unemployment, if this will further the struggle for political rights in the long run.

Chief Albert Luthuli, past President of the African National Congress and recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize, put it this way: "The economic boycott of South Africa will entail undoubted hardships for Africans. We do not doubt that. But if it is a method which shortens the day of bloodshed, the suffering to us will be a price we are willing to pay."

You keep talking about what blacks in South Africa really want. How do you know? I read in the newspaper that South African blacks are actually speaking out for more, not less, foreign investments in



their country.

Some South African blacks, including the Mayor of Soweto and the Chief of the Aulu people, have spoken out in favor of continued foreign investment. These statements have been widely publicized in the press and by American firms with South African subsidiaries.

It's important to point out, however, that virtually all the blacks who have been quoted on this side of the issue are government functionaries who depend on the apartheid regime for their livelihood.

The fact is that the great majority of political organizations representing black people in South Africa have taken an unequivocal stand against any foreign investment in their country. This is even more remarkable because even to advocate such an opinion in South Africa is a criminal act.

Organizations on record in favor of divesting include: the South African Students Organization, the South African Student Movement, the Black People's

Convention, the African National Congress, the Pan African Congress, the Coloured Labor Party, the Organization of African Unity, and the United Nations.

The Statement of the ANC sums up the view of these organizations well: "It is not enough to grant higher wages here, better conditions there, for this leaves the apartheid system intact, in fact, it props it up longer - the very source of our misery and degradation."

Okay, so it could be better. But it's still an improvement over what blacks receive in South African run firms. Isn't this setting a good example for South African managers to follow?

There's no evidence for that at all. Real wages for black workers are declining and have been for some time.

American managers must find all this racial discrimination very distasteful, how can they take it?

You're implying that American business doesn't bring a trace of racism with them from the U.S.! Surely that's an optimistic assessment.

But, leaving that aside, you'd be surprised at how fast American managers have been willing to accommodate to the most extreme South African racism. One management consultant commented, "After twenty minutes in South Africa, take any American manager and he's pro-South African and anti-American." One study showed that of American and Canadian managers now in South Africa, fully 35% would vote for the right wing Nationalist Party if they could vote in South African elections.

I can believe that the employment practices of U.S. firms have left something to be desired, but I understand that things are now changing. Just last winter, over two dozen corporations signed the "six principles" developed by Rev. Leon Sullivan, which

call for an end to segregation and equal pay and opportunity for all workers.

Some of these arguments we've dealt with before. Equal pay for equal work is meaningless in South Africa, because equal work does not exist.

The most important aspect of the "six principles", though, is what they leave out. The principles make no mention of the one reform that might really make a difference to black workers: the right to organize and bargain collectively, which is currently restricted under South African law.

The fact is, while the "principles" laid out by Rev. Sullivan should be encouraged, they are a case of "too little, too late." The principles were advanced in 1977. But since the Soweto uprising of 1976, thousands of black South Africans have been in open rebellion. They are not demanding better wages and working conditions - they are demanding black political power.

A black church leader summed up the feelings of many when he said, "These principles attempt to polish my chains and make them more comfortable. I want to cut my chains and cast them away."

I'd be the first to admit that apartheid is a thoroughly despicable system, but at least you'd have to admit that the American companies in South Africa had nothing to do with setting it up. That was the work of those crazy Afrikaners, who've been cut off from the modern world for centuries.

The policies of apartheid - separation of the races - were developed and implemented by the Nationalist Party, which receives the bulk of its support from South Africa's Afrikaner population. That's true.

But it's also the case that the Nationalist's plans probably could not have succeeded without the massive foreign investment pumped into the economy during the 50's and 60's.

Foreign investment brought in the capital, technology, and management expertise which made industrialization possible.

And industrialization, in turn, made possible a rising standard of living for the white population, which consolidated support of the Nationalist Party.

And it created a large surplus with which to support the police and internal security systems the country uses to keep down black protest.

Foreign investment has helped South Africa become economically self sufficient, increasing the chances that the country can survive in the event of a trade embargo.

And it has helped improve the country's balance of trade, facilitating the import of capital goods and military hardware.

Yes, American companies did not invent apartheid. But they may very well have made it possible.

America was not discovered, it was invaded.

America was not discovered; it was invaded. There were hundreds of nations of people living on these continents, each with a unique cultural system, at the time the Europeans arrived. Recognizing this, the Europeans, and later the U.S. government made treaties with the people for use of Indian lands in return for goods and services or guarantees of one type or another. These statements are well substantiated in numerous books and other publications readily available to any who would read them. Equally well substantiated is the fact that of the almost 400 treaties between Indians and the United States, not one has been fully honored and many almost totally ignored. The struggles of the Indian people to hold on, not only to their cultural heritage and the land which is inextricably bound up in that heritage, but to their simple survival as a race, has been eloquently recounted by many authors. See for instance, books such as *Ishi-In Two Worlds* by Theodora Kroeber, *The Destruction Of The*

California Indians by Heizer, *Cheyenne Autumn* by Mari Sandoz, *The Last Americans* by Brandon, *Bury My Heart At Wounded Knee* by Dee Brown, or any issue of *Wassaja* or *Akwesasne Notes*—both excellent examples of contemporary Indian journalism (both in the Central Library). The facts are indisputable, well-known, and widely available to those who care to look.

Today there are several hundred thousand Indians in the U.S. living on or off of the more than 100 reservations. A substantial portion of the Indian population still converse in their native tongues. Some of the older people speak only the native language. Many Indian languages have survived out of the more than 1000 languages believed to exist at the time of the European contact. There is no doubt that in the United States, the Indian peoples of various tribes are alive, numerous, and maintain a viable cultural heritage—which has survived threats of racial extermination, cultural assimilation, horrible living conditions

and numerous legislative attacks.

The struggle to survive is continuous. Even now the future of the American Indian as a distinct cultural group is seriously threatened by several pieces of legislation before the Congress: 9 bills in the House, and 2 bills in the Senate. The bill which would be most pervasive in its immediate effects on Indian cultures is HR 9054 introduced by Representative Cunningham (Wash.). This bill would abrogate all treaties entered into between the U.S. and any Indian tribe. In one short step, it would repeal all statutes guaranteeing various Indian services such as schools, housing, and hospitals.

Too often these necessary services provided by treaty are portrayed as special favors given to the tribes by the government. This is untrue. In its many treaties with Indian peoples, the government promised the Indians various supportive services in exchange for lands taken. The Indians, then, were forced into a state of dependency. Without their land, they had to depend on the government for their continued survival. To withdraw these services now would push what remains of an invaluable cultural resource into oblivion. And that is genocide. For the Indians as a people, it is not a question of privilege, or even of right—it is a question of survival.

HR 9054 would break up the reservation lands and parcel them out to the adult tribal members. Taxes on this land would then have to be paid by the individual Indians. Taxes are high, and reservation Indians are poor. These lands would soon pass from Indian hands into the hands of those eager to exploit, at low cost, the resources these lands contain.

As if this weren't enough, HR 9054 would deny water, hunting, fishing, and mineral rights presently protected by treaty.

Incidentally, HR 9054 has been dubbed "The Native American Equal Opportunity Act", a deceptive title and one which might cause some people, knowing little of the effects of the bill, to support it simply because of its misleading name. No doubt this is what the author had in mind.

Because of its drastic implications, HR 9054 will probably be easily defeated. Apparently many of the people favoring this legislation foresaw this, because there have been introduced into the House and Senate 10 other bills which would do piece-meal what HR 9054 does by itself. For this reason the 10 less extensive bills are even more dangerous, because they do have a chance of passing unless the public realizes that each of these bills is part of an overall strategy to render all treaties between the U.S. government and Indian tribes null and void.

HR 9951, introduced by Representative Meeds (Wash.) would extinguish all Indian water rights. It treats all water as property of the government which the government would distribute as it sees fit. Many Indian reservations are located in areas in which water is very limited. Also, in many of these same areas, agricultural, mining, and real estate interests wish to exploit these areas, for which they will need large amounts of water. This water would be taken from tribal water supplies and would severely damage, if not destroy, the Indians' ability to draw sustenance from their lands. The Winter's Doctrine handed down by the U.S. Supreme Court states that the U.S. government must allow enough water to meet living and farming needs for Indians now and for needs of future generations as well. HR 9951 would make this decision, based on aboriginal water rights recognized by treaty, null and void.

HR 9950, also introduced by Representative Meeds, seeks to abrogate

those treaties which guarantee the tribes certain hunting & fishing rights. It is particularly significant that such a bill would be introduced by a representative from the state of Washington, where there are many recreational interests in sports hunting and fishing which would profit from the abrogation of these treaties. In litigation over this matter, Federal Circuit Judge Bolt handed down the decision that due to *bona fide* treaties between the U.S. and the tribes in Washington, the Indians were entitled to 50% of the salmon run. Once again, the federal courts affirmed the obligation of the U.S. to honor the rights guaranteed by treaty. HR 9950 would deny these rights.

Another piece of anti-Indian legislation is HR 4169 (identical with Senate Bill 842) sponsored by Cohen and Muskie of Maine. This bill would nullify a recent Indian legal victory which decided that a 1790 treaty between Maine and the Passamaquoddy and Penobscot Indians, under whose terms the two tribes ceded their lands to Maine, was in violation of both the Non-Intercourse Act and the U.S. Constitution. As a result of this decision, the tribes now have a just claim to their aboriginal lands in Maine. HR 4169 (SB 842) would nullify this court decision.

Additional pieces of legislation and sponsors are: SB 1437; HJR 1 by Meeds; HJR 206, by Dingell; HR 9175, 9736, both by Cunningham; and HR 9906, by Walsh, which would destroy New York Indian land rights.

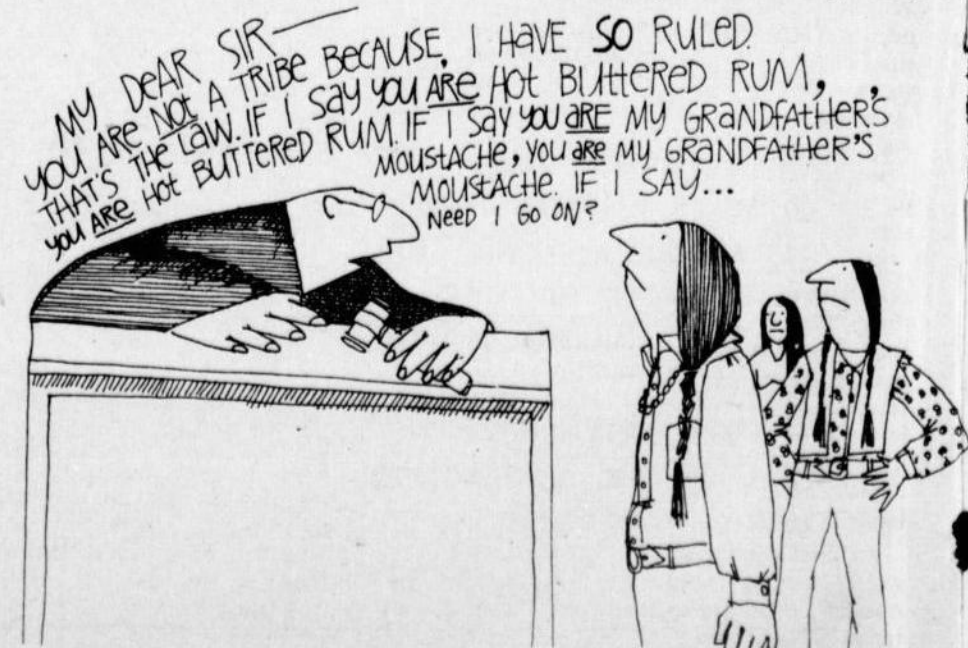
Many powerful corporations and business interests will benefit if this anti-Indian legislation is passed. The federal courts have recently affirmed the treaty rights of Indian tribes in hard-fought court cases. This legislation has been proposed in order to end the hindrance of Indian legal victories, both past and future. The timber on Indian lands, the hunting and fishing rights



"They made us many promises, more than I can remember, but they never kept but one; they promised to take our land, and they took it."

guaranteed by treaty, the water which sustains Indian communities, the coal and uranium lying beneath what was considered useless land on Indian reservations, are all now coveted as valuable commodities by recreational interests, agribusiness, real estate interests, logging companies, and mining and power companies. These interests stand to gain immense profits if these bills pass.

A protest march from San Francisco to Washington, D.C. is planned to begin February 11. People will caravan from Alcatraz to Sacramento where there will be a rally in front of the capital building. From Sacramento, the walk will go to Washington, D.C. All persons are welcome to join for any portion of the march. There will be petitions on campus protesting the anti-Indian legislation which will be available at N.I. office and EDNA. SIGN the petition! For more information on what can be done to defeat these bills and for more details on specific pieces of legislation, check Groundwork Books for packets of info prepared by the National Indian Coalition.



The Rich White Quota at UC Davis

from Common Ground UCSB

By Dianne Leonard

A "quota" for rich or influential unqualified white admissions to the UC-Davis Medical School has recently been exposed. "Allan Bakke... may not have been the victim of an under-privileged minority after all — but of an over-privileged elite," wrote Tim Nesbitt in the *East Bay Voice*.

Research revealed that the dean of the UC-Davis Medical School has intervened to admit at least five white applicants per year from influential families. These students normally would not have been admitted to UC-Davis.

"In one instance in 1973 [the first year Allan Bakke applied]," the article continued, "the Dean intervened to admit a student who had not even filed an application. The student was the son of an influential state assemblyman." In 1975, the dean directed his assistant to add six points to an interview rating of an applicant — just enough to qualify the applicant for admission. The wife of one state legislator is at UC-Davis Medical School.

According to former Assistant Dean Peter Storandt, "There's a better than even chance that Bakke would have been admitted had it not been for the dean's appointments." Most critics of the Bakke decision believe that Bakke would not have been admitted under any circumstances, but Storandt's statement does emphasize the importance of the "influential preferential" admissions program.

The information contained in the article by Nesbitt is based on research done by George Sutherland, a former medical student. Sutherland's findings were substantiated by the former Assistant Dean at UC-Davis, Peter Storandt. Storandt had encouraged and coached Bakke in his filing of suit

against the University of California while Storandt was Assistant Dean at UC-Davis. The Dean of UC-Davis knew of this but did not inform the Regents, who were being sued, of Storandt's actions. The actions of Storandt, if made public, would have thrown Bakke's suit out of court.

The Implications of the "Influential" Quota

The National Committee to Overturn the Bakke-Decision (NCOBD) has issued a statement on this important new development in the Bakke case:

"In periods of sharp competition for limited job and educational opportunities, minorities have been scapegoated for problems which have more deep-seated roots. This is even though

minorities are the hardest hit by the economic recession. This scapegoating has taken the 'heat off' the rich and the influential, who can maintain their special privileges without challenge.

At the Davis Med. School, almost 4,000 applications competed for 100 positions in each of the two years when Bakke applied. On the average, one out of three applicants to US medical schools is admitted. However, most medical school applicants and many who have been discouraged to apply are qualified for admission.

But due to the economic interests of the American Medical Association, the supply of doctors are kept low, to maximize income for the few doctors available. All of this is despite the desperate need for committed, skilled doctors to help stem the rising costs of medical care, to serve in under-served areas and to provide quality health care to all working people.

The worst affected, of course, are minority communities. The ratio of

white doctors to white population is about 1/700; the ratio of Latino doctors to Latino population is about 1/30,000. The infant-mortality rate, usually used as an indicator of the general health of people, is nearly double for minorities than for whites.

Allan Bakke does not challenge the privilege of the American Medical Association to limit its medical school admissions despite the pressing need for doctors. Why should there be only 100 slots for medical school when our needs for skilled and committed doctors are so great?

Nor does Bakke attack the long-standing privileges of the corporate, professional and political elite as a whole, who, with their "connections" with the University of California, can

slip their sons and daughters into the Davis Med. School, suspending all usual procedures. Tests and "bothersome" application forms need not be taken or filled out; nor does commitment to serve society or compassion for other human beings need to be assessed for their admission.

To the contrary, Bakke blames his rejection on a minority admissions program; a program designed to minutely "chip away" at the historic racial exclusion in the medical profession and three centuries of racial injustice in America. Bakke, as with groups and individuals many times in American history, is scapegoating minorities, instead of targeting the real enemy — the wealthy and powerful few who maintain special privileges at the expense of all of us.



The Great Cancer Hype

by Ron Delaney

One of the more grotesque rituals of our time is the so-called search for a cancer-cure. Take, for example, the death agonies of Sen. Humphrey, celebrated as a model of "the American way to go." This "macabre gala" (as noted by A. Cockburn & J. Ridgeway recently in the *Village Voice*) only served to mask the fact that Humphrey, along with countless others, is victim of one of the great social and political problems facing the U.S.

In 1930, the death rate for cancer in the U.S. was 112 per 100,000. In 1940, it was 120. Today it stands at 132 per 100,000; and 11 per cent rise per decade over the last 40 years. One out of every six deaths of all causes is due to cancer.



One in every four persons will develop some form of cancer during their lives, and one of five will perish from it.

Only three major causes of death in the U.S. have increased significantly in recent years: cancer, homicide and cirrhosis of the liver. The rate of death from lung cancer has tripled. The cancer rate among black males has increased 50%; among white males, 20%. More blacks get cancer and die from it, because, as the American Cancer Society puts it, "(being) in lower socioeconomic groups, many are exposed to industrial carcinogens."

While politicians talk of finding a "cure" for the disease, it is now widely accepted that 70 to 90 percent of human cancers are environmentally induced or related.

We are exposed in the U.S. to about 50,000 chemicals. Of these, 12,000 to 15,000 have been found harmful, and as many as 1500 are believed to cause cancer. But no more than 50 of these are regulated. In the workplace, fewer than 25 have any rules concerning their use. Each year, 800 new chemicals are put into production, but the government tries to test only 150, lagging behind even here, and having no funds to publish reports. The testing program receives less than 6% of the National Cancer Institute's resources and less than 7% of its staff.

Certain areas experience higher rates of cancer. Minnesota, where Humphrey spent much time, shows high incidences of many cancers, including the bladder type, from which he first suffered. (That type has risen 20% among men in the past 25 years.) Minnesota has been a battleground in the fight against

environmental cancer. For years a big mining company had been dumping tailings containing cancer-causing substances into Lake Superior which found their way into the drinking water of Duluth. (Then-Minnesota Senator Mondale did nothing against the practice.)

If President Carter ever does get around to submitting the comprehensive national health plan he promised, it will likely contain nothing pertaining to a struggle against the environmental causes of cancer. "Moral suasion" will probably be applied to the individual to refrain from smoking (while the government bolsters the tobacco industry with subsidies.)

The incredible thing about the supposed fight to conquer cancer is that it hardly exists. Millions of dollars are spent annually on research, much of it for high-technology medicine which avoids the root of the problem, namely that the disease can be closely associated with certain kinds of business activity, particularly the petrochemical and petroleum industries. Scientists here at UCSD are more concerned with getting into recombinant DNA work, on the grounds that it may "cure" cancer eventually, than with educating themselves politically and economically and struggling against the real causes of the disease.

We die of cancer because of the air we breathe, the water we drink, the clothes we wear, the personal hygiene items we use, the radioactivity we experience, the chemicals we use and are subjected to in our work, the food we eat, etc. What the "new left" used to call "The Establishment"—the government, corporate monopolies, the medical



profession, the employed science community, et. al.—talk of a "cure." What they want is to keep the situation as it is, subjecting everyone to the horrors of the disease, but finding some medical means to ease or eradicate it once it is contracted. Thus, the same socio-economic situation, the same social relations will prevail, and people will continue to face one more thing to fear, to divert them from realizing what their lives could really be if they lived in a society that valued life and health more than corporate profits. The only "cure" for this suffering is to be found not in laboratories but in political action that demands an end to the primary causes and the economic relations which maintain them.

MARCUSE

On November 6, 1977 Dr. Herbert Marcuse, humanitarian philosopher, was invited by the Clamshell Alliance of UCSD to speak to an audience of about two hundred people who were participating in an anti-nuclear power and anti-nuclear weapons teach-in at UCSD. They had spent the entire afternoon listening to experts explain the myriad dangers and damages caused by plutonium and the multi-billion dollar nuclear industry.

As people learned about the world's most potent poison and the fact that no safe container for it has ever been found, as people learned that it is contaminating our world in a way that will threaten life for hundreds of thousands of years, as

people learned that it does not exist naturally but is entirely a product of technology, as people learned that the only way to recycle it is to sell it in the form of weapons so powerful that if they were used then life as we know it would cease to exist, as people learned these facts they had to begin asking, "Why? Why would anybody do this or allow it to happen?"

Since this question is not about nuclear technology but about human beings, Marcuse's insights are very appropriate. The new indicator is providing the following transcript of his speech that evening with the hope that we heed his wisdom.

MARCUSE

Now, if one has seen and one has heard today, what is going on and what is in store for us, one would assume that our lives are controlled and governed by a bunch of madmen,

who, already, in the ordinary course of business and long before the normal use of nuclear energy, do whatever they can to poison, pollute, and deface our life environment. And they prepare for kill and overkill whoever offers himself as an enemy.

It isn't quite as simple although sometimes one feels actually compelled to believe it. What is certain is that the risk of death and disease and mutilation of life is constantly growing with the growth of the domination and exploitation of nature, including human beings.

When I now use as explanation of this fact, and I believe it is a fact, when I now use the only depth psychology that actually exists, namely Freud's, it is by no means in order to minimize the guilt of the power structure in this country and the international power structure which are responsible for what is happening. If I use Freudian concepts it is only to illustrate the depth dimension in which this power structure operates today.

Let me in a very abbreviated way relate the hypotheses of Freud which, at least for me, help to explain what is going on today. According to Freud there is in the human organism operating a death and destruction drive which strives toward the reduction and finally the elimination of more or less painful tensions. In other words, this drive strives for a state prior to all tension; and life is tension. It strives for a state of life before birth—in the womb, that is to say, toward the annihilation of life. Deeply unconscious; this death drive fights from the beginning that other primary drive in the human organism, namely Eros: erotic energy, the life instincts, which in contrast and conflict with the death instinct, strive for the preservation, enhancement and unification of life.

Now what happens, according to Freud, in this internal battle between the two primary drives, between life and death, between Eros and Thanatos, is that in the progress in civilization there is repression and

A reversal of this trend would mean narrowing the gap between that which is and that which could be - a most realistic undertaking!

renunciation imposed upon the individual. Under the pressure of scarcity, the entrenched powers, and the struggle for existence, this repression of the individual is constantly increasing. At the same time, the real possibility of freedom and of the enjoyment of life are likewise increasing.

The blatant contrast between what is and what could be leads to intensified frustration, a frustration which activates and superactivates primary aggressiveness and destructive energy in the individuals and in their society. It superactivates the energy of the death wish.

Now this destructive energy which is ultimately directed towards the individual's own life is, in the progress of civilization, turned outward—turned against others and turned against nature. As Freud describes this development: it is a long detour to one's own death.

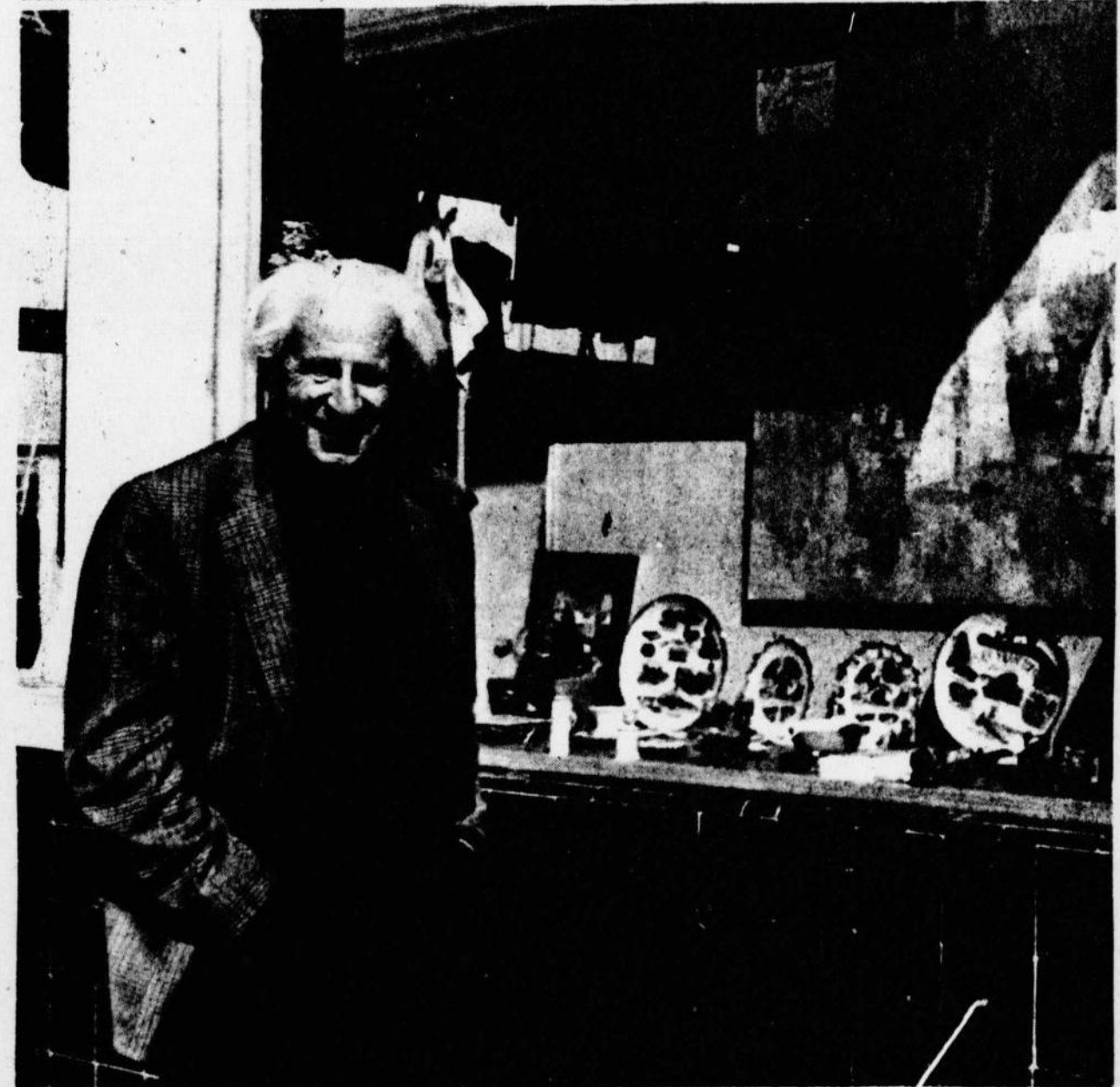
The superactivation of destructive energy takes place, and necessarily takes place, at the expense of erotic energy, at the expense of the life instinct. The life instincts depend for their preservation and satisfaction not only on the body, not only on the sensibility and intellect of the individual, but also on the preservation and enhancement of nature as life environment.

powerful interests which dominate the economy. These goals already clash with the need for maintaining an adequate rate of profit. And already today the minimum legislation against pollution and poisoning is being watered down, suspended, rescinded or postponed.

But precisely because the fight for the restoration of nature, the fight for the liberation of our own life instincts is a political fight, there is hope. We have a concrete target. Namely, the policies and the acts of legitimized destruction and deception.

I used Freud's very speculative hypotheses, and he only considered them as hypotheses, because they seem to explain the ease, the grace with which they get away with it. Something within the individuals themselves must respond positively to the play with death and destructiveness, to the play with the joy of

Unite them over and above all ideological differences which have long since become utterly immaterial and irrelevant. Unite them because you all have the same goal, namely a life without fear.



can never be entirely suppressed; but it can be put in the service of the life instincts.

Concretely what does this mean?

It means generally destruction of the destructiveness of capitalist industrialization and organization. It means total urban reconstruction and it means the restoration of nature and its liberation from all the poisoning and pollution. It means the organized struggle, and I stress organized struggle, against all forms of oppression and against all forms of oppression which breed destruction. What is being done to nature is being done to us.

Now this struggle to place destructive energy into the service of the life instinct is inevitably a political struggle. The goals just outlined are in obvious conflict with the

nirvana.

But it seems to me that you are still too young to wish for nirvana; you are still quite capable of living and wishing to live and work for the enjoyment of life here on earth. You not only have the right to be free, you also have the right to be happy.

It will be a hard fight and you will have to be organized for it. Build up protest groups already existing on campus and outside; continue to work with them. Continue to coordinate them on an ever larger scale and, above all, unite them. Unite them over and above all ideological differences which have long since become utterly immaterial and irrelevant. Unite them because you all have the same goal, namely a life without fear.

Thank you.

Long Stories In Short

FUN FACTS TO KNOW AND TELL ABOUT NUCLEAR POWER

Pardon Seen For Wilmington Ten

NEW YORK(LNS)—Under increasing pressure to pardon the Wilmington 10, North Carolina Governor James Hunt Jr. has announced that he will decide before the end of January whether to pardon the civil rights activists.

Governor Hunt's statement came in the wake of a ruling by the North Carolina Appeals Court on January 5 which denied the 10 a new trial. The Appeals Court ruling exhausted all legal appeals in North Carolina courts and consequently made this, Hunt said, "an appropriate time for the Governor to make a decision." James Ferguson, attorney for the Wilmington 10, said that he would take the case into Federal court if Governor Hunt did not pardon his clients.

The Wilmington 10, nine black men and one white woman, were convicted of arson in the firebombing of a white-owned grocery store in Wilmington, North Carolina during two days of civil rights demonstrations in 1971. The 10 have based their demands for a new trial on evidence that the state had used perjured testimony to gain convictions against them. Since the trial several key prosecution witnesses have recanted their testimony and admitted that it had been concocted under pressure from the prosecution.

Amnesty International recently designated the Wilmington 10 as "political prisoners" who were unjustly incarcerated because of their political views, joining the many organizations across the country who for years have called for the release of the 10.

What Is Carter's Record on 'Human Rights'?

NEW YORK(LNS)— While President Carter is pledging to promise human rights abroad, the United States is continuing as a major arms supplier to repressive, pro-U.S. regimes, according to a study just released by Michael Klare of the Institute for Policy Studies.

"Supplying Repression" is the first, fully-documented report on U.S. exports of police and paramilitary gear to foreign governments. In 1974, Congress decreed a halt to some aid programs but—as "Supplying Repression" details—many of these programs continue to operate, and others have come along to replace those that were terminated.

Klare chooses ten of the most notorious human rights violators—Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay, Iran, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Thailand, South

Korea, and the Phillipines—and shows that since 1973 these countries:
—Received \$15.6 million in police hardware under the International Narcotics Control Program;
—Spent \$18 billion on U.S. arms under the Foreign Military Sales and Commercial Sales programs;
—Sent over 12,000 top officers to the U.S. and the Panama Canal Zone for military training under the International Military Education and Training Program; and
—Received \$4.3 billion in U.S. military and economic aid.

Copies of the report are available from the Institute for Policy Studies, 1901 Que St. NW, Washington, D.C. 20009. 1-9 copies are 75c each (postage included); 10 or more are 50c each plus 10% for postage.



SAFETY STANDARDS
JOHN GOFMAN AND ARTHUR TAMPLIN WHILE WORKING FOR THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION CALCULATED THAT IF EVERYONE IN THE U.S. RECEIVED WHAT WAS THEN CALLED A "SAFE" DOSE OF RADIATION, IT WOULD CAUSE 32,000 EXTRA CANCER DEATHS PER YEAR. THEIR STUDIES FINALLY LED TO THE AEC TIGHTENING THEIR RADIATION STANDARDS. THE NEW STANDARDS ONLY PERMIT 1% OF THE OLD ALLOWANCES. DR. GOFMAN HAS CALCULATED THAT A FULLY DEVELOPED NUCLEAR POWER PROGRAM WOULD INCREASE LUNG CANCER DEATHS IN THE UNITED STATES BY 500,000 A YEAR. AFTER THE TURN OF THE CENTURY, THIS WOULD INCREASE THE TOTAL U.S. DEATH RATE BY 2.5% (UNDER THE TIGHTER STANDARDS).

ILLUSTRATED BY LEONARD RIFAS

Nuke Poses Health Threat

NEW YORK(LNS)—When explosions shook the Millstone One Nuclear Power Plant in Waterford, Connecticut in mid-December, releasing a "puff" of radiation and highly contaminating one worker, company and federal officials were the first to discount the incident as a common occurrence and "no public hazard."

Common it may be, but non-hazardous is another question. In the aftermath of the explosion it turns out that the worker was exposed to thirteen times more radiation than originally reported—enough to be risky even though it does not exceed the "safe level" set by government standards.

According to studies by a University of Pittsburgh scientist, Dr. Ernest J. Sternglass, the Millstone power plants routinely discharge low level radiation which enters the food chain, increasing

cancer and death rates in nearby communities. Between 1970 and 1975, the cancer rates in Waterford rose 58%; and in nearby New London (five miles down wind) cancer rates went up 44%. For Connecticut as a whole, the rates rose 12% in this five-year period.

These cancer rates are significantly higher than the rest of New England. Rhode Island's, for example, rose eight percent; New Hampshire, one percent. The rate in Maine actually declined by six percent.

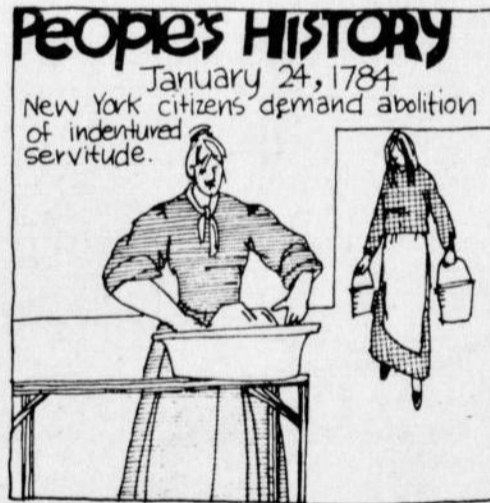
In addition, Sternglass found that milk produced near the reactors contained very high levels of strontium-90—the most dangerous radioactive fission product. These levels exceed permissible standards for drinking water adopted by the Environmental Protection Agency last year, and are higher than the alarming levels found in Connecticut during the height of nuclear testing.

"In some ways this is the most serious result for society, since milk and milk products are often shipped large distances to big population centers," explains Sternglass. "It's also probably the biggest single reason why our

government agencies charged with the promotion of nuclear energy absolutely had to deny that any sr-90 escapes from the stacks and vents of nuclear power plants."

But while the nuclear industry and government agencies are quick to dismiss any information of this sort, some top technical experts who have worked in the manufacture of nuclear power plant equipment have admitted the risks themselves. In a secret report prepared during 1975—and still not public—top technical experts at General Electric (one of the major manufacturers of nuclear power plants) found grave insufficiencies in the General Electric light water reactors similar to the one at Millstone. These officials claim that to make the reactors work safely, the company would have to make major corrections on them.

Given the Carter administration's strong push for development of light water reactors, however, such problems are unlikely to receive much attention in government circles. In fact, the administration is currently trying to reduce controls and speed up plant construction.



NEW YORK LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

Dangerous Contraceptive on Market

NEW YORK(LNS)—Local Los Angeles doctors are still prescribing Depo-Provera as a long term contraceptive despite the Food and Drug Administration's banning of the drug for that purpose, according to the Institute for the Study of Medical Ethics, a patients' advocacy group.

Given in injection form once every three months, Depo-Provera is associated with a serious list of side effects, and has caused cancer in laboratory animals. Its use is only approved for treatment of certain forms of uterine cancer. (Thanks to the *Chicago Spokeswoman* for this info.)

Study Groups Forming Now at Groundwork Books see page 3, this issue

Tax-exempt Foundation Supports Racist Research

NEW YORK(LNS)—For over 20 years, fueled by tax exempt status, a \$2 million trust fund known as the Pioneer Fund has pursued the worthy goal of "racial betterment"... by bestowing large grants on researchers who are out to prove the genetic inferiority of black people.

Well-known eugenics spokesmen Dr. William B. Shockley of Stanford University and Dr. Arthur R. Jensen, a psychologist at the University of California, have both been awarded Pioneer grants.

The work of Shockley, one of the most vocal proponents of white racial superiority, has been boosted by the Fund to the tune of \$179,000 for the past 10 years. And it was recently revealed that Dr. Ralph Scott, a professor of education, has used his Pioneer grant for more than laboratory research. He has also put it to use organizing anti-busing and anti-school integration seminars at the University of Northern Iowa.

Scientists and laypeople have attacked Shockley, Jensen and their associates both for their overt commitment to white supremacist ideas and policies, and for the shoddy and inaccurate experimental techniques used to support racist convictions.

The Genetics Society of America, an eminent professional organization, has issued a formal statement denouncing "the misuse of genetics for political purposes and the drawing of social conclusions from inadequate data."

