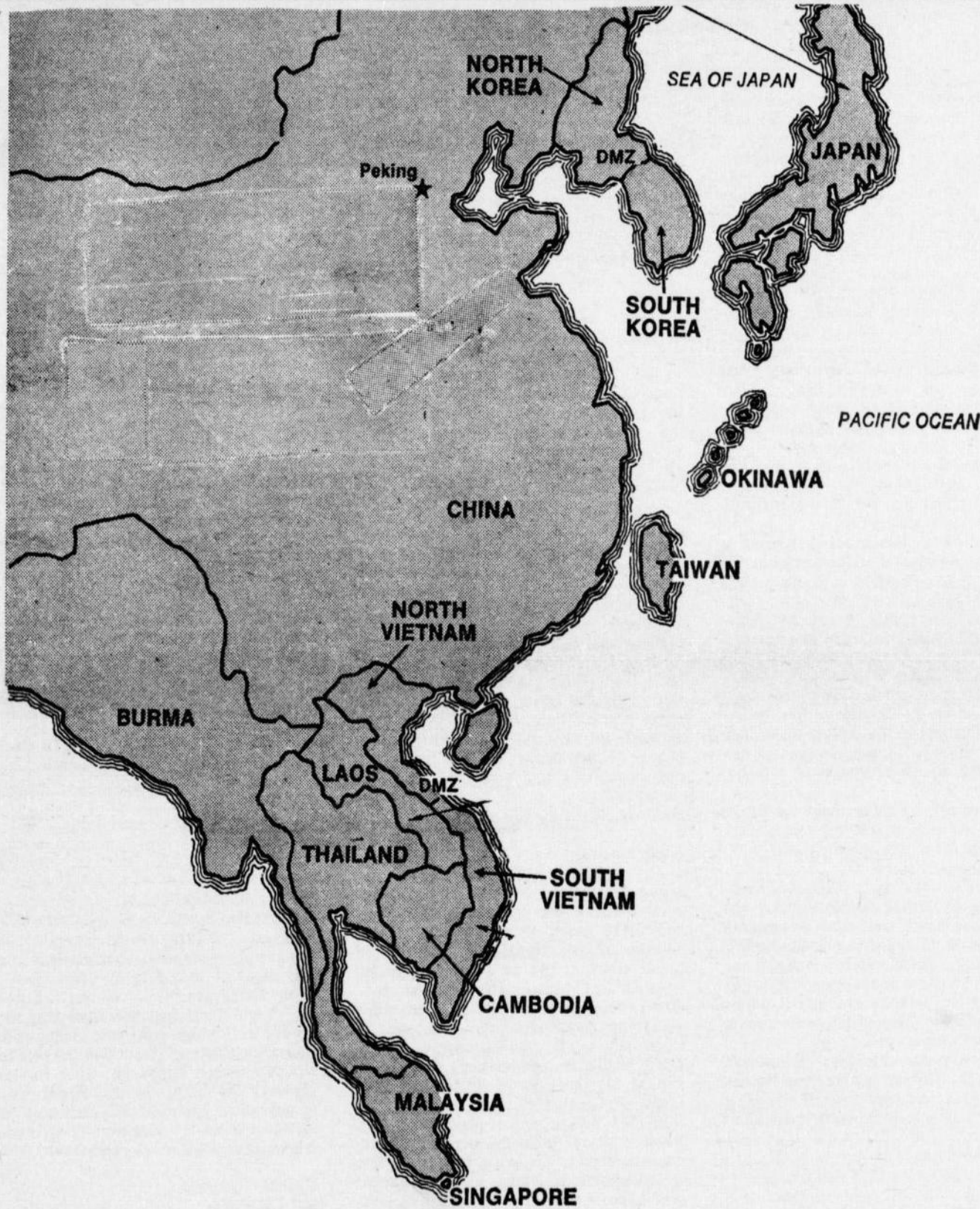


indicator

**No deals!
U.S. imperialism
out of Vietnam now!**



Vietnam - Open Door to Asia

Byron King, SDS

In this week of anti-war activity, many people will bemoan our activity in Vietnam as a great mistake, or as the result of some statesmen who are applying the "old" cold war ideology to present situations. It is quite clear that our present involvement in Vietnam is simply part of a very consistent policy which at least extends as far back as 1953 when the U.S. provided 80% of the money for the French effort against the Vietnamese. The question that remains then, is to decide whether or not someone in the United States has some material interest in Southeast Asia.

The thesis of this article is that United States corporations do have potential and actual economic interest in the Far East. The United States government actively supports foreign regimes or factions which are willing to allow the involvement of U.S. corporations in their national economies. U.S. corporations have at least a three-fold interest in the Far East--raw materials, markets, and cheap labor.

RAW MATERIALS

U.S. corporations are presently involved in extractive industries in Asia, with the prospect of much more involvement in the future. Presently there is a tremendous interest in oil and mining. Standard Oil, Caltex, and Shell are working on a 19 million dollar oil refinery in South Vietnam. In Thailand, Tenneco and Union Oil have signed the first contract for exploration and exploitation of the Gulf of Thailand and Standard of Indiana has constructed a \$35 million refinery. Indonesia's 750,000 barrel per day production is controlled mostly by Caltex (Texaco and Standard Oil of California). Thanks to new exploration concessions, Sinclair (Atlantic Richfield), Gulf, and Mobil are also involved in new exploration off Indonesia's coast. Additionally, companies are in the Malayan Peninsula (Jersey Standard), Sarawad (Shell), and Brunei (Sun Oil).

Considering the supplies of oil in the Middle East, one would wonder why there is so much interest in Southeast Asia oil deposits. The answer lies in the 3 million barrel per day oil requirement of Japan, which increases at a rate of 13% to 18% annually. Presently Japan imports 90% of its oil from Persian ports 8,000 miles away. Thus Asian oil has a ready market in the booming economy of Japan.

Of course, U.S. companies are not just interested in oil. In Thailand, Union Carbide has invested \$4.8 million to extract tin concentrate and Goodyear has built

cont. on p. 3

University at War	4
Epilogue to Marat - Sade	6
Correspondence on University at War	2
Foodmaker and the 'Young Turks'	7

correspondence

Editor, The Indicator

Your issue of 15 October 1969 contains an article, "The University at War; Who Pays the Piper?" This article contains four (4) sections.

Introduction:
Primarily deals with the "ruling class," its control of the institutions within society, its use of power, and its greed. It is a tirade against wealth, and the war in Viet Nam.

The "ruling class," regardless of its constituents, does have a tendency to control the institutions of society. That class even has a tendency to control the exchange of ideas in society. If it wishes, it may outlaw dissent of the type which your newspaper represents. That it is capable of outlawing such dissent is unquestionable. That it has the right is doubtful, ergo, you are permitted to dissent; ergo, it does not abuse its power in the extreme which you accuse it.

Ruling classes are greedy! True enough. Even "Peoples Ruling Classes" are greedy. You are greedy. If you were the national policy makers, I'm sure you would afford yourself more comfort than you would afford me.

Incidentally, your Ivory Tower which leans to the right is quite interesting. A philosophical point is in order though. Each interpretation of the facts contains at least two sides. In your example a circular tower is used and a circle has infinite sides. If one were to examine a photo of the diametrically opposite view one would find the tower leaning to the left.

Cover-up:
In which you state that all ideas are not equal. In this section you seem to have located most of the current "Buzz Words" for dissent.

I would submit to you that ideas do not cover up racism, etc., but that these things are ideas. The assumption that there is only one gauge by which to measure an idea, and that the gauge is the one the Indicator is currently using, is childish.

Some of the ideas you mention are:
Racism: Since I don't feel it is an idea, which can be defended, I won't try. I don't feel however, that it is an "inferior" idea. Racism is the equal of any idea or ideal in its import and you are part of the proof of that. The impact on society of Racism is perhaps unparalleled by any other in history.

Imperialism: If any of you have ever been to southeast Asia, you would know that the best thing that ever happened to the people of Malaysia was the British Colonization.

The same thing holds true for India, China, the West Indies, and parts of Africa.

In many of these places there is free medical care, an absence of slums, cheap food for the poor, and inexpensive public transportation. In addition, free public schools for those who wish to go and access to some of the finest and most venerable of universities.

For comparisons sake, we could take Brazil or Chile or Peru and say, "Here is a place where imperialism contributed very little."

So this idea too is the equal of its opposites.

The Status Quo: An ever changing now which I must defend. Even though there are things I don't like about, I'm a big boy now and realize I can't always have my way. I work to change some things I don't like, but at least I can do that and I wouldn't change that for anything.

The Research Institute: A place where reality is dealt with daily. In the pursuit of its aims it may not deal directly with your particular problem, but then one which dealt with your problem might not deal with mine. If it is difficult to see the social value of pure research you might

travel fifty miles up the coast to see what a guy named Einstein did with a slide rule.

The availability of cheap, ubiquitous, electric power may mean little to you who live in a pampered society, but rural areas in most of the world don't have it and the things that it brings such as more productive labor and more leisurely leisure. That brings us to the next section.

Value:

Which you define with the Marxist definition. Many things have intrinsic value such as water, freedom to choose, 2000 calories a day. The amount of manpower required to achieve these things does not terminate their value. The meaning and dependence of the consumer on these things determines their value. It is so with all material goods. The value of an object is not dependent on the seller or the manufacturer or the laborer, but on the desire of the buyer to have it.

There is a certain rationale in adjusting the price of a commodity to conform to its value and in many places this is done. Such things as shoe strings and buggy whips may be an exception.

True, the amount of labor you are willing to trade for these items or commodities is the true representation of their value and it results in a go-no-go situation. You either buy or you don't. You may steal it, but this upsets its value by making it scarcer.

These are economic principles which are true in any economic system, including socialism. You do not buy an item you do not want or cannot afford.

Each of these ideas, ideals, and principles has ramifications that are degrading. Looking at only the unfavorable ramifications of a fact is an extremely pessimistic manner of analyzing that fact. You cannot be in earnest if this is the practice that you follow, and it seems that it is. In addition, you are bound to arrive at the wrong conclusions, which I believe you have.

You have attempted to make the entire spectrum of society cut and dried, black and white. When you grow up you may find that it is not so.

The entire world is a product of compromise both in the physical sense and the social sense. If you cannot accept this very basic truth and if you cannot preach it as part of your doctrine, then you are abusing your place of responsibility within society and abusing society itself by forcing upon it a disproportionate amount of distorted propaganda.

Your newspaper caters to dissent and that's good. Will you cater to a dissenting opinion from your own? If so, print this letter. If not, then we'll know won't we?

John F. Cornelius

comments:

The Indicator replies to Cornelius:

Ruling Class

The point is not that the ruling class (or people in general) is greedy, but that the economic system is based on maximizing profit. You maximize your profit or you lose. One of the ways you maximize profits is to keep wages as low as possible, or to speed up production. The people that own and control the means of production constitute less than 1/2 of 1% of the population. A variety of means are used to maintain their control. This does not necessitate fascism (although fascism will be used if necessary). Capital fairly clearly dominates the US now. The divisions among the people--such as racism, male chauvinism, anti-working class attitudes--help keep the bosses in power just as they help keep wages low.

Racism

Racism is not just an idea but has a material base in the super-exploitation of minority workers--black workers receive on the average \$3000 less per year than white workers. This differential, not to mention the higher prices charged in the ghetto, clearly hurts the minority workers, and white workers (whose wages are lowered by the ability to pay another group lower wages) and it helps the employers--they make \$33 billion in extra profits off black workers each year. This pay differential is justified by racist ideology--by the 'idea' that black people are inferior, etc. No claim was made that racism was an 'inferior idea' in any metaphysical sense. The question that is important is how ideas are used, whom they hurt and whom they help. Racism hurts the working class and most students and helps the ruling class. It is in this sense that all ideas are not equal. They produce different results. And in the case of racism, the 'idea' is one that materially oppresses minority workers. To teach racist ideology is to serve the ruling class by continuing this oppression.

Imperialism

As the letter itself pointed out, imperialism has helped Brazil, Chile and Peru very little. In fact it hasn't helped anybody very much except for the ruling classes of the imperialist nations. US imperialism is not an exception. As for China--it is not imperialism that has benefited China but socialism. It is under socialism that China has developed. In China per capita grain production (1952-1955) is higher than in India (the receiver of all the gifts of British colonialism). Comparing a good year in India (1958-59) with China's worst year in a hundred years (1960-61), per capita grain consumption in China was still higher. In Indochina, one-third of French capital went into agriculture. Indochina became

the third largest exporter of rubber rice. Yet during the period 1900-1939, region's per capita consumption of rice, the staple food, decreased by 30%.

Research Institute

The point is that the university deals with just certain problems--those that the ruling class pays for. This is also the point of the series--to show how the university serves the interests of the ruling class through the research it does.

Value

The difference between use value and exchange value was not clearly expressed in the article. What was being discussed exchange value not use value (which as the letter points out all commodities must possess). Use value reflects the need, whether subjective or objective, a person has for a commodity. Exchange value has its source in the socially necessary labor power that goes into the production of an item. It is the common element in commodities that allows them to be exchanged as equivalents.

Staff

Editor, the Indicator,

In your labeling of Dr. Munsinger as "the racist" ("Racism by Rote," Indicator, 29 Oct.) you say:

"He (Munsinger) also used racism directly by treating black and white students differently. When a white student brought up the economic position of black workers, he was interrupted and told that economics did not belong in a psychology class and when a black student brought up the same point he was listened to...."

Not only is this non sequitur, this argument seems to back a view that Dr. Munsinger is showing favoritism to blacks! Reverse prejudice may be as inequitable and undemocratic as prejudice, but reverse prejudice is rarely regarded as being "racist", least of all by the Left!

Perhaps the Indicator's staff should reread their own editorials, and in the future when they attack someone as being a "racist" or being prejudiced, they should not also attack the same person (at least in the same paragraph) as showing reverse prejudice!

Since the article was unsigned, I assume it was the "responsibility of the Indicator staff." Such a responsible group!

John Zilius
Medical Student

Editor, the Indicator

Regarding the Oct. 15 article on UCSD Contracts, Please be advised that you are greatly misleading your readers when you say that your lengthy cascade of items listed are UCSD Contracts. I would like to point out that you have only succeeded in listing numerous unclassified Research Papers. The difference between a Contract and Research Paper is simply that the latter is the direct result of any given contract. The Indicator has failed to indicate just exactly what contracts these papers are related to.

Paul M. Leverenz
SIO LIBRARY

U.S. in Asia continues

three tire plants. In Indonesia, American Freeport Sulphur is opening a \$76.5 million copper mine, a U.S.-Dutch-Canadian consortium is about to spend \$76.5 million for the exploration and exploitation of nickel deposits, and Aluminum Company of America spent \$101 million for the exploitation of aluminum deposits.

What also has to be considered is the United States' potential resource needs. In 1952 an organization called 'Resources for the Future' (RFF), was formed by a Ford Foundation grant to expand on work done by the US President's Materials Policy Commission. Its task was to determine the raw materials requirements for US business until 2000. The RFF published a report titled 'Resources in America's Future', which concluded that the US has between 1% and 10% of the reserves necessary to meet the demand from 1960 to 2000 and will require between 50% to 100% of the known resources in the 'non-communist' world.

Even at the present the U.S. relies heavily on imports to get certain raw materials. In 1963, the Minerals Year Book supplied the following figures for U.S. imports for consumption:

Mineral	%consumption imported
Iron	22%
Manganese	94%
Chromite	100%
Cobalt	98%
Nickel	86%
Tungsten	43%
Copper	25%
Lead	35%
Zinc	44%
Uranium	38%
Tin	78%
Bauxite	85%

It is in Asia, Africa, and Latin America that the U.S. hopes to extract the necessary raw materials. The case of nickel serves as an important example. Nickel is the single most important alloy metal, currently used in over 3000 alloys. It gives steel strength, hardness, and resistance to corrosion or deformation at high temperatures. The cumulative U.S. from 1960 to 2000 will be at least 7 million tons, while the U.S. has reserves of only 0.5 million tons. The only regions which have nickel in quantity are Canada, New Caledonia (controlled by Le Nickel, a Rothschild company), and Indonesia.

MARKETS

US exports to Asia have been increasing steadily over the past 20 years. In 1968 US exports to Asia (excluding Japan) totalled \$5.4 billion. The following chart gives an idea of the increased importance of Asian markets:

Region	US exports to the third world	
	1948	1964
Latin America	59%	43%
Asia and Middle East	27%	43%
Africa	14%	14%

LABOR

Labor is quickly becoming the most important commodity that Asia has to offer. Asian wages are among the lowest in the world. Vietnamese construction workers working 60 hours a week receive a maximum wage of \$8.40 a week. In Thailand there is no minimum wage law. A Bangkok factory worker makes between one and four dollars a day, with a legal work week 48 hours in industry and 64 hours in commerce. Twelve year old children work up to 36 hours a week and labor unions are illegal throughout the country. In Singapore, the government has given management the right to hire, fire, and transfer at will, with non-negotiable holidays, and with sick pay and sick leave severely limited. Skilled male laborers earn \$40-\$50 a month in Taiwan while skilled wo-



men laborers earn \$30-\$40 a month. Korean workers earn 65 cents a day in textile factories and 88 cents a day in electronics plants.

Wages will continue to be depressed because of high unemployment caused by more people being thrown out of work by foreign business than are employed by those new businesses, and by a population growth rate higher than the present rate of industrialization. In Burma, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, South Korea, the Philippines and Singapore, unemployment specifically of former or aspiring wage-workers more than doubled from 1960 to 1965. In Rangoon and Mandalay (Burma) the number increased ten times in the same period.

It quickly becomes apparent why the US might have some interest in Asia. From 1950 to 1965, US businesses invested \$8.1 billion in Latin America and \$5.2 billion in Africa and Asia. The income from these investments was \$5.5 billion, \$5.9 billion, \$11.3 billion and \$14.3 billion, respectively. During this same period, investment in the Far East increased 6 1/2 times against 2 1/2 times in Latin America. In 1966 US private expenditures totaled \$555 million in the Far East.

The following is a listing of some of the US businesses involved in the Far East by country:

Vietnam: between 1960-65, \$100 million was invested in non-military business. Investors included Vimytex (textile plant), Johnson and Johnson (textile plant), Parsons and Whittemore (paper mill), Fuller (sugar mill), Foremost Dairies, Allis Chalmers, International Harvester, Philco-Ford, Standard Oil, Caltex and Shell.

Indonesia: fifteen American banks including Bank of America, Chase Manhattan, and First National City have received authorization to open offices. They are participating in the formation of a national investment bank which will give them a large measure of control over Indonesian finances.

By the middle of 1968 the government approved foreign investment projects totaling \$332 million with a five year goal of \$2.5 billion. More than 3/4 of these projects were concentrated in mining, plantation, forestry and fishing. Of the total amount a little over a third were US investments and the next two investors were listed as Canadian and South Korean, but the companies are in fact subsidiaries of US corporations.

Singapore: every pioneer industry is freed of all taxes for five years, and for the next 10 years they only have to pay 4%. Total US investment is \$100 million, and over the past year at least 20 US com-

panies have announced planned investment totaling \$100 million in manufacturing and distribution facilities. Some firms presently involved include Union Carbide (who they can produce batteries 10% cheaper there than anywhere else in the world), Texas Instruments, Fairchild, National Semiconductor, Continental Device, Mobil, Esso, Shell, Airco-Speer, Litton, Caterpillar, and Allis Chalmers.

Taiwan: the government allows 100% foreign ownership and liberal tax holidays. There is a duty free zone for export industries. US companies have invested \$80 million in the last three years, \$128 million total. For example, US electronics firms have invested about \$53 million in 43 plants. Firms in Taiwan include General Instruments, Motorola, Philco, Admiral, RCA, US Industrial Chemicals, Gulf Oil's China Gulf Plastics Corp., Mobil, Allied Chemical, Parke-Davis, Procter and Gamble, and Mattel.

Thailand: between 1961-1967 the US has provided the military dictatorship of General Thonon Kittikachorn with \$640 million in aid, almost 2/3 of which was military assistance. In return, the government reversed its tendency towards state control of the economy, providing tax holidays and guarantees against nationalization and against restrictions on the entry of foreign capital. In 1965 the Department of Commerce listed 99 firms in which American companies or individuals have a substantial direct investment. Present US investment is estimated at \$195 million. Among the important investors are Caltex, Chase Manhattan Bank, Esso, Firestone, IBM, ITT, Foremost Dairies, Bank of America, and Kaiser Aluminum. According to 'Business Abroad', investments in Thailand bring a 20% a year return.

Malaysia: the government has provided a new incentive program which included eight years tax relief for pioneer companies, plus various investment guarantees. By April 1969, this program attracted \$22.5 million in US investment.

Hong Kong: there are presently 150 American companies involved in manufacturing. New arrivals include Burridge Chemicals, RCA, UNIVAC, and First National Bank of Oregon.

SOME SOURCES
-Japan the target for Indonesian oil', Business Week, May 31, 1969
-'Special Report: How to do business in the Far East', Business Abroad, Oct. 1969
-Jalee, Pierre: The Pillage of the Third World, Monthly Review Press, N.Y., 1968
-Wiley, Peter: Vietnam and the Pacific Rim Strategy, Leviathan, June, 1969

Academic Senate

The following note appeared in faculty boxes last week:

TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE DIVISION: It seems that the members of this division who attended the meeting of the Senate on October 21, 1969 were the victims of an undignified prank. A number of individuals whose identity could not be ascertained called and staged a mock meeting of the Senate in which the role of the chairman and of some members of the Administration and Faculty were actually played by impersonators.

Owing to the unfortunately high histrionic quality of these doubles the prank remained undetected. It seems that those campus ultras who subjected the Senate to this humiliating performance had intended to stage a satire on what they like to call "parliamentary cretinism."

Since the perpetrators of this offense remain unidentified it must be assumed that they will try to repeat their tasteless joke. We therefore suggest that the members of the Senate check subsequent announcements of Senate meetings with the chairman of the division.

Acting Assistant Secretary

NOTICE OF MEETING
SAN DIEGO BATTALION OF THE ACADEMIC SENATE
Tuesday, November 11, 1969 at 3:30 a.m.
Humanities-Library Auditorium

ORDER OF BUSINESS

1. Proposal to nullify minutes and seconds of the meeting of October 21, 1969
2. Announcements by the President
3. Announcements by the Chancellor at San Diego
4. Announcements by the Chairman of the Battalion
5. Proposals of Kneeling Committees

Rules and Jurisdiction
A Proposal that members of the Senate who wish to be recognized on points of information, order or privilege must sing their questions.

A Proposal that a period of 40 days of fasting must precede any vote.
A Proposal to keep the results of mail ballots secret for the period of at least 10 months after the death of all members of the Academic Senate.

A Proposal to publish a brown or grey book containing the history of all debates of the Assembly of the University of California since 1868. This document should be legally complete and accurate, morally and philosophically defensible, articulate, and written at least in summary, in a language that will be understandable to the lay public. Autographed copies should be sent to the President of the United States.

A Proposal to issue a Guide Book on how to throw oneself into a Committee of the Whole. (This proposal is made in response to the fact that, in their eagerness to throw themselves into such a Whole, some members hurt several organs.)
Executive Welfare.

A Proposal to move the University to the Holiday Inn, Inc.
6. Unfinished Business

A Proposal by the Department of Psychology to paint all Blacks white.
7. New Business

A Proposal to organize another reception for the Vice President of the United States at which occasion selected and politically reliable members of the Scripps Institution will perform an unoffending belly dance.

AGENDA SUBJECT TO APPROVAL BY THE REGENTS

Bob Dylan's first major interview in three years is in the new issue of Rolling Stone Magazine. In the same edition of Rolling Stone, the first complete discography of the unreleased Dylan tapes and records. The interview with Bob Dylan, based on a four hour rap with Rolling Stone Editor Jann Wenner, is complete and unedited.

DYLAN

AMAZEMENT GUARANTEED!

Send \$1.00 to "Dylan Interview," 746 Brannan Street, San Francisco, Calif. 94103. We'll send you both the special Dylan Interview issue and a little something else.

errata

Dear Bob, if you are wondering about the absence of a staff box, we ran out of room this issue. If you are interested in who is on the staff, see the last issue. If you don't have the last issue, then call Dean Topolavac at ext. 1917. He knows.
Good-bye
The staff

The University At War -- The Ties

by Al Tumolillo, SDS

INTRODUCTION

This article, the fourth in this series, brings to light only a few of the ties that bind the University to the ruling class of the United States. Besides preparing students to take jobs in industries and corporations, the University carries out research for various businesses and government agencies. This research can be carried out in several ways: 1. The problems can be directly researched on campus, 2. The University can set-up "spin-off" corporations that can carry out the research, and 3. University personnel can perform consultation work for these corporations and government agencies. We will primarily be concerned with the consultation aspect of University complicity.

THE UNIVERSITY INDUSTRIAL PARK

In Table 1 there is a list of the fifty or so corporations that have sprung up around UCSD since its founding. Most of these corporations, located primarily on Sorrento Valley Road, are defense-oriented industries; and most of them carry out classified research for the military. With the University only a few miles away, there is ample support from the faculty here at UCSD. Some faculty members find doing defense-oriented research a nice way to make a fast buck. It is this same group of faculty members who continually jabber about academic freedom and pure research.

A brief look at the corporations around UCSD will show that they are primarily in the areas of computers and electronics, ocean research, systems research and materials research. A glance at UCSD will show why these corporations picked this school to be its main supplier of consultants: physics, AMES, APIS, chemistry, IPAPS, IGPP, Scripps, etc.

WHO THEY ARE

The list of professors and their contacts in industry and government form a long list indeed. Without further ado, we will simply list the professors and their interests, as best as we have been able to find out, in the various industries and corporations in San Diego and the rest of the United States.

Norman Anderson, psychology: Engineering Research Associates, Inc. (1951-53).

W. Ian Axford, APIS: Defense Research Board, Canada (1960-62).

Alan Bearden, chemistry: Los Alamos Labs (1952-54, 1960).

Henry Booker, APIS: RAND (1967).

Donald Bear, economics: RAND (1958).

Keith Brueckner, IPAPS: Los Alamos Labs (1959-), Aerospace Corporation (1963-), Institute for Defense Analyses (1959-), RAND (1955-), General Dynamics Astronautics (1959-), Gulf General Atomic (1959-), General Motors Corp. (1963-), Advanced Research Projects Agency (1963) Brookhaven Labs (1955-56).

Hugh Bradner, AMES: Los Alamos Labs (1946-61).

Theodore Bullock, Neurosciences: RAND (1964).

Albert Ellis, AMES: Space Technology Labs (1956-).

George Feher, physics: Bell Telephone Labs (1954-60).

Jules Fejer, APIS: Defense Research Telecommunications Establishment, Canada (1959-61).

Donald Fredkin, physics: Bell Telephone Labs (1960-64).

William Gragg, math: Union Carbide Nuclear Co. (1964-), Bellcom Inc. (1963-64).

Francis Halpern, physics: IDA (1963) General Dynamics, Convair (1959-).

Carl Helstrom, math: Westinghouse Electric Corp. (1951-).

Irwin Jacobs, APIS: Sylvania Electronics Prod., Inc. (1959-), Lincoln Labs, MIT (1961-62), Minneapolis-Honeywell, Inc. (1963-), Bolt, Beranek and Newman, Inc. (1965-), Jet Propulsion Lab (1964-5).

Norman Kroll, physics: Institute for Defense Analyses (1960-).

Bernd Matthias, physics: Bell Telephone Labs (1948-).

Joseph Mayer, chemistry: Los Alamos Labs (1946-49, 1969).

George Masek, physics: TRW Corporation (1969).

John Malmberg, physics: Gulf General Atomic (1969).

George Mandler, psychology: Center of Human Information Processing (1967-).

Walter Munk, IGPP: Institute for Defense Analyses (1967-).

William Nierenberg, Scripps: Institute for Defense Analyses (1969), virtually every Defense Department panel, science advisor to the president (1969), NATO (1960-62).

Daniel Olfe, AMES: Institute for Defense Analyses (1962-).

Sy Rand, AMES: Institute for Defense Analyses (1969).

Kurt Shuler, chemistry: Institute for Defense Analyses (1963-69).

Gerhard Schrauzer, chemistry: Shell Development Co. (1964-66), Monsanto Corp. (1957-59).

S.S. Penner, IPAPS: Institute for Defense Analyses (1962-).

Teddy Traylor, chemistry: Rohm and Haas Research Labs (1963-).

Herbert York, physics: Aerospace Corp. (1962-), Institute for Defense Analyses (1958-).

This list is only a fraction of the ties that faculty members have with corporations and the government agencies. Some of the work that they do is classified (Kohn, Brueckner et. al.) and some of the work is mission-oriented industrial research. All of the research is aimed at aiding the ruling class by enabling industry and the government to carry out their policies.

Herbert York, physics: Aerospace Corp. (1962-), Institute for Defense Analyses (1958-).

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of national security: anti-ballistic missile (ABM) systems for the United States; and the war in Vietnam. In ballistic missile defense, Jason's primary contributions related to studies on the phenomenology of ballistic missile reentry and on anti-ballistic missile systems integration. This latter study was especially timely in view of the Government's decision to deploy the Sentinel ABM system. In its other major program areas, Jason continued work on technical problems of counterinsurgency warfare and system studies with relevance to Vietnam." (1)

Besides Brueckner, the following pro-

fessors are members of Jason: Dr. Norman Kroll (physics), Dr. Walter Munk (IGPP). The following faculty members in addition to the above mentioned are members of IDA: Dr. Herbert York (physics), Dr. William Nierenberg (Scripps), Dr. S.S. Penner (AMES), Dr. Sinai Rand (AMES), and Dr. Daniel Olfe (AMES).

Brueckner has other activities which are seldom mentioned on campus. He is west coast research director of Heliodyne corporation, which has a branch office on Sorrento Valley Road--specially made for Dr. Brueckner. Over at Heliodyne, Dr. Brueckner has picked up a lot of money and he has brought along a few of his

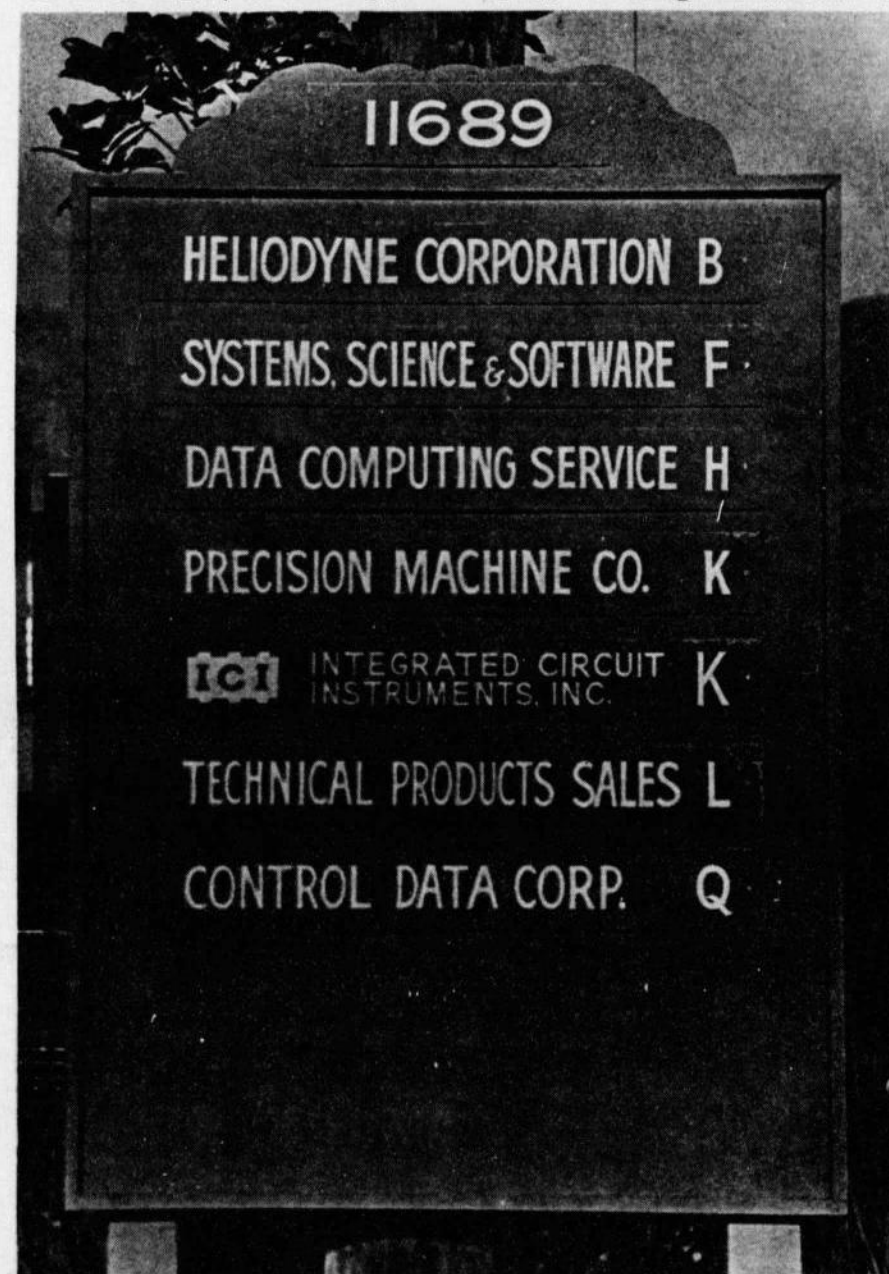


TABLE 1
Corporations in the Sorrento Valley Road Complex

1. Oceanographic Engineering-Hydro Products	26. Electronic Visions Corp.
2. Impulse Products	27. Spin Physics
3. Aztec Technology Corp.	28. Sorrento Associates
4. Life-Line Enterprises	29. Mermatec Corp.
5. Oddo-Graphs	30. Cut N Jump Ski Corp.
6. NORCO Electronics	31. IAVAC Corp.
7. Electra/Midland Corp.	32. Westinghouse Ocean Research Laboratory
8. Diversified Marine Engineering	33. Industrial Information, Inc.
9. Dillingham	34. Living Marine Resources, Inc.
10. Dielectric Systems, Inc.	35. VIA Computer Corporation
11. Gazebo	36. Gulf General Atomic
12. C.H. Tripp	37. Cermetron Corp.
13. Control Data Corp.	38. Varicam
14. ITRON Corp.	39. Metrolar
15. The KMS Technology Center	40. T-Foundation, Inc.
16. Kennecott Exploration, Inc.	41. Graphics Unlimited
17. Data Computing Services	42. Rhombic Corp.
18. Systems, Science and Software	43. Instrument Specialists, Inc.
19. Heliodyne Corp.	44. Green-O-Matic Systems
20. Technology Products, Inc.	45. Omega Electronics
21. Digital Scientific	46. Westcom Corp.
22. Electro Materials	47. Micro Image Corp.
23. Marathon Engineering	48. Ocean Applied Research
24. Sorrento Co.	49. San Jose Products
25. Continental Controls	50. Crownover Corp.

That Bind

The Beginning of UCSD

UCSD was first mentioned in San Diego when in 1955 Assemblymen Hegland and Schrade introduced a resolution to the Regents asking that the possibility of opening a campus of the University in San Diego be studied. Such a resolution found much support in the San Diego community:

1) from the president of General Dynamics, who reemphasized the need for a San Diego campus to aid the "industrial growth of San Diego"--Convair was handicapped by its inability to offer graduate work to its engineers and by the need to import engineers,

2) from a vice-president of Convair, Robert H. Brown, who was chairman of a Special Chamber of Commerce committee to work on bringing a UC branch to San Diego,

3) from Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, a regent, who saw the need for a science-oriented university, citing his extensive experience in training Navy recruits as proof of the need,

4) from the San Diego Union--because the US was behind Russia in the training of engineers. "Trained manpower is essential for the nation's defense and the expanding state economy." (Union, Dec. 16, 1955)

In May 1956, the establishment of a graduate technical and scientific institution with Scripps as a base was recommended to the regents and in September hearings on the plans for this institution were set by the Chairman of the Regents Ways and Means committee. In

a pamphlet titled "University Community Study" done by the City Planning Department of San Diego we see some of the factors considered in selecting the La Jolla site for the campus.

"General Atomic, recognizing the worth of a University close at hand, has offered the State a sum of \$1 million to facilitate the University's growth on Torrey Pines Mesa. The interrelation of these two great institutions should flourish in years to come....The developers of this valley area (Sorrento Valley MIC) which is now under a single control have been working closely with the university's master plan developments.

The Regents issued a policy statement saying that the primary function of the La Jolla campus would be to provide instruction in science and technology and conduct research. Only that undergraduate instruction which was "essential to support the graduate program" was to be provided.

In an editorial endorsed by Governor Knight, the Union supported the idea of a campus that consisted of a nucleus of "distinguished professors working largely with graduate students." They felt that a campus which was largely an undergraduate school with a subordinate graduate division "would severely limit the contribution that the University of California at La Jolla would make to the unique quality of this community and thereby diminish the institution's contribution to national security" (Union, Aug. 12, 1957).

friends to share in the loot. Virtually all of Heliodyne's work is classified by the Department of Defense. See Table 2 for a selected list of contracts of Heliodyne Corporation.

Brueckner has further interests over at the Aerospace Corp. in San Bernardino, California, where he does classified research on missile technology. This work supplements his studies at IDA's Jason division where he works on the ABM. Some of the contracts he has researched at Aerospace Corp. are: 1) Contract AF 04(695)-669--The Production of Electric Fields by Ionizing Radiation, Secret Report, Restricted Data, 2) Contract AF 04(695)-669--(classified Title), Secret Report, Restricted Data. Descriptors: Shielding, 3) Contract AF04(695)-669--The Effect of Magnetically Trapped Fission Betas on Missiles, Secret Report, Restricted Data.

Brueckner's devotion to the military research bosses does not stop at Aerospace Corp. At General Dynamics Convair he and Dr. Halpern (physics) investigated Contract Nonr-2914(00)--Guide Line Identification Program for Antimissile Research, Secret Report, Restricted Data. Brueckner has also researched for Convair a report entitled "Use of a Fog to Provide Shielding Against Thermal Radiation", Secret Report, Restricted Data. Also, Con. AF 29(601)-1946 and Con. AF 29(601)-1150--Physics of Nuclear Explosions in Space.

In light of Brueckner's vast ability to perform classified research, he is given a privileged position here at UCSD. The Institute for Pure and Applied Physical Sciences is Brueckner's home here on campus. Surrounding himself with his cronies like Dr. S.S. Penner, Brueckner carries out research for the Department of Defense and the AEC. The University for years has provided police security guards at night to protect the government security safes in the offices of IPAPS.

Brueckner is very important to the University of California as can be seen from the following quote from a memo to Department chairmen from Brueckner's pal Dr. S.S. Penner (Jan. 1969):

"I believe that the Brueckner policy reflected reasonable optimism about growth of FTE allocations from state resources and was successful in the sense that it led to the very rapid acquisition of distinguished faculties in the pure and applied physical sciences (Institute?) and mathematics. Implementation of the Brueckner policy did not lead to unusual and unexpected funding difficulties because of the unique reputations and fund-raising capabilities of its sponsors with such affluent agencies as the Atomic Energy Commission and the Advanced Research Projects Agency of the Department of Defense. The extent of campus involvement and dependence on the efforts of a few individuals may be judged, for example, by the fact that Professor Brueckner was personally chief investigator on contracts and grants totalling about one and one half million dollars per year at the time when he took his current leave of absence from UCSD.... There are few, if any, individuals with demonstrated fund-raising capabilities or interests close to those of K.A. Brueckner."

MISSILE MAN

Dr. S.S. Penner, former vice-chancellor, pal of Keith Brueckner's and head of IPAPS, is a member of the Institute for Defense Analyses. Dr. Penner's specialty is missiles and propellants. He wrote a book about propellants for missiles used in Vietnam by the military. He used to be editor of the "Journal of Missile Defense Research"--a journal internal to IDA and the Defense Department. There is no doubt that Dr. S.S. Penner has had a hand in the decisions concerning missile deployment from tac-

tical weapons to the ABM.

Another professor who has been engaged in the missile controversy is Dr. Herbert F. York (physics), acting Dean of Graduate Studies and former chancellor of UCSD. In 1959 Dr. Herbert F. York appeared before the committee on Armed Services of the Senate to testify on his nomination to be Director of Defense Research and Engineering. According to Dr. York "My entire professional life except a few years has been spent on defense problems." (2)

In the biography of Dr. York we find a whole list of facts about Dr. York: From 1944-5 Dr. York was on the Manhattan Project. In 1950, as coleader he undertook the design and execution of a major diagnostics experiment for Operation Greenhouse at Eniwetok Proving Ground. In 1952, when the Radiation Lab at Berkeley decided to include weapons development and other classified programs in applied science, Dr. York was selected to lead the Laboratory program at Livermore, Calif. Under his supervision, the Laboratory made major contributions to the varied research programs of the AEC. By 1954 he was Director of the Livermore Laboratory (where the hydrogen bomb is made). In 1958 he became Director of Research, Advanced Research Projects Division of the Institute for Defense Analyses and Chief Scientist of the Advanced Research Projects Agency of the Office of the Secretary of Defense in the Pentagon. In 1959 Dr. York was made Director of Defense Research and Engineering which controls the Advanced Research Projects Agency. This post is

equivalent to an assistant secretary of defense. (Much CIA money goes through ARPA--some of it goes to Scripps--see last issue of the Indicator). After his stay in the Pentagon, Dr. York has contented himself with the academic life combined with defense work. He has been a science advisor to several presidents, served on several defense department panels and is on the Board of Trustees of the Institute for Defense Analyses. As a member of the Board, he is responsible for the major decisions taken by IDA, including the decisions concerning the Vietnam war. Dr. York is also on the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

Dr. York tries to put up a liberal cover for his defense work. He runs around bleating about the evilness of the ABM. In his article in Scientific American, Dr. York finally shows his true colors: "In addition, the ABM debate has served to highlight more serious issues (for example the implications of MIRV for the arms race) and to raise serious questions about other weapons systems. For instance, I suggest that we have also found that silo-based missiles will become obsolete." What Dr. York is saying after pages of liberal arguments that miss the point is that the ABM shouldn't be built because the missiles it will protect aren't worth protecting.

As far as missiles go, Dr. York has been very helpful to the military. Senator Jackson once remarked: "One of the greatest contributions, I think, made during this period is a matter that Senator Symington alluded to in one of his questions to Dr. York, and that is the reduction in the size and the increase in the yield of the warhead. "It is in this area, I think, in all fairness, that Dr. York has made a great contribution. This has had an enormous impact on the development of our missile system in that naturally with a lighter warhead, we have been able to get along with a lot of other things that take a long time to work out in the development of a good ICBM and a good IRBM." (3)

The hypocrisy of the liberals like Dr. York is further brought out in an ad that appeared in the New York Times in 1967. In this ad, Dr. York and Dr. Brueckner signed their names in an appeal to the President to "Stop the Bombing". At the same time these two "scientists" were active in IDA work. Dr. Brueckner, of course, was involved in Jason division, and Dr. York was on the Board of

Trustees of IDA. Who are they trying to kid?

Dr. York's thin liberal facade also includes the McCarthy campaign. In 1968, he campaigned on the McCarthy slate of delegates in the California primary--while he was on the Board of Trustees of IDA. These are the kind of men who support the Moratorium, liberals who do defense research on one hand and drivell about peace on the other.

Senator Richard Russell of Georgia had this to say about Dr. York when he appeared before the armed services committee:

"Dr. York, I want to commend you. I do not recall at any time a man who has been before this committee in his first appearance who has met with such universal approval and commendation as you have.

"We are all hopeful when we see men of your stature who are willing to come down here and help us in what is perhaps the most important single activity of the Government, on which our security and future life depends.

"Thank you very much." (4)

THE REST OF THE TRIBE

In the fall of 1967, our renowned Academic Senate decided to remove classified research from the campus. Hoping to build the illusion that UCSD would then be an 'ivory tower of free inquiry', the faculty completely ignored any business ties and defense work done by professors. The resolution was drawn up by the Committee on Educational Policy of the Academic Senate and was passed on November 8, 1967. However, there is some correspondence to the CEP which enlightens us to some of the complex semantics professors get into and also tells us some interesting information on Dr. Henry Booker of APIS.

In his letter to the Chairman of the CEP dated Oct. 26, 1967, Dr. Booker tells us:

"Nevertheless, there are certain things that puzzle me about this matter. According to the statement attached to your memorandum the Vice-Chancellor for Graduate Studies and Research has stated that 'classified research is not currently conducted on the UCSD campus.' However, an article in the LA Times on Monday, Oct. 16, 1967, by William Trombley under the heading 'Federal Spending Cuts Felt in UC Programs' states that 'UC received \$15.7 million in Defense Department funds in 1965-66 for research, much of it classified, at UC Berkeley, UCLA and UC San Diego.' How are these two statements to be reconciled? cont. on p. 8

TABLE 2

Classified Research at Heliodyne (San Diego, Van Nuys, Los Angeles)
1. Optical Tracking Research
2. Re-Entry Physics Research
3. Turbulent Reacting Wakes: Boundary Layer Formulation of Partial Mixing-3 parts
4. A Study of Unsteady Turbulent Wakes and Entrainment
5. A Review of Hypersonic Re-entry Wakes and Auxiliary Studies
6. A Variational Methodology for Turbulent Shear Flows
7. Some Results of the RMV-A Experiments
8. Some Applications of Id Theas of Information Theory to Fluid Mechanical Problems
9. On Radar Discrimination of Chaff Systems: Preliminary Results
10. An Analysis of High Altitude Beta; Preliminary Results
11. An Analysis of the Wxo-atmospheric Penetration Aids (EPAP) Sounding Rocket Tests at WTR
12. A Thrust Termination Post Study
13. Preliminary Results of Spectroscopic Temperature Determinations in Flow Fields of Mark 6 Re-entry Vehicles
14. Opacities of Ablation Products/Air Mixtures I-V
Source: Technical Abstract Bulletin, 1967-68

Epilogue to Marat - Sade

The Persecution and Assassination of Jean-Paul Marat As Performed by the Inmates of the Asylum of Charenton Under the Direction of the Marquis de Sade.

A literal translation of the epilogue to Peter Weiss' play, Marat/Sade is presented here. This epilogue is deleted from Peter Brooks' film adaptation of the play.

Marat/Sade was not meant to be an historical play. Peter Weiss skillfully selected historical events and interpreted them in a way which directly relates them to the political situation of today. The French Revolution has come and gone; the American Revolution has come and gone; the kings and aristocrats were toppled by the people. But, as Marat notes, the people are still oppressed; they are still sent to fight wars to protect the gold of the new ruling class, the bourgeoisie; and scientists are still improving the weapons of subjugation. The People, throughout the play, cry out for their Revolution.

The essence of the play is the struggle between Marat and Sade. Both men started on the side of the French Revolution, but for different reasons. Marat saw a world that was ruled by money. He saw the people being sent to fight wars in the interest of those who owned the money. He saw servile scientists developing more and more deadly weapons which would one day 'kill a million with the flick of a finger. (any similarities to the present age are purely coincidental). He knew it was necessary to topple the ruling class with force. Sade, on the other hand, 'saw in the revolution a chance for a tremendous outburst of revenge, an orgy greater than all (his) dreams.' Sade did not fight in the Revolution for the benefit of the people, but to tempt the cold indifferent face of Nature. But Nature was unmoved, and Sade was left with his existential angst and a bitter taste in his mouth.

The work of the French Revolution was not carried through; the rule of the aristocracy was replaced by the rule of the bourgeoisie. The people were still oppressed and exploited by the bourgeoisie who preached liberty and equality and brotherhood for all--all those with wealth and property, that is. Marat was painfully aware of this situation. Marat, in anticipation of Marx, realized that the removal of the oppression and exploitation of the masses required the common ownership of the means of production as a necessary condition for its realization. Marat knew that the revolution had to continue in order for the people to be served by it. This meant the eradication of bourgeois ideas such as individualism, private property, religion, etc. Sade, on the other hand, believed that the Revolution had come and gone. His individualistic outlook on the meaning of the revolution leads to an individualistic outlook concerning the goals of the Revolution. Sade's individualism is revealed in the excerpt.

And now, Marat. Now I see where this revolution is leading--to the withering of the individual man and a slow merging into uniformity.

Sade believed only in himself and for him the only reality is imagination, the world inside himself. The revolution couldn't give Sade what he wanted, that is, value or meaning to his own individualistic existence. Marat, on the other hand created meaning and value out of or in spite of 'the vast indifference of Nature.' Marat saw oppression and exploitation to be wrong and worked to remove them. But for Sade nothing had any value. For him the question of value will remain constantly open.

It is precisely this question of value which is clarified in the epilogue. Marat had made the choice, in the interest of the people, to continue to struggle until 'one day everyone in equal proportion will be a keeper of all goods in common.

Sade will remain a prisoner of his perpetual doubt.

A COMMENT BY ERIC BENTLEY

There has been much discussion by persons who do not know German of what Peter Weiss meant by his play, and yet no faithful English translation has been published so that people in this country might judge for themselves. The published version is a free adaptation, and the freedoms taken were often only part of the game, familiar to translators into English (a language poor in rhymes), of Hunt the Rhyme. For instance, in this very Epilogue printed here, the lines which Miss Vincenz correctly translates as:

But now we live in a completely different age
Without oppressors and without bankruptcy
appear in the book edition as:

For today we live in far different times
We have no oppressors no violent crimes.

Perhaps the writers of the couplet would claim that they follow the general drift. If so, I would disagree, since it is one thing to claim that there are no bankruptcies and quite another to claim there are no violent crimes: the prosperous, "unbankrupt" societies of the past 200 years have committed many violent crimes, and I doubt if even Coulmier (the speaker) would have denied it. Obviously crimes are dragged in here just to chime with times. Not a very good reason for mentioning crimes in a text which will be widely discussed as ideology!

What I am getting at is that a magazine which prints an exact translation of the Epilogue to Marat/Sade is calling attention not only to an omission in the book edition but also to the character of what is not omitted in the book edition. Obviously, Antheneum (Weiss's publisher and incidentally my own) had to publish the text they were supplied with by Weiss's representatives. This was the text of the Peter Brook production. And the production was so brilliant that some people think we wouldn't be discussing Marat/Sade at all except for Peter Brook. Some people think this. But they are probably wrong, since the play succeeds, in all productions, and always results in high praise for the director, whoever he may be. It would seem likely then, in view of the truly international success of the work, that the author made a significant contribution. I should think it would not be worth A-theneum's while to print an English text that says what the German text says.

EPILOGUE BY PETER WEISS

Translated by Lilli Vincenz

Charlotte Corday: liberal pacifist who assassinated Marat
Jacques Roux: former priest, radical socialist.
Coulmier: director of the Asylum of Charenton

Orchestra strikes up muted, ceremonious music. The nurses step forward and take Corday, who now collapses. They wrap her shawl around her and lead her toward Sade. Corday presents the dagger to Sade. Nurses raise up a large, white sheet before the tub. Behind the sheet Marat leaves the tub. Herald steps forward and lifts his baton. Music ends.

HERALD
Honored audience in an enlightened age
After this glance into the past
We turn to the present again
Which fills us today, it not with peace
At least with confidence for a tomorrow
That is said to have no cares
Before you depart through these doors
Let us briefly review
What we have tried to express
In the spoken and sung text
For this purpose we recall to life once

more
The man you just saw murdered
The sheet is lowered. Marat steps forward.



Marat



Sade

more
The man you just saw murdered
The sheet is lowered. Marat steps forward.

MARAT

I believe in only one life
So every word now goes amiss
Only once here in your midst
Am I master of my steps
And in this one and only time
I had to make my choice
What I saw was a single world
And it was ruled by money
But those who possessed it were only few

And who didn't possess it were innumerable
I saw that what counted
Was to break the law with force
And to topple those who fat and stolid
Sit there in feigned security
Who explain to us that the differences must endure
And the battle for profit continue
As a corpse I'm worth little
But what I taught will remain
So that others who follow me
Can carry on what I began
Till one day everyone in equal proportion
Will be a keeper of all goods held in common.

CORDAY

I, too, saw these changes thus
For we both departed from the great
Rousseau

But the reason why we didn't unite
Is that we meant something else
When we chose the same words
To enumerate our ideals
We both wanted to achieve freedom
But for you the path to freedom went over a mountain of corpses

We spoke of union as if we were one
But what your idea of union was, you've demonstrated
Therefore I had to renounce your brotherliness

And made it my task to destroy you
I killed one to save thousands
And to liberate them from their chains
And if I could perform this act once more
You'd see me again in front of this same man

ROUX

(Stepping up quickly)
And if I didn't have to war my death's camouflage
I'd warn you against that woman there (Pointing to Corday)
For time and again we've had to pay for the likes of her
Whom we hear talk of high ideals
Who speak of purity and spiritual goals
And work under cover with the exploiter
She's even more dangerous than they with their money
Because she disguises herself

We recognize the others clearly as enemies
With this woman we never know what she means
(By order of Coulmier, nurses and attendants have come running. Roux is dragged away.)

HERALD

(Turns to Sade)
Tell us, Mr. Marquis
What have you achieved with your production
Did the play at our resort
Lead to a discernible result

SADE

It was our intention to experiment
With antitheses in the dialogues
And to pit them against each other continually
To illuminate the perpetual doubts
Yet no matter which way I look at it
I arrive at no conclusion in our play
I myself was a spokesman for force
But in conversation with Marat I soon saw

That my force was different in kind from his
And that I disavow his way
On one hand, the impulse to change
And improve the world with hatchets and knives
On the other, the individual system
Foundering by virtue of its own ideas
So here I am in my present position
Still confronted by an open question*

COULMIER

But now we live in a completely different age
Without oppressors and without bankruptcy
We're on our way to recuperation
We have bread and there's also coal
And even if we still have a war
It's only victory shining ahead

Orchestra plays concluding march. The patients start marching in place.

THE FOUR SINGERS

And even if most people have little and only few people have much
We are approaching the common goal
And we are allowed to express ourselves in any way
And what we are not allowed to express we say softly

CHOIR

(Stepping in place in time to the music, which has grown louder.)
And even we in confinement are no longer chained
And the honor of our country has been saved forever
And no longer do we need to argue about politics
Because there's someone to guide us all
To help the poor and us patients as well
And we owe it all to this one man
To this one and only emperor Napoleon
Who gloriously ended the revolution
cont. on p. 8

The Deep-fry at Jacks

John Mortimer, SDS

Jack-in-the-Boxes, Oscars, Hamburger Houses, Family Tree Restaurants.....more of these convenient places to eat are built each week. All 350 plus of them are owned by Foodmaker corporation, a San Diego-based company which came to recruit at UCSD last Wednesday. Specifically, Foodmaker came to recruit "manager-lessees" for Jack-in-the-Box Drive-Thru Restaurant units, a job for which UCSD students might qualify. Perhaps you went to see the friendly recruiter, and walked away impressed with the opportunities he described, clutching in your hand the recruitment pamphlet he gave you--"Success is waiting for YOU in a Jack-in-the-Box". This piece of literature like other recruitment propaganda, bears close analysis.

The most important thing about this pamphlet is how it depicts the categories of people related to the operation of Foodmaker corporation. First, there are the working people. As the pamphlet guides you around the Clairemont plant where all the hamburgers, French fries, etc., are prepared for the many Foodmaker restaurants, the authors limit themselves to describing the fantastic foodmaking machinery used. Despite popular misconception, however, most modern manufacturing machines need people adjacent to and operating them to produce things. And indeed, all the pictures of this plant show these working folks (few of whom are white, a situation to be discussed later). Pictures also show the (mostly young) workers in the Jack-in-the-Box units themselves.

A second important relationship to the Foodmaker enterprise, from the standpoint of the recruitment pamphlet, is that of the "manager-lessee". The main point of the pamphlet is to convince you to become one. For a security deposit of \$4,500, plus \$1,500 to start out, a UCSD student (or any other high-school graduate) can be trained, it says, to operate a Jack-in-the-Box "in the manner of an independent businessman."

The final relationship to Foodmaker that we'll deal with is that of "owner." The pamphlet says nothing about the owners of the company, but the recruitment material itself is a result of their orders (and perhaps their editing).

To develop our analysis further, let's take a closer look at each of these three groups of people, starting with the owners.

Los Trabajadores/The Workers

Now let's look at the people who produce the wealth that Peterson, Silbermann, Schunemann, the Regents, etc., spend. What kind of daily "stimulating climate", what kind of "economic health" do the workers at the Foodmaker plant in Clairemont enjoy?

It's an environment of hard work. The 200-300 production workers at the central plant process EACH DAY 80,000 lbs. of potatoes (starting from raw potatoes, 100,000 tacos (tortillas are made from scratch--raw corn!), 300,000 hamburgers, and equivalent amounts of fried chicken, apple turnovers, onion rings, etc. But these people share little of the \$42 million/year gross wealth they produce by their labor. Wages start at the legal minimum--\$1.65/hr. (the minimum for an interstate shipper). One guy we talked to said that a large number of the working people were getting this minimum wage. Another estimated that the average wage for the plant as a whole is around \$2.20/hr. (that's \$4,500/yr if you can stand it that long). An overproportion of those who receive these particular low wages are Mexicans, Blacks, and women--as shown clearly by the pamphlet's pictures. It's obvious that the concept of "equal opportunity in hiring" does little to fight racism and chauvinism at Foodmaker--it allows these bourgeois ideas to be perpetuated.

Keene champions Peterson, Silbermann, and Schunemann as the "Young Turks", being part of a wave of young, enlightened capitalists who are "challenging the San Diego Establishment." It seems that, with their newly-developed wealth and power, the Foodmaker bosses have been pushing all sorts of radical causes. First, there's COMBO, a high-pressure "charity" organization, which squeezes the San Diego rich to get money for such "charities" as the Old Globe Theatre, the San Diego

Opera, and the San Diego Symphony. Then there's the money and pressure donated on behalf of an art complex in La Jolla (the UC Regents have given \$1.5 million to this cause). Even closer to home is the emergency fund set up for the directors of Scripps Institute of Oceanography by Foodmaker. This fund is used for such things as buying fancy equipment to bribe promising graduate students into staying at Scripps. Why are the bosses of Foodmaker so seemingly generous and enlightened?

One reason they push "culture" is because they like "high-class" entertainment, as do many of those who can afford it regularly. Peterson, for example, "will travel halfway around the world to such places as Vienna to attend an opera." Silbermann also likes to support cultural activities, but for additional reasons: "The outside interests provide the strong motivation to make our business decisions tougher and quicker....I'd like to increase my financial holdings to do a lot of things...." In other words, being a "Young Turk" increases his personal capitalist spirit.

Other reasons the bosses give for their charitable actions reflect the interests of their class as a whole. An expanding economy is necessary for a healthy capitalism, and for Foodmaker, Inc., this means particularly the San Diego economy. With the Navy pulling much of its money and personnel out of the city, what will stabilize the situation, who will eat at Jack-in-the-Box? (or borrow at Southern California National Bank, one of the other San Diego firms controlled by Foodmaker?) The Young Turks have some answers: research industries and tourism. Speaking of their donations to the Scripps off-shore-island project, Silbermann comments "Imagine what this will do for San Diego as an oceanographic research center, as well as providing an unparalleled tourist attraction." Peterson similarly explains his COMBO involvement: "It will take more than our wonderful weather to retain the large number of extremely intelligent, highly educated (sic), highly paid (sic) persons serving our universities, colleges, and research institutions. It will be necessary for San Diego to build an intellectually stimulating climate." Thus even the Young Turks serve their individual and class interests.

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Ballad of the Landlord

Landlord, landlord,
My roof has sprung a leak.
Don't you 'member I told you about it
Way last week?

Landlord, landlord,
These steps is broken down.
When you come up yourself
It's a wonder you don't fall down.

Ten bucks you say I owe you?
Ten bucks you say is due?
Well, that's ten bucks more'n I'll pay you
Till you fix this house up new.

What? You gonna get eviction orders?
You gonna cut off my heat?
You gonna take my furniture and
Throw it in the street?

Um-huh! You talking high and mighty.
Talk on-till you get through.
You ain't gonna be able to say a word.
If I land my fist on you.

Police! Police!
Come and get this man!
He's trying to ruin the government
and overturn the land!

Copper's whistle!
Patrol bell!
Arrest.

Precinct station.
Iron cell.
Headlines in press:

MAN THREATENS LANDLORD

TENANT HELD NO BAIL
JUDGE GIVES NEGRO 90 DAYS IN
COUNTY JAIL

Langston Hughes

SDS Plans Anti-War March in Los Angeles

A march in Los Angeles against the war in Vietnam is being organized by the Southern California region of SDS-Worker Student Alliance. This demonstration is being organized to represent clear anti-imperialist, pro-working class politics. Everybody who can unite on such a perspective is invited to come.

The march will begin at noon on November 22 at the Federal Building (First and Los Angeles Streets) and will progress to Pershing Square.

More information can be obtained from the SDS table.

Announcements

THERE WILL BE A PANEL ON RACISM TONIGHT AT 7:30 PM IN H-L AUDITORIUM.

Thursday night at 7:30 in Lower Blake Lounge there will be a meeting to discuss the demonstration against the CIA, and what can be done regarding the military recruiters that will be on campus next week.

The Ties That Bind cont.

ciled? I strongly suspect that the expression 'on the UCSD campus' needs to be defined. It should certainly include the upper and lower campuses, but probably not Point Loma. Without such a definition the proposed statement on classified research at UCSD is ambiguous.

"The statement on 'essential public service' requires consideration because of the inserted phrase 'in times of grave national emergency'. Is this a time of grave national emergency? I am currently serving on a Top Secret Department of Defense panel concerned with a development that would cost the taxpayer more than one-billion dollars. I have no personal desire to serve but feel that it would be unreasonable to refuse. The project is not connected with the Viet Nam war. It is part of a continuing policy to apply developing technology to the armed forces."

While Booker and the rest of the faculty ponder such deep metaphysical problems as what constitutes the campus, the defense research goes on unabated. To argue that the labs at Point Loma are or are not part of the campus is an absurd way to think. What counts is that these labs are under University control (see the last issue of the Indicator) and University personnel perform the research.

It is interesting to note that Dr. Booker seems to be very humble in his approach to Defense Department research--an attitude that implies that it is a dirty job but he must serve when called. Well, he's been called for years to do this kind of research. After Dr. York, Dr. Booker is probably the most important man on campus for the Defense Department. Besides pulling in contracts for the APIS faculty and counseling student informers, Dr. Booker is a key man in the implementation of technology into the highest levels of the military. Dr. Booker has also spent some of his time working for the RAND corporation where he has published reports on missile effects in the ionosphere and properties of the ionosphere with respect to communications problems.



The gaggle: Brueckner, Penner, York.

Another member of the academic scribes is Dr. Donald Bear of the economics department. Dr. Bear has published rather extensively for the RAND corporation--the following is a list of what Dr. Bear has devoted his time to. In 1960 he wrote a report for RAND entitled: 'The Importance of Individual Industries for Defense Planning'. The object of this analysis is found in the abstract:

(it) is to examine, as a guide to sensible peacetime defensive preparation, plausible supplies and demands in the US economy after a nuclear war. The presumptions undertaken for the analysis are that deterrence might fail, that the outcome of a future general war would not necessarily be mutual suicide, the ability to recover economically remains relevant for defense policy, and that individual industries may differ in importance for this objective'.5

Another aspect of Dr. Bear's research at RAND is the banking situation and real income. In trying to figure out better ways

to tighten the screws on the workers in the US, Dr. Bear came up with a timely report entitled: 'A Note on the Relationships of Saving to that of Interest, Real Income and Expected Future Prices.' (Report # p-1480)

Over in the Sociology department we find more people who do their research for monopoly capital. Dr. Jerome Skolnick, author of 'Politics of Protest' considers himself a radical professor. As Director of the Task Force on Violent Aspects of Protest and Confrontation of the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence, Dr. Skolnick has allowed himself to play into the fondling hands of the ruling class. Whoever heard of a radical being asked by the government to study student radicals? The government wants safe reports from its commissions and Dr. Skolnick did not violate that trust. All he is doing is trying to help the government in its crackdown on the left in the United States.

Another fraud in the Sociology department is Dr. Jack Douglas who gets his money from the Institute of Mental Health. Under this contract Dr. Douglas is performing research on 'protest prone' students and proposes actions as alternatives to the government. Dr. Douglas is a more blatant example of sociologists working in concert with the government in its crackdown on the left.

Dr. Denis Goulet, formerly of the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions of Santa Barbara, is a man who has been 'around'. He's worked for the French government in Lebanon and the Agency for International Development in Brazil. Even though his intentions may be sincere, Dr. Goulet is an example of another man who has lent his services to the cause of imperialism. AID has no other purpose, as one can check from innumerable Senate hearings (Foreign Relations, Appropriations, Banking and Currency), but to further US imperialism--and Dr. Goulet is quite aware of this by now.

SOME LESSER STARS

Dr. Walter Munk of IGPP, a member of IDA and a member of the JASON division of

IDA, is another professor who is proud to serve. He once bragged to an Academic Senate meeting last spring about how he was proud to work in JASON and he would not quit that job. Dr. Munk's specialty is geophysics and waves, and he is a world's expert.

Also at IGPP is Dr. Douglas Inman, the world's expert on beaches and coastlines. He was hired out to the contracting company that built the harbors in Viet Nam for the military back in 1965. He is another example of a professor who mumbles about pure research and benefits to mankind (as he did during the visit of V.P. Agnew last month) and then goes off to aid the imperialists in their war in Vietnam.

Dr. Frederick T. Wall, former vice-chancellor and now head of the American Chemical Society, is another man who puts on the liberal facade. When he was at the University of Illinois, Dr. Wall was on the Board of Trustees of the Institute for Defense Analysis. When he came to UCSD he had to resign that post (be-

cause Dr. York was on the Board of Trustees) but he still remained a member of IDA.

Dr. Daniel Orr in economics, head of the department, and known defender of the American way of imperialism spends some of his time doing errands for the RAND corporation and the US Department of Treasury. Dr. Orr is an operations analysis man who learned some of the tricks of the trade at Proctor and Gamble Co. back in the late 50's. The RAND corporation always has use for men of his rare capabilities.

Dr. Ralph Lovberg, Dr. William Thomson, Dr. Thomas O'Neill and Dr. John Malmberg, all of the physics department, spend some of their time down the road at Gulf General Atomic. Dr. John Malmberg, the man who babbled about defending fascists in addition to alleged communists (at the Senate meeting on Angela Davis) is a former full time research scientist at Gulf General Atomic. He and his buddies are concerned with the peaceful applications of nuclear fusion--with the possibility of using this as a source of power. It will have to wait until it becomes profitable before the utilities monopolies decide to use it.

CONCLUSION

In this article we have indicated only a few of the ties that bind the University to the interests of the ruling class. Without these ties this University would no longer survive. In the past four articles in the Indicator we have talked about a lot of things--where the money comes from, who it goes to, what is done with it, who consults for whom, etc. What can we say about all of this?

The real nature of the University in this society is something that is absolutely crucial to understand. It teaches a certain ideology, an ideology that enables one to fit into the existing system without questioning the basic values of that system. The University cannot allow those values to be questioned--once they are challenged, they fall apart.

Besides teaching, the University does a lot of research. The research is bought by the Department of Defense, the CIA and other organizations that serve the interests of the ruling class--the AEC, NASA, etc. This research expands the scientific base upon which all technology and technique is dependent. All this work strengthens, or attempts to strengthen, imperialism. It has no other objective purpose. Subjective purposes of the scientist are irrelevant.

The University is a supplier of personnel through its faculty to various government agencies and corporations. Faculty members bring their expertise to bear on specific problems relating to production, the war, the space race, profits and law and order. These men can bring fresh perspectives and a broader theoretical background to problems that specialists in industry can't

What is the result of all this? The University, besides exploiting its nearly 4,000 non academic employees, contributes to imperialism. It can be no other way in a society such as this one. The University exists in society, reflects society and serves society. The values and goals of this society are determined by the economic relations already established. These values etc. can only serve the interests of the ruling class--not the working class. These classes are in conflict and institutions in this society cannot serve the interests of both classes. So the University must serve the interests of the ruling class of the United States.

The University, defined by its functions of teaching, researching and supplying information to the ruling class, is an institution reflecting the nature of class society. And when the functions of the University are stopped or severely hampered, then the University ceases to be useful to the ruling class.

Epilogue Cont.

A transparency with a glorified picture of Napoleon is lowered. The music grows louder. The procession starts moving and marches to the front of the stage. Nurses and attendants try to restrain it from the sides. Several times the procession moves four steps forward and three steps back. Music and march beat increase in violence. Uneasily Coulmier steps to the side and motions a warning with his arms.

ALL

He who leads our invincible army
Over the water and through desert and snow
To spread our might in every direction
As a blessing for all nations

Accompanied by a thundering march beat, the train proceeds to the front of the stage, while starting a few feet forward and a few feet back.

COULMIER

(Shouting over the roar)
Long live the emperor and the nation
Long live our sanitarium
Charenton

ALL

(Shouting rhythmically in confusion)
Charenton Charenton
Napoleon
Napoleon Napoleon
Nation nation
Revolution revolution
Copulation copulation

ROUX

(Shouting through the tumult)
When will you learn to see

Music, shouting, and stamping take on storm proportions. Coulmier flees to his platform and rings a bell of alarm. The attendants approach the patients with clubs. Roux rushes to the front.

ROUX

When will you learn to see
When will you finally understand

He throws himself backward in front of the marching ranks. He wants to push them back, but is sucked up by them and disappears in the depth of the procession, which is stamping forward. The patients have been seized by the frenzy of their march-dance. Many hop and circle around in ecstasy. Coulmier incites the attendants to utmost violence. Patients are beaten down. The herald performs great leaps in front of the orchestra in time to the music. Sade stands erect on his chair and laughs triumphantly. In despair Coulmier motions the curtain to be drawn.

Curtain.

* This first part of the Epilogue, contained in the original version of the play and revised for the London production by Peter Brook as well as for the Rostock production by Hanns Anselm Pertens, is included here in the book form for the first time. (Editor's Note: the book form refers to the West German edition of the Weiss play.)

FOOTNOTES

1. Annual Report of the Institute for Defense Analyses, 1968, p. 25-6.
 2. Senate Hearing, Committee on Armed Services, Dr. Herbert York, Feb. 5, 1959, p. 2.
 3. *ibid.* p. 6
 4. *ibid.* p. 7
 5. Technical Abstract Bulletin, 1966. Report no. p-2093
- Much of the information concerning professors and their consultation work came from biographical sketches in the Public Affairs Office, annual reports of IDA, RAND, government testimony, graduate students and faculty in the sciences.