

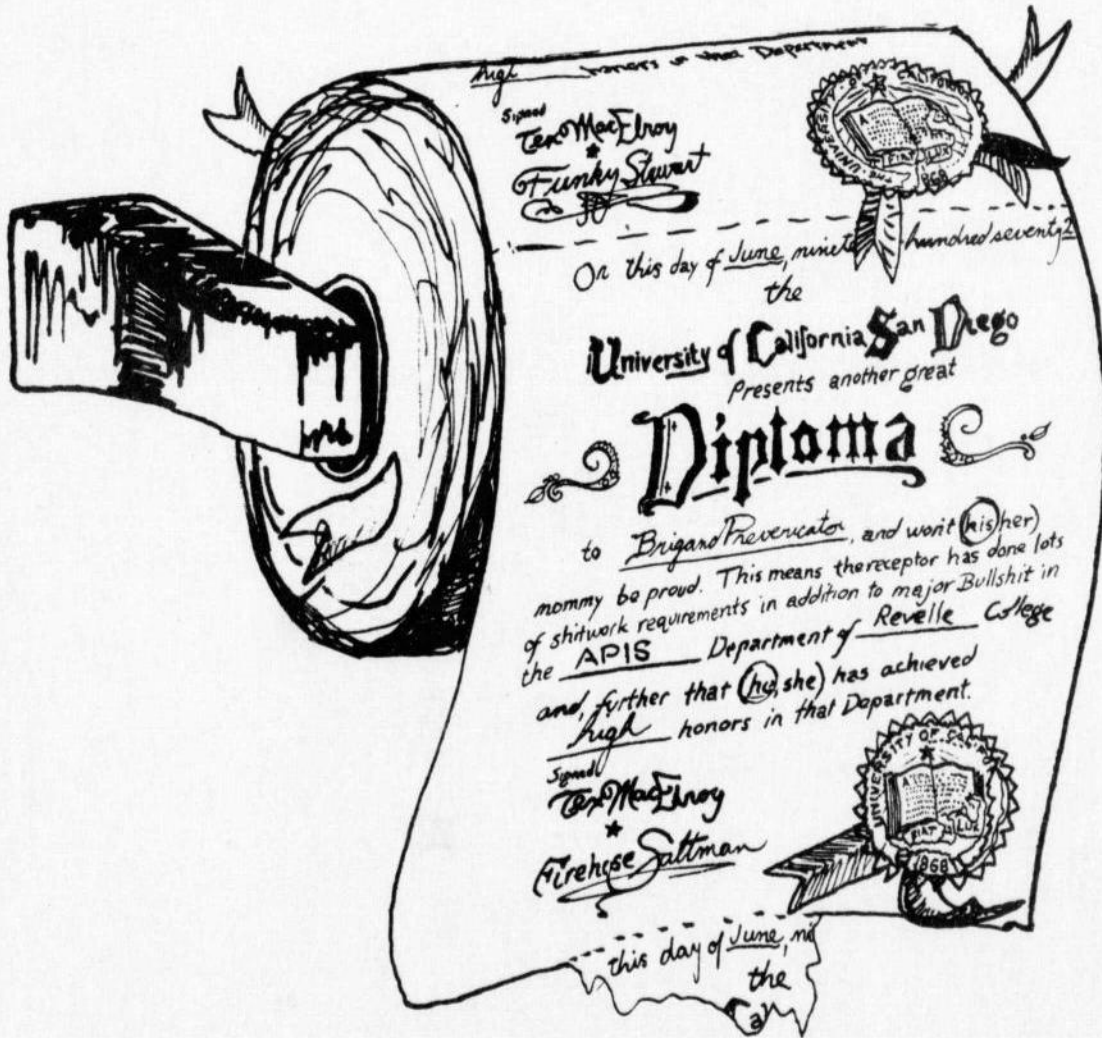
Crazy Times

***** A JOURNAL OF CORRECT OPINION *****

Volume Two Number Ten

We dare be free...

FINALS EDITION



Crazy Times

Volume two

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Number ten



HUNGER STRIKE AT THIRD COLLEGE

Several UCSD students have been on a hunger strike in front of the Chancellor's office since last Wednesday. One participant, Richard Flores, began last Tuesday (May 30). Another student, Manuel Briseno, began on Wednesday (May 31). In addition to the hunger strike, Briseno went for 24 hours without water or liquids of any kind. As a result, he was taken to the University hospital by a sympathetic student on Friday afternoon. Prior to his admittance to the University hospital, Briseno was taken to the UCSD student clinic but was met with skepticism and indifference. At present he is recovering, but continuing the hunger strike.

Since the first two participants began, the number of strikers has increased. Currently there are 17 involved in the peaceful protest. All are Third College students, with the exception of two Muir students. The majority of the students are freshmen and sophomores. While participating in the hunger strike, they are studying for their final examinations and will take them at the prescribed times.

Several issues, which have accumulated in the past weeks, have motivated the persons involved in this non-violent action. They are:

--A wish to see the implementation of the Third College Academic Plan.

--A desire to protest the continual paternalism of the UC Administration.

--A wish to make clear that the recent attempted firebombing of the Chancellor's Complex and the vandalism in the Third College dorms was not carried out by members or followers of the Lumumba-Zapata Steering Committee.

--A protest of the intimidation of students engaged in the hunger strike by campus police and UCSD administrators.

Besides the above issues, the students stand behind the following statement on the recent violence and conflict:

"We place full responsibility for the recent violent actions on the UCSD Administration for their refusal to negotiate in good faith and for offering unrealistic solutions.

The Hunger Strike will continue until serious and meaningful negotiations occur between the UCSD Administration and the Lumumba-Zapata Steering Committee."

Ran Mitra, a Teaching Assistant in Third College, is participating in the hunger strike. Presently involved in finishing his Ph.D. dissertation, he will join the rest of the strikers next Monday.

UCSD BUDGET CUT IN PROPOSED PLAN

University of California president Hitch has proposed a plan for UCSD which would, for the 1973-4 academic year:

-reduce 25% the allocation of funds per student

-bring about a 25% deterioration in conditions for teaching assistants
Hitch's plan is that UCSD should approximately double its enrollment of new students, from 400 to 800, with no assured increase in funding.

In this past academic year, the situation of graduate students has already deteriorated 10%, that is, departments have faced a choice of either increasing class sizes and reducing by 10% the number of graduate students funded or of cutting T.A. wages 10% across the board. Hitch's reduction of an additional 25% would mean a 35% deterioration in 3 years. And this is on top of an 11% decline in wages over the past three years and a \$400 loss with the introduction

of student fees for grad students (no version of the UC budget fully makes up for these losses). All in all, if Hitch's plan goes through, graduate students would have suffered what amounts to a cut of almost 40% in their funding.

For undergraduates, Hitch's plan means overcrowding of buildings, worse faculty-student and T.A.-student ratios, and worse education as more and more qualified faculty and graduate students flee UCSD for greener pastures. UCSD is already 33% below the T.A.-student ratio of 1-15 prescribed in its original plan. Doubling new enrollment would mean that UCSD would fall short by 58%.

WHY THE CUTS?

According to Saltman, there are two reasons for Hitch's plan. First, UCSD and

(continued on page 3)

ANGELA DAVIS FOUND INNOCENT OF CHARGES

It is time to dance in the streets. We are not only happy, we are exuberant. ANGELA IS FREE!

Her long struggle for justice and freedom has won a great victory. She has been acquitted. After only thirteen hours of deliberation, the unanimous verdict of the jury was 'not guilty.' But her struggle and ours aren't over. We must continue to fight the racist, sexist, oppressive power structure of this country.

Some will point to Angela's acquittal as evidence of ultimate good in our social-political system. Nothing could be more absurd. The fact that the courts did not immediately stop this injustice; the fact that the courts denied bail and kept Angela in maximum security for sixteen months; the fact of her demoralizing, dehumanizing treatment while a prisoner; the announcement of her guilt by major political figures across the country to prejudice the people against her all point to the injustice and repression of the American system. Angela had this to say. 'If you're trying to imply that I may have changed my opinion, you're wrong. The very fact that I was acquitted reveals not that I had a fair trial. Because a fair trial would have been no trial at all.' The verdict, she said, '...indicates the way people in this country are becoming aware of government repression and that the government does not represent the truth.'

The fact that twelve jurors, none of whom were black, found Angela not guilty raises hopes for the victory of all the people if they dare to struggle against oppression. 'People are more aware of government repression and that



the government does not serve the truth. Look at the reaction to Vietnam and Nixon's economic policies. There will be a lot more resistance now.'

We would like to congratulate Angela, her lawyers, and all those who struggled with her to gain her freedom. Power to the people. The power of the people has set Angela free.

A HARD LOOK AT THE MOVIES...

CORRUPTION and THE AS FLICKS

Students attending the Friday night films never pay more than 50 cents admission, right? Wrong. Many of us can still remember the last Friday film of the winter quarter, WOMEN IN LOVE. Great flick. Unfortunately, without prior warning, students were charged an extra 25 cents. Not so great. Once inside and seated, we heard Mr. Jeff Fried tell us that the extra money would help eliminate some of the deficit that the film people (AS) had incurred. The CRAZY TIMES felt that the films were costing the students too much and decided to investigate.

Ms. Nora Aust, student affairs secretary, was consulted and most of the information that follows comes directly from official University of California records and regulations.

When the people in front of USB 2722 take your money, they're supposed to give you a ticket. The tickets are numbered serially and thereby provide a quick, easy check on the amount of money turned in. On at least four separate occasions, tickets were not distributed at all. On at

least 21 occasions, the ticket counts were "adjusted" to coincide with money turned in.

Film proceeds are supposed to be placed in locked money carriers, along with the ticket stubs for that showing. The police then send a man at the end of ticket sales for each film showing to pick up the money carriers and lock them in the campus police station safe (This is a common practice for monies collected on the weekend). On Monday mornings Ms. Aust goes to the police station to collect the carriers and compare the ticket tallies with the money presented for deposit. Waiting for her, then, should be four money carriers, one for each show. This has rarely been the case. Most of the trips to the police station have netted only two or three carriers. The police keep a ledger, listing the carrier number, the date received, and the person received from. Ms. Aust spoke to Jeff Fried, the man running the AS Flicks, a number of times about irregularities. Fried just ignored her. (continued on page 8.)

BALBOA ANTI-WAR RALLY

Twenty-five hundred Americans attended a rally at Balboa Bowl Saturday afternoon to protest the war. The June 3 gathering featured notables Jane Fonda and Country Joe McDonald.

The program, funded by donations, treated the audience to speeches, poetry, and music contrasting the din of frequent airliners. Local Vietnamese students told how all but the running dogs of their countrymen wanted the US out of Vietnam. The Indochina Action Committee, agreeing, passed out free punch to the crowd. Jane Fonda spoke despite a broken foot. She delivered a crisp analysis of the widening war, citing forced urbanization as the new strategy of the allies in the South of Viet Nam. Defoliation and bombing force the rural people to larger villages and cities, she said, to control and use them on labor and consumer markets. This constitutes Cultural Genocide of the Vietnamese.

Ms. Fonda said there are now four hundred thousand prostitutes in Saigon put there by the same sexist economics and appetites at work here. She stressed the Common Enemy: THE INTERNATIONAL CORPORATE ECONOMICS championed by the US government. 'the people of the United States are seen as an obstacle by the US government.'

She closed her talk saying: 'We cannot allow ourselves to be 'good Germans' who twenty years later said, 'We didn't understand what the ashes meant!'

A fiery speech by Jesus Moya drew mixed response. He compared the plight of the Vietnamese with that of his people against US imperialism. The Mexican people, Jesus pointed out had been exploited longer and continue to be exploited through Neocolonialism. Speaking for the Chicano Liberation Front, he showed parallels in prostitution, consumerism and racism suffered by minority groups in the 'belly of the monster.'

Ruthie Gorton talked of Billy Dean Smith, a brother in the military who's getting framed in an officer's exploded bunk. Then she sang. Her warm a-capella performance included an Ewen McCall number, Ho Chi Minh, which extols the people's hero.

Country Joe McDonald played and sang and talked, bringing obvious joy to the crowd, who called him back after final announcements by Pam Williams. Joe's songs included the anti-sexist number 'Cut Another Notch in my Cock.' His easy banter touched on the use of reds and other hard drugs with which capitalism exploits kids. Joe also led a very together rendition of his now classic FUCK cheer. But was not arrested by the SDPD.



Removal of Radical Posters Provokes Counter Measures

The removal of posters and banners publicizing activities sponsored by student organizations has been a source of increasing irritation over the last year. Early in the year, attempts to publicize a Crazy Times fund raiser (silk screening T-shirts) was partly stifled by such notables as former UCSD police officer Grayson, who went around ripping down publicity. In another incident, posters that mentioned a rally for former UCSD student, Angela Davis, were ripped down by another former UCSD police officer, Ellis (Both Ellis and Grayson are now employed by the San Diego Police Department.).

A TALK WITH TORRENS

The problem of police destruction of student publicity was discussed with UCSD police chief Torrens. He stated that the official policy of the UCSD police department was to leave posters and other items taped onto walls and bulletin boards alone. He stated that unless the poster defaced UC property (ie. glued onto a wall) or interfered with the use of a facility (ie. blocked the entrance to a door), violations of UCSD Rules and Regulations were reported to Vice Chancellor Murphy but were not enforced by the police.

WITH A LITTLE HELP FROM THEIR FRIENDS

These efforts by several of UCSD's finest have been complimented by heroics on the part of patriotic La Jollans, determined to save the University from Communism. In one such incident, one of these unwelcome agitators cruised down to Third College to rip down a banner concerning a meeting of the 'Black Liberators'.

The custodial service has also had a lot to do with the tearing down of posters. When one janitor was asked, 'Why are you taking down the poster?' He explained that he had been ordered to do so. He added that if he disobeyed his boss, he would lose his job.

WHAT COULD THE MATTER BE?

Despite talking with Torrens and College deans, posters continue to disappear. Perhaps Torrens is incapable of controlling his department or the college deans can't control the custodians. Probably both are at least partly true. Individual officers take the law into their own hands; and though many of the custodial workers like students and are sympathetic to leftist ideas, some of them are clearly not.

When the police abuse student rights especially those related to free speech, students should not only file complaints against the individual officer with the Chancellor and Police Chief, but also air their grievance publicly. The Crazy Times will print complaints issued against UCSD police abusing students' rights.

COMMERCIALISM ON THE WALLS

While publicity, posted by student organizations are constantly being removed, commercial ventures litter the campus with impunity. Janitors, cops, and patriotic little old ladies from La Jolla ignore this publicity. Without irate students, trying to find a place on the bulletin boards to post student publicity, commercial posters would remain on the bulletin boards eternally.

ALTERNATIVES

Unless 'legitimate' ways to do publicity are sanctioned and protected, new, creative, and unpleasant (at least to some) ways to publicize activities will be developed. Spray painting walls and flour-pasting posters onto walls are well-known methods used to counter attempts to stifle publicity. Other methods assuredly will also appear.

UCSD RADICAL COALITION

As everyone knows, President Nixon recently increased the level of the American murder and pillage of Vietnam. Naturally, many people, both at UCSD and everywhere else, felt an upsurge of righteous anger. And people everywhere searched for meaningful ways of displaying their opposition to Nixon's genocidal policies.

However, it quickly became apparent that some areas were able to mobilize faster, more efficiently, and more militantly than other areas. Much to the dismay of many people, UCSD was one of those 'other areas' where things didn't get done in a very efficient manner.

There were many indicators that something was missing within the political left. There were rallies in which no one got the sound equipment and no one put up posters. There were moratoriums where the order of the day at UCSD was 'business as usual' (contrasted with San Diego State, where picket lines went up all around the campus). Most disasterously, there was a fuck-up at Del Mar. UCSD people called for a 'party' at the foot of 15th street, near the train depot, and then provided absolutely no leadership. The result was 39 arrests. Nearly all could have been avoided. Tension, which resulted from the lack of organization, between San Diego State people and UCSD people could have also been avoided.

Poor results, needless arrests, and senseless antagonisms have brought home to UCSD leftists the fact that we are in desperate need of organization. As a result, interested students have been holding

meetings now for over 3 weeks. Out of these meetings has grown the RADICAL COALITION. As the name implies, the Radical Coalition is coalition of many types of radicals. Both students and members of the surrounding community have joined. The Radical Coalition hopes to provide some type of leadership at UCSD through the summer, and help to build a radical campus community next year.

The group will attempt to stay non-sectarian. In the past radical groups at UCSD have tended towards sectarianism. SDS mobilized the campus during the Cambodian crisis. A well researched attack on the war research done at UCSD was organized by SDS. However, SDS came to be dominated by some doctrinaire members of the Progressive Labor Party. Non-PL radicals were so alienated, that SDS lost its effectiveness. Another group the Student Mobilization Committee (SMC) became identified as just a front organization for the Trotskyist Socialist Workers Party. It too was unable to provide real leadership.

While the Radical Coalition will undoubtedly develop some perspective, it is hoped by people now in it, that this perspective will grow out of the feelings of the entire group. It is hoped that a feeling of unity will exist within Radical Coalition. And that out of this unity will develop an organization that a majority of UCSD students will support.

The Radical Coalition meets on Monday nights at 7:30 in LOWER BLAKE LOUNGE. All UCSD radicals are invited to help build the Radical Coalition.

Sister, commun i cations
break down...
can it ever be regained?
can it still be good to try it
as new?
Same old ideas timeworn
in the face of the wind?
Empathic yes i plead!
In foolish, and of course
irrelevant, anguish
i scream, i love you Woman!
Black as the spaces between stars,
and i, so whitey pale,
'contaminated' by them mutant
devil genes; sure, i heard it
somewhere.
So you say you love me,
but lover, light beaming through

my foggiest confusions,
Oh woman! now you're saying
you don't want to bear us our child?
The old folks sound so much alike
'Do this, do that, but don't ask
them bad questions!
i flash how the hateful
pirate-ship of our
shallow ass Amerikan
predessors is rotten
and sinking...
we global children pirate possessions,
we didn't build no pirate ships-
we were just born.
We're burning their fuckingshit flags,
cause we also need to be free...
But then where will we be;
who'll have us now?

Babe! I do love you as a tree loves the sun.
We all survive our private
Dark Ages, for a while,
alone...
not forever though, you know it,
but sure, you seem to tell me,
sure you see this, but you
won't trust it cause
it's
just
too
hard.
Some things are
Every thing ...
like
i just had to let you know
why

I come to decide now
it's high time now
for me to just die.
so i died, yeah, and
now i'm back, mama,
your own child's spirit...
A fine boy child of onix
by another man
but soon you'll see,
how it's really me,
and this twin sister of mine,
she's you again you'll see, only
pink eyes,
albino.
Together will be free.

AFTER TAKING A HARD LOOK AT McELROY

This week Big Mac will officially become Chancellor of UCSD. We feel it is necessary to take a look at our new chancellor. After a few months with Big Mac, we have a fairly good picture of what UCSD will be like under him.

To best understand Mc Elroy we must investigate the position he has taken on a few key issues since he has been in office.

McELROY 'MOVES' TO END THE WAR

Contrary to a popular myth being circulated on campus, Big Mac is not a peace freak, but rather, an ardent supporter of Nixon. Not only is he a Republican, he is a Republican with strong ties to the party leadership. A few months ago, when the convention was still scheduled to take place in San Diego, Robert Knowles, head of the Republican team coordinating the Convention was in town. At a Mission Hills dinner party, Knowles, Mayor Wilson, and none other than our Chancellor were present. The night before, Nixon had announced a massive escalation of the war with the renewed bombing of Vietnam. While Vietnamese were dying Big Mac was stuffing his face with some of the most important Republican pigs responsible for that murder. If one reads his statements on the war one discovers that they closely parallel the positions presented by Nixon. Like Tricky Dick,

Big Mac 'abhores' the war in Vietnam as he 'abhores' all wars. He is for an 'honorable peace' in Vietnam. No one in this country, including Barry Goldwater, could disagree with a totally meaningless, non-committal statement given to the students of this school. Big Mac was asked to respond to the desires of this community for a positive statement condemning U.S. aggression in Vietnam. Instead we got the same sugary-sweet, twisted logic bull the American people have been forced to swallow for years. He contradicted himself by condemning the bombing but then backing on the statement that he supports the bombing in support of our remaining troops. Nixon has consistently excused the bombing on the grounds that it is necessary to protect the U.S. ground forces in Vietnam which for years have been remaining and remaining and remaining. In this manner, Mc Elroy places himself in direct opposition to the Vietnamese right of self-determination and their struggle to rid their country of foreign aggression and intervention.

Mc Elroy's true colors show through the clearest when he is asked to stop this universities' involvement in the war (which is against university regulations by the way.) He says he is not aware of any such involvement rather than admit that UCSD and UCSD operated facilities at NEL are tied directly to the needs of the Military-Industrial Complex and are used to continue the war. He allows some professors to conduct military research 'off campus' at NEL and defends the right of 'academic freedom for those professors who accept Department of Defense funding knowing full well that the DOD is most interested in military application. Suggestions for spinoffs are then written into some contracts to make them more attractive. So in the areas in which he has jurisdiction, Big Mac will do nothing to stop the atrocities carried out in our name. You're totally insane if you believe Big Mac is against the war.

UCSD Budget Cuts Cont.

a few other UC campuses are overapplied relative to Berkeley, Riverside, UCLA, and Santa Barbara; but it is diplomatically impossible to cut other UC campuses and give the money to UCSD. Second, and more importantly, the Reagan administration and, to a lesser degree, the state legislature, has been out to get the University of California ever since the first Berkeley rebellions; they seem not to care about the deterioration of either part of the system or the whole of it.

The budget for the '73-'74 academic year is presently being drawn up and discussed. Hitch does not rule out the possibility that he might somehow find more money for UCSD, but he wants first a commitment that UCSD will take the new student whether the money shows up or not. Up until this time, Saltman has refused to

McELROY WANTS TO DESTROY THIRD COLLEGE

One of the most critical situations at UCSD concerns the status of Third College. Big Mac has thus far played a destructive role concerning the problems facing Third College. With regard to the student enrollment at Third, the chancellor's position has leaned towards a lower enrollment figure than that which will exist for Muir and Revelle. A policy that tries to stifle the growth and expansion at Third College, besides being detrimental to the development of the College, is directed against the interests of Blacks, Chicanos, Native Americans, and Asian Americans and other oppressed people in this country. Any policy that does not allow



His use of the provost to divide people according to race so that they can be destroyed is in the imperialistic tradition of U.S. history and is so representative of the methods used by the United States to control other countries as well as the people in this country. After publicly accepting the concept that student input is necessary and vital, after a long but continuing struggle on the part of students to have some say in their future, Mc Elroy is now trying to deceive the people and slip back into authoritarian administrative control.

McELROY TRASHES THE AS

This authoritarian control is not limited to Third College. A while back, an article in the Triton Times stated 'AS to be Dissolved'. The story behind this somewhat surprising announcement is linked to our chancellor. While it is true that students earlier this year voted to end mandatory membership in the AS and consequently an end to compulsory fees, students did not vote to dissolve the A.S. At the time that the mandatory AS was rejected, many students felt the need for some student organization which would provide some of the services that the AS had provided and also the need for continued student input into University committees. Services would be provided by voluntary membership and payment of membership fees could be marked on the student ID CARD. Non-members would supposedly have to pay a slightly higher charge for services thereby making membership advantageous.

Mc Elroy, while not interested in maintaining an AS saw the value of some sort of student activities fee under the control of the administration. When students voted down mandatory AS, they had no idea that they would be slapped by an activities fee over which they had even less control than their AS fee. Mc Elroy clearly sees the danger of a campus which has a minimum of student entertainment and organizations but he is determined to oversee those organizations by maintaining tight control over the finances. If students are content to have their money taken from them with little or no say then there is no issue here. But we interpret the vote to say that students want more control of their affairs, not less. If students want to change this railroad we must resist. The sooner we resist the sooner we will be able to spend our money as we wish.

McELROY--THE ELITIST AUTHORITARIAN

What stands out most about Big Mac is his blatant dislike for student participation in decision making processes. With regard to Third College, Mc Elroy states that too much student participation is the main problem. The dissolving of the AS can only lead to a decrease in student participation for the campus on a whole. Even if the members of students on committees remains at its present level or is increased, if those appointments are controlled by the administration there will be no real student representation. There will be a tendency to appoint mouth pieces of the administration. Students should not be fooled by this half-assed attempt to lend legitimacy to the absurd. We need an organization responsive to the needs of students and untrained by the knowledge that the chancellor could overrule any decision he disagreed with. This type of control over students must meet with active student opposition. A patronizing authoritarian administration will certainly be rejected, just as a bureaucratic unrepresentative AS was.

for the growth of Third College will increase the gap between white and non-white, rich and poor which exists in this country and at UCSD.

In the recent conflict with the Lumumba-Zapata steering committee, a group that is comprised of two-thirds of the students at Third College and over half of the faculty, Big Mac has taken a position which supports the right of the Provost to over-rule the needs and desires of the Third College community. A chancellor who supports the 'right' of a provost to fire faculty members and expell students who disagree, even if these dissenters make up a majority, shows an incredible disdain for the democratic process. A chancellor that puts such faith in an authoritarian rule needs to be examined and seriously questioned. It is clear that Mc Elroy does not trust the judgement of the Third College community on matters that relate to Third College. His attitude and actions oppress the spirits of self-determination so central to the concept of Third College.

that it can afford some humanities and social sciences too.

Many grad students have said that they would just quit if the plan went through, and would try their luck elsewhere. Some, however, have moved to demand that the older graduate students should get the money at the expense of the newer or incoming students.

BEYOND THE UNIVERSITY

If Kerr is right that the university has become a more and more irrational institution economically, and there is considerable evidence that he is, then it will be increasingly difficult to justify the university by pointing to its contribution to the "industry and progress". The question that has to be raised, rather, is which is primary, the needs of the economy or the needs of the people. Does the university, and education generally serve economic ends, or should the economy rather serve the needs and desires of people, including the desire for education?

Further, if the society were doing what it should be doing, rebuilding cities, and cleaning up the countryside, attending the real needs of people, it could be argued that it would then require more education, not less.

But it is becoming increasingly clear that the old arguments for university funding are no longer working and that the famine is threatening UCSD.

THE BROADER CONTEXT

One of the things that makes these cuts so difficult to fight is that they take place in a political and economic context in which 1) the university system in this country is over-expanded relative to the jobs that require higher education and thus has become economically irrational, and 2) both the Nixon administration and Reagan see the university as a corrupting influence on the society as a whole, ruining workers' morale, spreading criticism of the system, and founding political opposition movements.

According to Clark Kerr, now head of the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education, there are now just too many college graduates, and by 1980 there will be a 12% oversupply (Los Angeles Times). Nixon also recognizes the problem, and insists that higher education should both be cut back and integrated better into the economic system through more vocational training (Wall St. Journal, 4/24/72).

Crazy Times Editorial

CHANGING TIMES

The CRAZY TIMES has been in operation for four quarters, a period that unfortunately was illustrious only for its political inactivity, both at UCSD and elsewhere.

The CRAZY TIMES has gone through many changes during this period. Initially, its perspective was of a humorous, youth-culture orientation. But it has broadened its scope so that it now has the backing of most of the UCSD left. And it continues to be the only publication where nearly all leftist, non-sexist, non-racist material submitted will be printed.

The paper has had to struggle against enormous obstacles. A lack of adequate funding has been responsible for the irregularity of its appearance this year. The 'official media' (TRITON TIMES and KSDT) have been coddled by the Administration and the Comm-Board. Each receives many times the funding of the CRAZY TIMES. While the CRAZY TIMES struggles for money to pay for printing expenses, staff members of the TRITON TIMES and KSDT are receiving salaries.

Because the CRAZY TIMES has attempted to be responsive to student interests, even at the expense of the administration, powerful people like Paul Saltman have tried to eliminate us. They threatened the Comm-Board when the Comm-Board tried to increase our funding. And they hold the power to suspend our publication over us which enables them to intimidate us in our right to state what we believe. The conflict between private interests represented by McElroy and Saltman and the more public interests which we try to represent means we are in a constant struggle in which our existence is at stake.

Despite these and other problems, which are sure to haunt us next year, we intend to continue the publication of an alternate newspaper. Because our ideas are not stagnant, we are likely to initiate further changes in the newspaper, but we would like to hear from you.

We are having a meeting next Sunday, 7:30 PM, lower Blake lounge, which will be open to all. If you are interested in working with us next year or during the summer (We are putting together a Disorientation Manual, a summer issue of the CRAZY TIMES, etc.) or would just like to talk to us, we'd like to see you. We are open to criticism and will take all suggestions into consideration.

Air War Vote

Dear Editor,

There are going to be some beautiful days in the next couple of weeks—nice beach days. In Southeast Asia they hate beautiful clear days because that's when the bombing is at its worst.

Can you spare some hours from one of your beautiful days: when you are procrastinating while studying, or maybe after finals? We are trying to confront the American public with the war by circulating the Air War Vote initiative. If we can get the signatures of 325,000 registered voters, it will be on the November ballot. Each person you ask that doesn't sign has to think a little about the war. Let's not let the American people forget about what their government is doing in their name. If we get it on the ballot in November, each voter in California will have to think a little harder and take a stand. Let's make it hard for the apathetic to forget the war and make those who support it take a little responsibility for it.

There are only a couple of weeks left to gather signatures and you can help by picking up petitions at Muir noontime table, Revelle-240 Blake, Mathews-Bldg 508, room 2, La Jolla -The Plebian, Del Mar- Earth Song Bookstore, Solana Beach-People's Food, or Encinitas-La Paloma Coffee House. If you can help gather petitions between now and June 15th, leave your name and number at 453-0889 or 755-8025.

Let's make it tougher for Nixon to continue the war.



Crazy Times

Mathews Campus 250 PO Box 109

CRAZY TIMES is officially recognized and supported as a student newspaper by the Communications Board of the University of California at La Jolla.

ON TO MIAMI

With Nixon's latest escalation of the air war in Indochina, the need to openly confront him and his party was made clear. The President felt that he could take the war to new levels of death and destruction without suffering the consequences of internal strife and upheaval within the United States. In many ways he has been right - there were no successful national mobilizations, but rather, localized militant reaction. The fact that these were decentralized made it easy for the media to overlook them, and discount their importance or participation (after all, only spectacles make the news).

Nixon, or whoever the President is, has to realize that he cannot act with impunity toward the wishes of the American people or the opinion of the people of the world. With the election coming up in November, Nixon is under pressure to prove that his policy of 'using the big stick' will bring peace to S.E. Asia. What this means for the Indochinese is more bombs, more death, destruction and misery. The need for people in this country to stand up and say 'NO!' to this policy and demand an end to U.S. involvement is crucial. Anti-war forces must mobilize IN MASSIVE NUMBERS to expose the Nixon administration as the inhuman criminals they are.

On May 19th and 20th, in Washington, D.C., people from the East got together to discuss plans for a massive confrontation at the GOP Convention in Miami, Aug. 21st - 24th. These people felt the GOP Convention was the logical focus of anti-war activities for the summer - to isolate, expose, and confront them as the ones responsible for the continuation of the war. The demonstrations will be used to publicize the PRG 7 point Peace Plan as the alternative to the war. The people at the conference did not want to allow the demonstrations to become the issue at the Republican Convention; rather, 'demonstrations must dramatize the real issues.'



NON-VIOLENT CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE, MAYDAY, 1971, WASHINGTON, D.C.

UCSD IMAGE RESTORATION

The government of the United States of America is carrying out a strong campaign to twist the research of scientists. Much of it will be used to kill people in all parts of the world. Many scientists at UCSD have become tools of the government. They do their research to benefit humanity. Instead, their research is used to develop military goods.

An example of this is the problem of viewing chromosomes under a light microscope. We can just detect chromosomes, but we can't get a clear image of them due to the refraction of the light passing through the tissue sample. Light is scattered by the tissue sample. Scientists at UCSD's Visibility Lab are working on this refraction problem using techniques in image restoration (Image restoration is where a blurred or fuzzy picture is clarified by computer techniques).

Another example of image restoration techniques is the use of a Pilot Warning Indicator that warns a pilot in a jet aircraft of the location of other planes in the area and the probability of collision if the present flight course continues.

So image restoration has its applications in the study of diseases and in the prevention of air collisions. It also has use in weather satellites, and in Planetary probes.

Although the people in Washington, D.C., were primarily from anti-war groups, they wanted the issues to be more than just the war. They felt that such things as the Wage-Price Freeze, the attack on the Farmworkers right to secondary boycotts, welfare cuts, veto of the child-care bill, and the racist use of busing issue were examples of the ways in which the Nixon administration has been unresponsive to the needs of people in this country. They hoped to unite with and support groups such as the National Welfare Rights Organization and Southern Christian Leadership Conference in their activities around these issues.

The tone of the demonstrations hopefully will be of confrontation, serious resistance, and non-violent civil disobedience. The people at the conference felt that, though the demonstrations may take place in the atmosphere of an armed camp what Nixon stands for is so oppressive to the American People and the people of the world that they must actively oppose his domestic and foreign policies. The tactic of non-violent civil disobedience is essential to prevent Nixon from using the demonstrations to his own political advantage. The May Day demonstrations in Washington D.C. during May 1971 showed that such tactics could be both symbolic and effective without turning into violence.

People in San Diego are planning to go East to join the demonstrations in August. The San Diego Convention Coalition spent several months organizing demonstrations here before the Republicans decided to move. People here still feel the necessity for these demonstrations and would like to participate in them. One of the plans being considered is for a massive demonstration at San Clemente on Aug. 6, Hiroshima Day, as a prelude to going to Miami. Contact the Indochina Action Committee at 234-8231 to find out other plans for this summer and Miami.

The Lumumba - Zapata, Third College Conflict

'Racism runs rampant in the educational system, while America, in a pseudo humanitarian stance, proudly proclaims that it is the key to equal opportunity for all. This is the hypocrisy our generation must now destroy.'

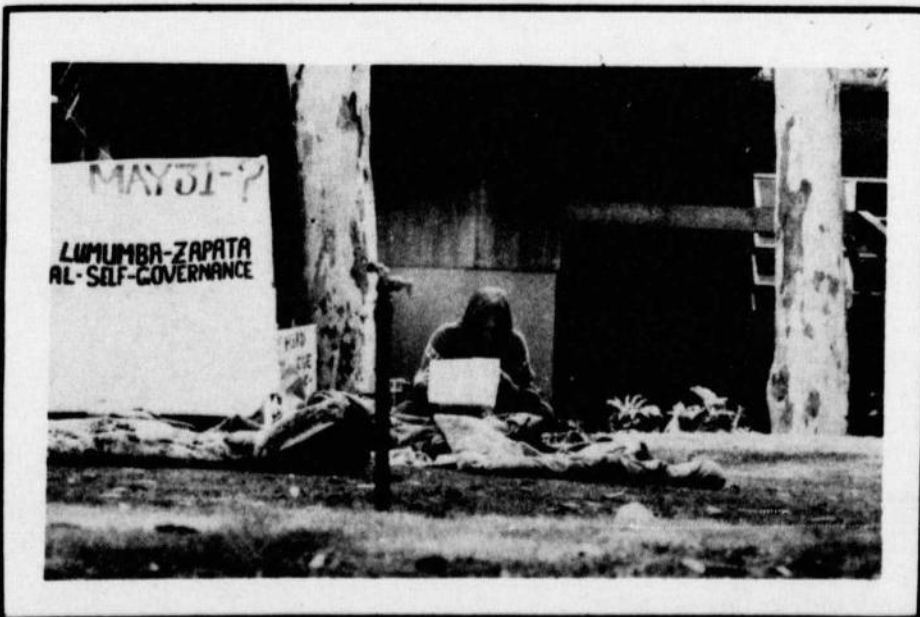
-Lumumba-Zapata Demands

Obviously, the present internal discord in Lumumba-Zapata College did not begin yesterday. To understand it better, one must go back and review its history. The knowledge of its history is important because only in that way can we understand the future course of the college. Will it integrate itself into the traditional role played by Muir and Revelle? Or will it direct itself toward the social problems which face Third World Communities?

To begin with, we should be familiar with the original Lumumba-Zapata Demands. 'We demand that the Third College be devoted to relevant education for minority youth and to the study of the contemporary social problems of all people. To do this authentically, this college must radically depart from the usual role as the ideological backbone of the social system, and must instead subject every part of the system to ruthless criticism. Structurally, the L-Z Demands called for a Board of Directors which would make the final ruling on all general college policy. The Board of Directors would be comprised of students, elected for a 12 month term from the student body of L-Z college, and a faculty member, elected by the L-Z faculty, and the Provost, functioning as the administrative head. All Board members were subject to recall by a dissatisfied majority of their constituencies, with the exception of the Provost; never-the-less, he could be recalled by the two students and the faculty on the Board of Directors. The Demands called for a recruitment agreement beneficial to Blacks (35%), Chicanos (35%), and others (30%). The L-Z demands also called for extensive financial aid; students attending the college should not have to work. Instead they would dedicate themselves to their studies.

The presentation of the demands involved a bitter struggle. The administration was approached several times. Chicanos, Blacks, and sympathizers went on a hunger strike. Eventually, the Demands were considered and refined into the Third College Academic Plan. The Academic Plan was finally approved by the UCSD Academic Senate. But until a building was taken over and some windows broken. The Academic Plan had been put together by the Third College Planning Committee, composed of administrators, faculty and Third World students on October 1, 1969. It was finally approved by the San Diego Division of the Academic Senate December 8, 1969.

Basically, the Third College Academic Plan contained the ideas of the original Lumumba-Zapata Demands. However, its terminology was geared towards gaining acceptability in the UC system and society at large. In time, the UC Regents approved the Plan and Third College opened.



Our UCSD Campus is diversified: Revelle specializes in the Sciences; Muir in the Humanities; and Lumumba-Zapata College Academic Plan provides the guidelines for the development of the college. Students can major in the following fields of study: Third World Studies, Urban and Rural Development, Communications, Natural Sciences and Mathematics, and Information Processing and Computer Techniques. The courses are open to both Lumumba-Zapata students and campus wide. As expressed in the original L-Z Demands, the different fields of studies are seeking to base themselves in Third World Communities. Already in San Diego the college has made its presence known directly. All ethnic groups have participated in Community programs. Certainly, student participation has contributed to the success.

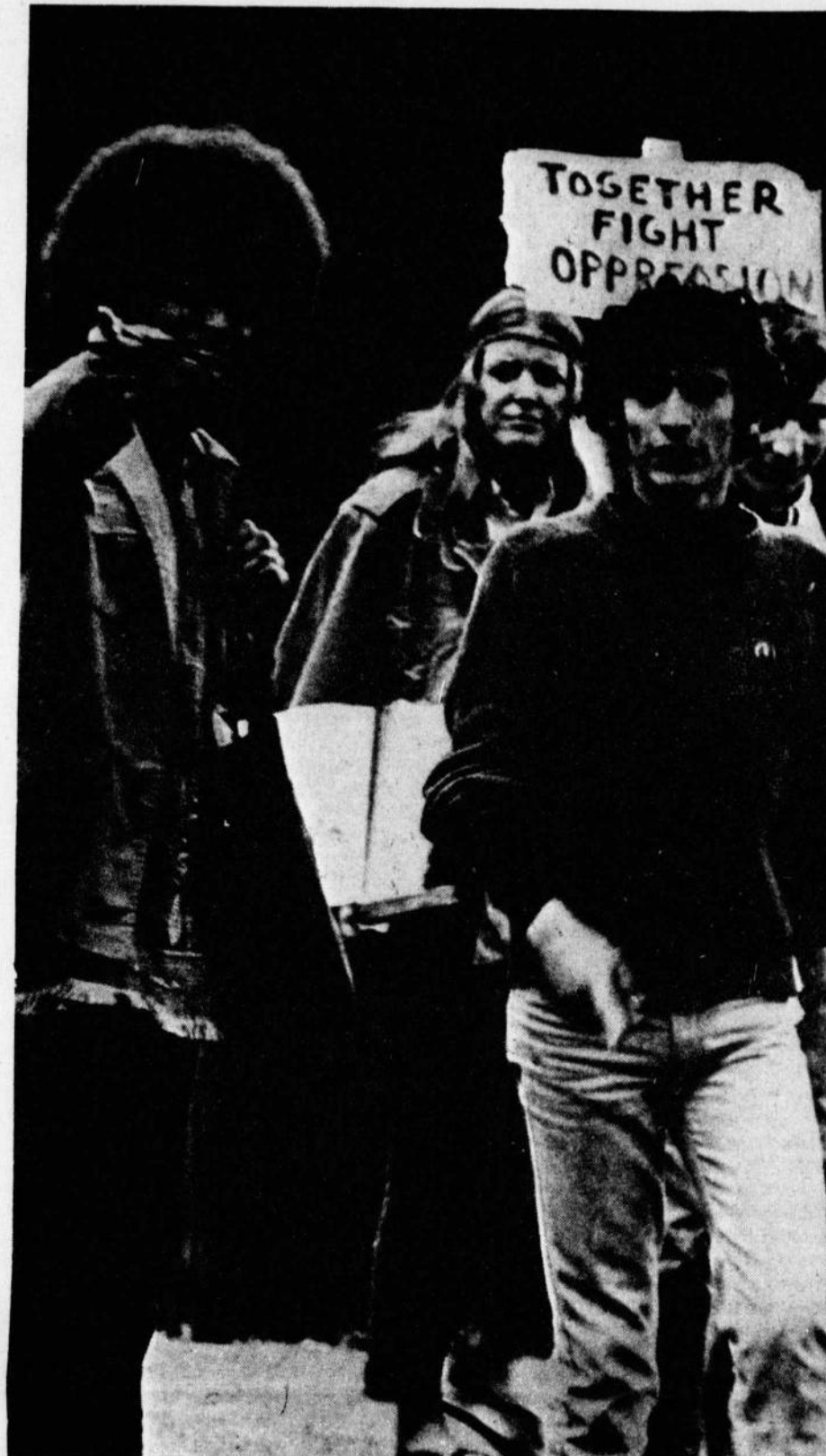
The success of the college counters the initial negative response it received. Conservatives charged that Third College would turn out violent revolutionaries and downgrade the educational quality at UCSD. Jack Douglas, a sociology professor, formed the Committee to Save the University. It daily spewed attacks on Third College locally and up and down the state. Incoming freshmen suffered psychologically because of the information distributed by Douglas. But eventually, most dismissed his propaganda as unfactual. Today, Douglas is past history. Never-the-less, he played a role in the development of our UCSD Third College.

The college opened in the 70-71 school term. Joseph P. Watson, newly appointed Provost, Carlos Monge, Percy Meirs and Tony Valenzuela made up the Board of Directors. It successfully opened with 169 students and ended the school year without major disagreements. A THIRD WORLD newspaper had been organized. But later ceased publication.

The Asian American Student Alliance (AASA) organized itself and a White Caucus was formed. During the last days of Spring '71 the question of expanding the Board of Directors to include all ethnic groups had gained momentum. It was to affect the college decisively.

In the '71-2 school year the present Lumumba-Zapata College discord began to manifest itself. At the Third College general assembly, in the last days of Fall Quarter, students voted to expand the Board of Directors. The resolution called for a 10 member Board: five student, two faculty, one T.A. and the Provost. In another resolution, the general assembly voted that the Board of Directors have the power within Third College. The resolution calling for the expansion of the Board came before the Board of Directors and was passed with the dissent of Marilyn Alexander, BSU Representative, and the Provost. Third College general assemblies occurred without reaching a quorum.

Tension begun in the Fall Quarter intensified in the Winter Quarter and finally surfaced in the Spring.



1969 Angela Davis and Milan Lalic demonstrating for Lumumba-Zapata demands

In addition to the expansion of the Board other issues had accumulated in the past year and half and they too surfaced in the early part of the discord. Halfway through the Spring Quarter various statements appeared on campus. On May 1, a coalition of Asians, Native-Americans and whites sent a letter to the Chancellor in which they asked for Watson's resignation. The letter charged that the Provost had not lived up to the ideals and spirit on which the College was founded, that the recruitment of minorities had not been adequately and that they were not represented on the Board of Directors. Movimiento Estudiantil Chicano de Aztlan (MECHA) issued a statement asking for the resignation of the Provost on the same date; a Chicano position later appeared in the Chicano supplement, printed in the Triton Times. On the same date, 17 Third College professors, claiming the demoralization of the student body, issued a statement in which they asked for Watson's resignation. The faculty further charged that Watson at various times carried out faculty appointments and dismissals without consultation with them. All three statements asked for the appointment of an Acting Provost.

The Press Statement addressed itself to the resolution passed in the Third College General Assembly. They called for an expanded Board that would include five students, two faculty, one staff, one T.A., and the Provost. They also asked that any Board decision vetoed by the Provost come back to the Board.

At the same time they restated their desire to be represented on the Board. By this time Chicanos in Third College had received the support of MECHA campus wide and issued a Chicano Position Paper on Third College. It outlined Chicano grievances. Among them were: Policy failures on the part of the Provost in admissions, funding and special programs; admission inequities (Blacks had exceeded their goal of one-third representation).

On Monday, May 8, the dissenting Third College groups, united under the Lumumba-Zapata Steering Committee, issued a statement. Besides a short history on the situation, the statement carried the following demands: (1) The resignation of Provost Watson (2) The appointment of an acting Provost from the present Third College Faculty (3) The implementation of the Third College Academic Plan (4) The re-instate-

ment of the Board of Directors as the governing body of Third College.

The Chancellor's Complex was picketed beginning Monday, May 9. Participants included Third College faculty, students and staff. The different dissenting groups in Third College had now coalesced under the Lumumba-Zapata Steering Committee. More picketing occurred on Tuesday. Chancellor McElroy released a statement declaring that "At this point I find insufficient evidence to support the charges against Provost Watson. He enjoys my full confidence and will remain as Provost." The Chancellor further suggested that a special faculty student committee be formed.

On May 12, the BSU released a statement in support of Provost Watson. The statement credited Dr. Watson with having been "instrumental in the development of Third College", active involvement in the recruitment of minority faculty, responsible for the development of the EOP program and bridging the gap between UCSD and the surrounding San Diego community by encouraging participation in the academic growth of Third College. The statement also claimed that the Black Community supported the Provost. Never-the-less, the statement failed to address itself to the issue of governance.

It was rumored that the white students wished to increase their numbers in Third College. The White Caucus issued a statement declaring that they were "committed to the concept of 35-35-10-10 ratio of students in college."

At the same time they restated their desire to be represented on the Board. By this time Chicanos in Third College had received the support of MECHA campus wide and issued a Chicano Position Paper on Third College. It outlined Chicano grievances. Among them were: Policy failures on the part of the Provost in admissions, funding and special programs; admission inequities (Blacks had exceeded their goal of one-third representation).

(continued on page 8)

TEXAN

CRACKER



2/3 OF L.Z. COLLEGE

CAN'T BE WRONG

LUMUMBA ZAPATA

continued

sentation and Chicano applications had dropped) were outlined; the provost's failure to procure funds for the hiring of Chicano faculty; the failure to institute bilingual programs to meet the special needs of Chicanos; and, the stifling of self-determination.

There was a lack of communication between BSU members and the Lumumba-Zapata Steering Committee until a group of Concerned Black People came forward and conversed with members of the L-Z Steering Committee. A statement issued by the group said, "Our main concern is that mutual discussions take place in order to generate impetus for the college's continued operation." The group further declared, "We believe there should be a restructuring of the Board to enhance self-determination that isn't narrowly defined as self-interest. The Board should be the governing body of the college and the Provost, the chief administrative officer of the college." They made the following proposals: (1) Cessation of picketing (2) Third party representation (3) Negotiations of the demands put forth by the L-Z Steering Committee (4) Negotiation concerning the creation of the position of Vice-Provost. It was made clear that all efforts, on the part of the group, were geared towards the reconciliation of the factions involved and nothing more.

On May 17, the Lumumba-Zapata Steering Committee issued a press statement clarifying the conflict as ideological and not racial. The committee made the following proposal: 1) A ten or eleven man Board of Directors makes final decisions for the college, by simple majority vote. 2) A Vice-Provost must be established, responsible to the Board. His defined responsibilities include: a) Student recruitment and admissions b) Faculty recruitment and appointments c) Implementation of the Academic Plan, and 4) The present Provost is to resign unless he explicitly agrees to the above condition. The statement also announced a willingness to negotiate.

Negotiations took the place of direct action (picketing, demonstrations, leaflets) until the Chancellor issued a press statement on May 26, 1972. Threatening the dissolution of Lumumba-Zapata College. The Chancellor called for a resolution to the problem. In his proposal, he made it clear that Watson had "full authority and responsibility for administering the college." He further made the following suggestions: 1) The restructuring of the Board of Directors to include five students, five faculty and the Provost 2) The Board of Directors was to function as advisory 3) The creation of a position of Vice-Provost,

filled by a person who enjoys the confidence of both the Board and the Provost, and all internal problems should be solved within Third College. In cases where reconciliation was not possible, the matter should be presented to the Vice-Chancellor or Chancellor for resolution.

Dr. Watson reacted to the Proposal by submitting his resignation. The Steering Committee rejected the Proposal as it stood and accepted the resignation of the Provost. A group of seven Black faculty, charging that the current situation affected their research, submitted their request for transfer to the other UCSD colleges but later withdrew them upon finding out that Dr. Watson was reconsidering. Tensions had increased between the factions involved.

On the day of the Chancellor's Statement, Thursday morning, the L-Z Steering Committee members were prevented from keeping an appointment with the Chancellor by BSU members who, hearing Wednesday evening of Watson's resignation, had occupied the Chancellor's office. Two women, Ayda Lucero and Mindy Coots, were pushed around by BSU women. The rooms of some white students in the Third College dorms were vandalized. Doors were broken into and rooms ransacked.

On Friday Afternoon, the Chancellor met with members of the Lumumba-Zapata Steering Committee, representing a two-thirds majority, told them to accept the policy Proposal as it stood, informed them that he had asked Dr. Watson to reconsider his resignation, and to go home and think about it over the Memorial weekend. An attempted firebombing of the Chancellor's complex occurred early Monday morning, but to this day those responsible have not been caught.

By May 30, Tuesday, Watson had rescinded his resignation and the Chancellor's Policy Proposal had been swept aside. Intensely angered, the Lumumba-Zapata Steering Committee planned a massive demonstration for Thursday in front of the Chancellor's complex. Dr. Watson had also issued a general statement to the Third College community calling for the avoidance of violence or intimidation in resolving differences.

A leaflet appeared on campus, which read: "The Administration of the University of California has again shown that people of color have no place in the U. C. System, that the function of the University to the Chicano, Asian, Native-American is to allow a token number of minority people to be educated by the University standards enabling

them to get a good white job (middle-class), raising their financial status and leaving their brothers and sisters behind."

On Thursday morning, over 100 persons picketed the Chancellor's Complex and the Provost's office, chanting songs. Several students also went on a hunger strike. One spokesman said, "We are here to apply more pressure on the administration and reject McElroy's resolution. For as it stands now, his resolution favors only Watson. It's just not rational."



During the demonstration at the Chancellor's Complex, the American flag was lowered and a Chicano flag and a People's Republic of China flag were flown above Third College.

An official statement from the Lumumba-Zapata Steering Committee was released. The statement argued that the Chancellor's decision was not binding since the Third College Bylaws run the college and his decision had not been adopted by the general student body. It charged Watson had taken on dictatorial powers over the Third College Community. It specifically said, "The document written by Chancellor McElroy has no legal effect on Third College unless the College accepts it and adopts it as College Bylaws.

and others on Friday, May 26, and Saturday, May 27, substantiated Ms. Aust's suspicions. On Friday the 26th, five people sat outside of 2722 and counted people attending the films. The tallies were: early show 241 plus or minus 3 late show 175 plus or minus 2 for a one night total of 416 plus or minus 5. There was only one show, Saturday, the 27th. It was monitored by three counters. The films were scheduled to start at 8:00 pm. At about 7:50, Jeff Fried (who had also been there for both shows the previous night) came outside and spotted the people counting. Not wishing to arouse suspicion of us by the film people, and having a fairly complete count, the counters left at 8:05. The Saturday count at that point was 220 plus or minus 2.

The CRAZY TIMES calculated the minimum weekend proceeds to be \$423.50. The following Monday, when Ms. Aust picked up the deposits, she found 2 carriers (one for Friday and one for Saturday) containing only \$334.50. A short time later, a brown paper bag(!) containing \$94.70 was turned in to Ms. Aust's office. This made the weekend total \$429.20, and also got Fried off the hook.

Fried has consistently turned in money late, often keeping it over the weekend. University regulations require that all monies collected at such events be turned in to the campus police immediately. The discrepancy uncovered, along with some of the incredible expenditures made by the film people (\$1064.71 for advertising

for the year, \$36.75 paid to San Diego Costume for the rental of a Gorilla Costume, \$81.00 in toll calls, which according to Dean Beckley could have been made on the tie-line and the misplacing of the film, JOJIMBO, which was 'lost' and will cost the AS another \$200) indicate gross mismanagement and possibly out and out theft has occurred.

Serious questions are raised by our investigation. What happened to the proceeds of May 6? How many times have people been refused tickets even though they pay to get in? And for how long? This corrupt attitude towards student money and student activities is the prime reason why the Voluntary AS Resolution passed last quarter. However, students still want these flicks and they still want AS services. What we don't need are Junior Capitalist Pigs, who rip-off our money in our name, running these activities.

The CRAZY TIMES feels that not only should there be a complete flushing of the Jeff Frieds in the AS, but that the AS should continue on a voluntary basis. The AS is the only student organization that appoints student representatives to many administration run committees. The importance of student representation on these committees cannot be overlooked. This representation should not be discontinued because of a few corrupt and incompetent individuals, nor should these individuals be allowed the responsibilities they now hold.

AS FLICKS...

(continued from page 1)

The AS films kept 'losing' money. As a result of this and the fact that no money what so ever was turned in on Saturday, May 6, Ms. Aust fired Fried, stating that she didn't want Fried to be involved in the films. She felt that if Fried left, the films wouldn't lose so much money (AS film losses as of Monday,

June 5, 1972, amounted to \$625.29.). Fried continued to manage the films. Ms. Aust cancelled the films scheduled for Saturday, June 3 (It is interesting to note that even with the films cancelled, Fried still managed to be in a ticket selling-money collecting position. This time at the Anomally Factory.)

Investigation by CRAZY TIMES staff



AS Flicks money at Jeff Fried's house, 10/1/71.

Book Review

THE LIMITS TO GROWTH

by Gerry Hall

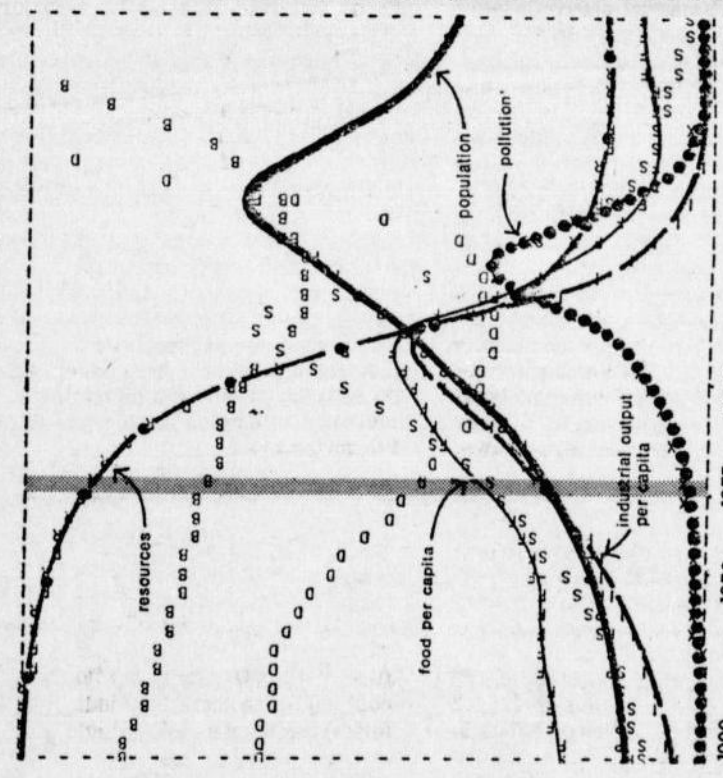
It is obvious that population, industrial production, food supplies, pollution, etcetera, cannot continue their exponential growth to infinity. The assertion that the earth could sustain unlimited growth forever would be absurd. Ours is a finite planet, with a given surface area, a finite store of natural resources and a limited capacity to absorb industrial pollution. The Limits to Growth, by D.H. Meadows, et. al., is a serious attempt by scientists at M.I.T. to develop an understanding of the actual capacity of our planet to sustain growth, and to discover which limiting factors will have the greatest consequences for the future of man. The study is also concerned with determining when these limits will be reached and what changes could be made before then to avoid disaster.

The earth is a complex system and many inter-related factors can be described. Industrial production provides jobs and products while depleting non-renewable resources and increasing pollution. Pollution decreases agricultural productivity and life expectancy. Increasing population requires more food, land, jobs, and products, further depleting resources and increasing pollution.

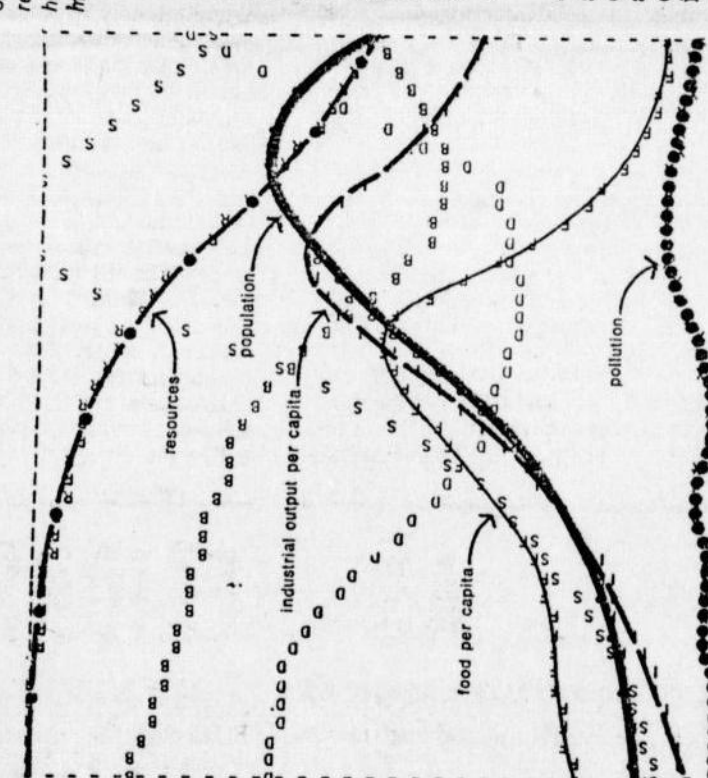
A computer simulation was developed out of the definition and quantification of the basic components of the world system and their inter-relationships. Research teams were assigned to the problems of land surface, non-renewable resources, population, industrial production, agriculture and pollution. Each team was directed to gather all available data and determine accurate values for measurable quantities and rates. These values, rates and relationships were then developed into a system dynamics world model.

It is important to understand from the beginning the limitation of this approach. It cannot predict with any certainty the actual future value of any particular variable. It can only project the general trend of each of the factors incorporated into the simulation. Some evidence of the validity of this approach is provided by the fact that when the simulation is started at 1900 values, the trends indicated accurately correspond to the historical values up to the present. The simulation runs then continue until the year 2100, a total span of 200 years looking some 122 years into the future.

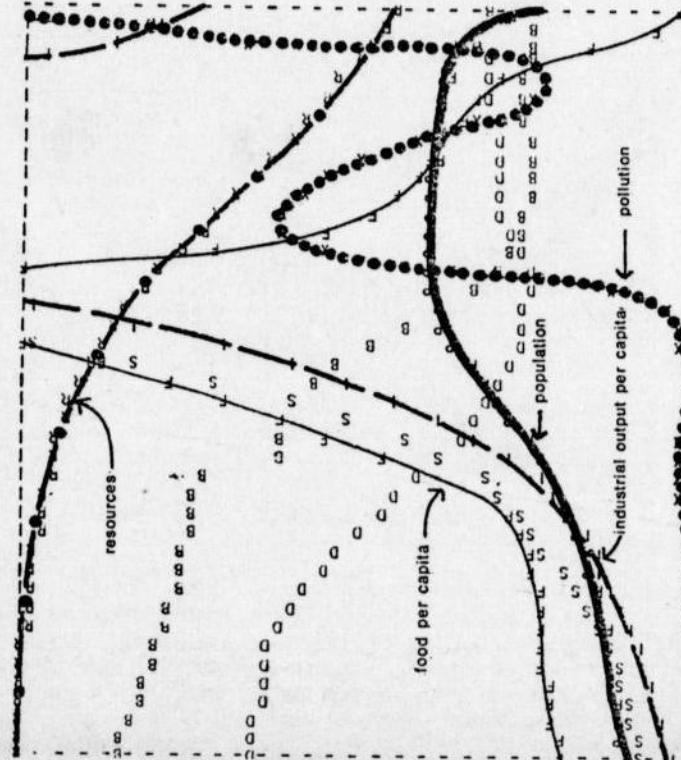
The standard computer simulation, assuming no significant changes in the world system, gives the following results:



To determine what changes would need to be made to prevent the indicated global catastrophe resulting from the depletion of natural resources, a technological development factor was introduced. This factor allowed that "unlimited" nuclear power would double the non-renewable resource reserves and that extensive recycling and substitution would become possible. The result of this run was disaster resulting from pollution. A second hypothetical technological breakthrough was incorporated to deal with the problem of pollution. Assuming that some scientific breakthrough would make it possible to cut pollution to one-fourth of the 1970 rate per unit of production, the following output is the result:



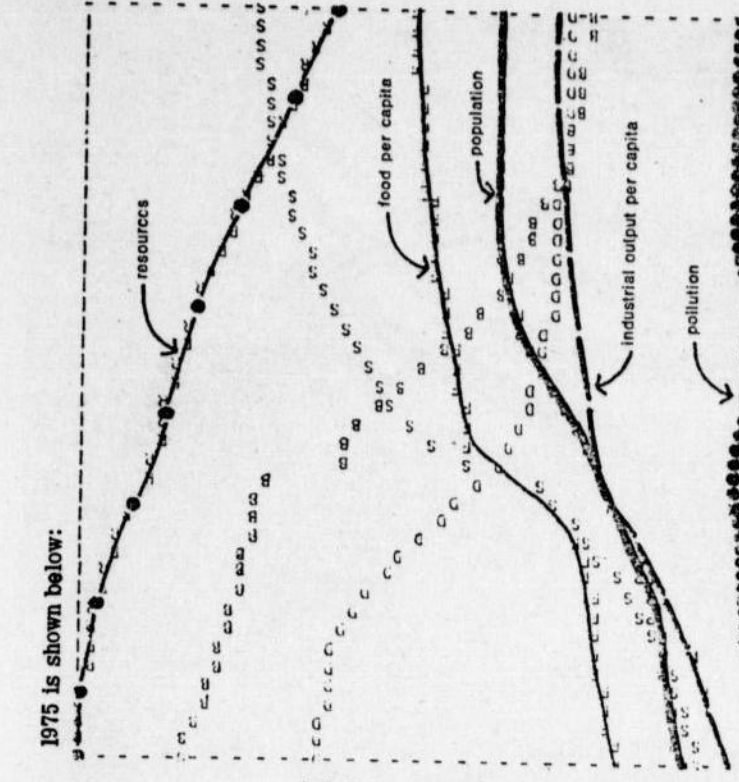
The limiting factor here is the saturation and depletion of arable land and a resulting decline in food per capita. Continuing along the line of technological optimism, food yields are doubled. The resulting growth of the population and industry again make pollution the major problem, despite efficient control. So the next change involves the world wide distribution of effective birth control methods and education. The result of all of these technological developments and solutions to world problems is shown in the out put below:



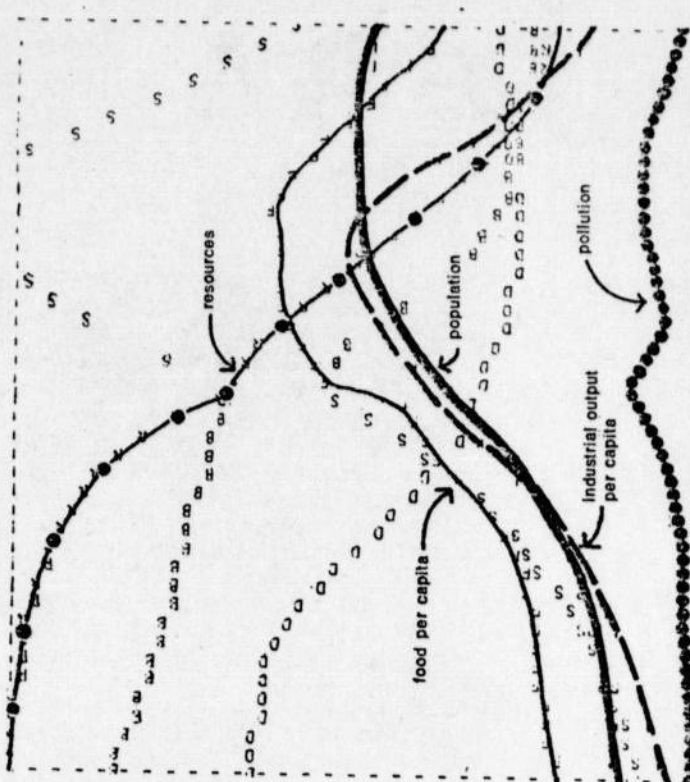
Four simultaneous technological policies are introduced in the world model in an attempt to avoid the growth-and-collapse behavior of previous runs. Resources are fully exploited, and 75 percent of those used are recycled. Pollution generation is reduced to one-fourth of its 1970 value. Land yields are doubled, and effective methods of birth control are made available to the world population. The result is a temporary achievement of a constant population with a world average income per capita that reaches nearly the present US level. Finally, though, industrial growth is halted, and the death rate rises as resources are depleted, pollution accumulates, and food production declines.

The conclusion that can be drawn from these attempts at technological solutions must be that they have no effect on the essential problem: exponential growth in a finite and complex system. To achieve a stable configuration of the world model, it was necessary to include limits on the growth of population and on the growth of industrial capital (which has as a side effect the elimination of profits). If these controls were instituted at high levels, the depletion of resources again became a problem. However, by assuming the technological advances of the previous models, the run produced an equilibrium sustainable far into the future. These controls were incorporated into the program by setting the birth rate equal to the death rate and investment equal to depreciation.

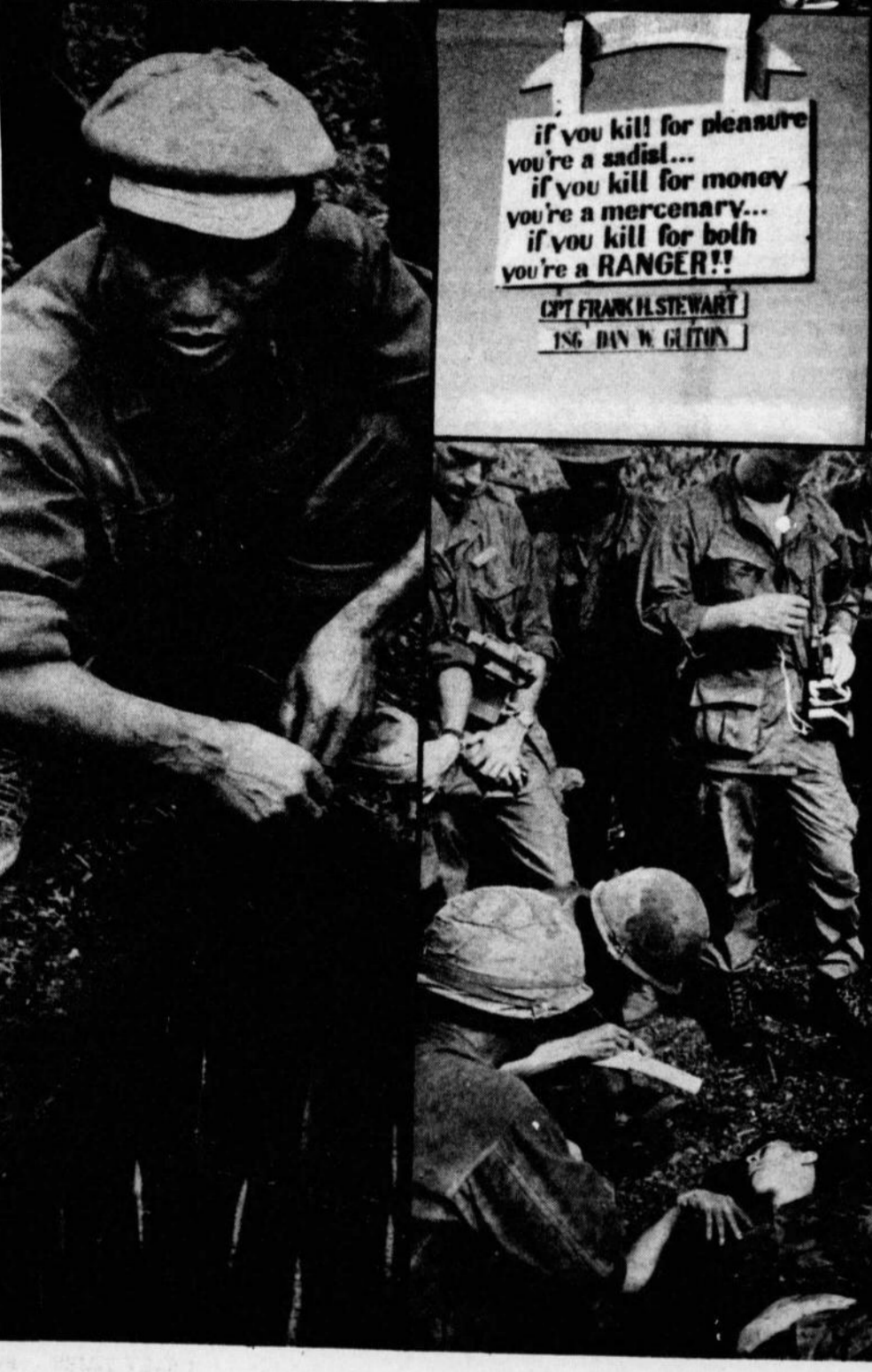
Returning to the attempt to describe the real world, these controls were replaced by more plausible mechanisms and made subject to the intrinsic delays in the system. Population was controlled by the availability of completely effective birth control and a desired family size of two children. The expansion of capital was controlled by a tendency to maintain the average industrial output per capita at the level at which the controls were instituted. The result of the adoption of these policies by



But, perhaps it is still unrealistic to allow for the adoption of such stringent controls by 1975. The world situation seldom changes drastically in two and one half years, and there will be little motivation for the radical changes in governmental policies necessary to institute these controls. What happens if we wait until things really get bad before people are sufficiently motivated to institute controls on growth? The run with controls instituted in the year 2000 is below:

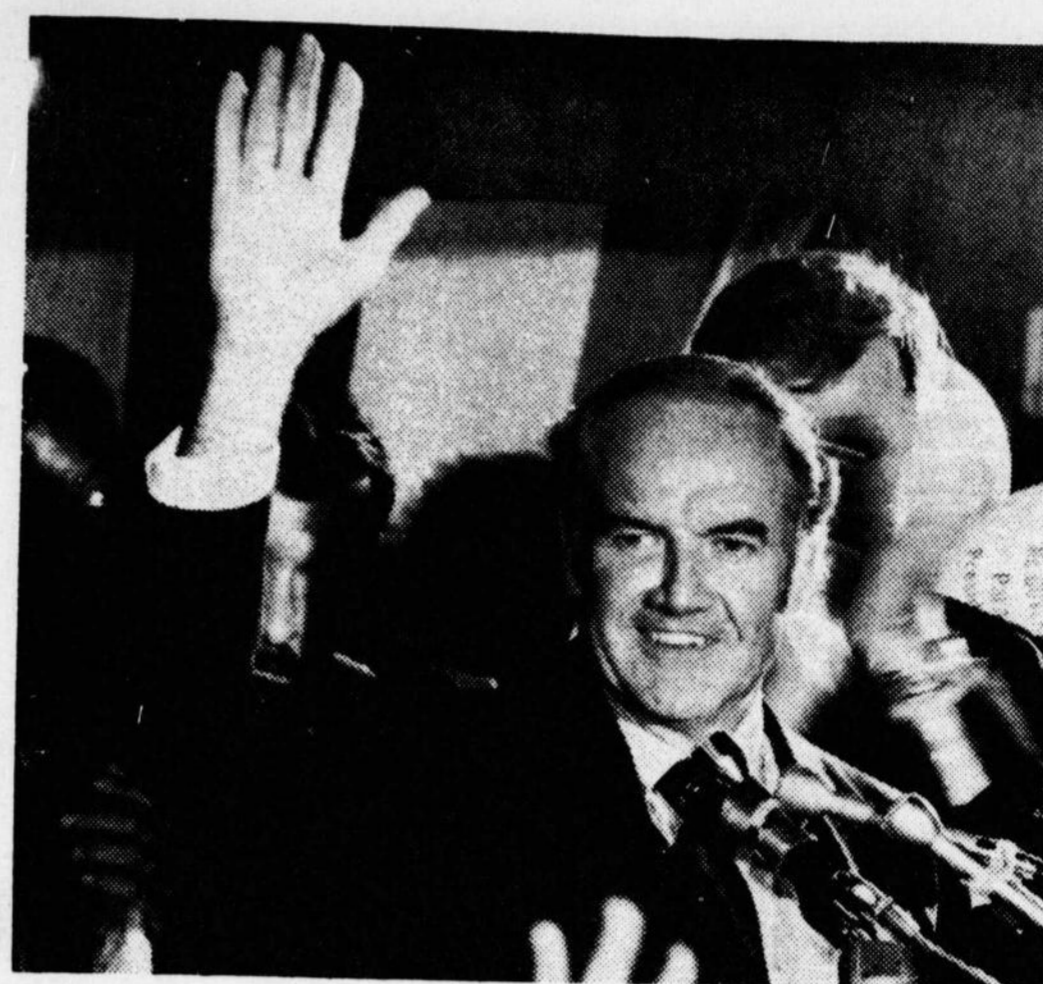


Perhaps we shouldn't worry about the implications of this study. After all, a world disaster is probably not going to come about within most of our lifetimes. And America, having accumulated most of the wealth and resources, would be able to hold out to the end. But do we want it to happen that way? The longer we wait before controlling population and capital, the less likely it becomes that a global equilibrium can be achieved.



if you kill for pleasure
you're a sadist...
if you kill for money
you're a mercenary...
if you kill for both
you're a RANGER!!

CPT FRANK STEWART
1SG DAN W. GUTIN



McGovern for President but don't get fooled again

Nine months ago, when one had to be either radical or crazy to believe he had a chance, Mc Govern was declaring, 'I'm no radical.' And, he's right - he isn't. Nevertheless, the McGovern candidacy does have something to offer. It should be evident that students cannot force or even spark radical change (revolution?) in this country - that can only be done by the 'sans-culottes'. Vaguely recognizing this, student radicals have often talked about organizing the masses. Unfortunately, whenever a group like the YSA calls for a worker-student rally the participants are 99.99% students. Part of the problem is that the student radicals seem to be working on the assumption the working class is ally and only needs a major incident or recession to be moved into action.

The fallacy of this assumption need not be shown here. In fact, it's been some time since the American working class has even shown traces of progressive liberalism. And, with the polarization caused by the Indo-China War, a large part of it has grown quite conservative. Into this situation comes presidential candidate George McGovern. With a peace proposal that almost parallels the PRG's 7 points (the only fair and viable proposal yet put forward) the intention of stripping defense spending to a minimum (and therefore defense related employment) and favorable stands on amnesty and abortion McGovern should be a complete anathema to the working class.

However, surprisingly enough the Senator has been able to attract a good percentage of the 'everyday people's vote enough so that he is now within reach of the Democratic nomination. And, if he becomes the Democratic nominee this good percentage will swell to a great majority of the working class. That's where the value of the McGovern candidacy lies. He has not only put forward a program to immediately end the war, while simultaneously breaking the grip of the military industrial complex and reorienting social and economic priorities, but he is also reaching the consciousness of working class people with his 'new' idea.

Sure, ultimately the McGovern program is really a hard dose of liberalism, but getting the horse to move half way to the well is the first step in creating that visionary worker-student alliance. Such an alliance, along with the other varied segments of the 'movement', constitutes a majority capable of instituting real social and political change--through 'legitimate' political process, no less.

The thrust of this article, however, is not a plug for McGovern, but a warning about the greatest danger now facing his candidacy and what it represents. A danger emanating, ironically, from the hard-core McGovern supporter. Recently, when trying to get signatures for the Air War Vote Initiative, I was questioned by one of these people about the value of such an effort. He felt that all energy should be consolidated to get McGovern elected, since his program essen-

tially covered the objective of the Air War Vote.

Is getting McGovern elected the first priority? One would think the danger in his dedication would be evident to all. What is needed now is not another 'John Kennedy', but a new frontier. What is accomplished in electing McGovern if he compromises, and assumes half the Humphrey double-talk, or makes a deal with Wallace? As he gets closer to the nomination, and if nominated, and begins his campaign against Nixon, McGovern will be under intense pressure from the right to moderate his views. Already, he has redefined abortion as a 'state issue', and amnesty is being played down.

How does one prevent McGovern from slipping to the right? Well, certainly not by making the candidate bigger than the candidacy. If getting McGovern elected becomes the first priority, then any type of 'deal' to do it is justified. The pros in the Democratic party don't want McGovern, but they will accept him if he makes the right concessions.

Speaking candidly in his first debate with Humphrey, McGovern roughly said that he wasn't a man of destiny, that he certainly wasn't a charismatic figure, and that he wasn't born to be President. He said he believed he had been thrust into the limelight by improbable events, incidents, crises, the surfacing of internal contradiction in this country, and a war which would not end. Right on George. That's Marxian historical evolutionism. More importantly, because the candidacy was born independent of the candidate, 'candidacy' was able to station itself in an obscure senator from a small state. Because McGovern was not groomed to become a presidential candidate, and because the pros (until recently) never felt they would have to deal with him, he as not yet been seriously compromised.

How do we prevent McGovern from veering to the right under the intense pressure that he is now facing? This can only be done by counter-pressure from the left--by maintaining that independence of 'candidacy' from candidate which made the McGovern phenomenon possible. When you try to sell McGovern to people carry an Air War Vote petition, let people know there is a fair and viable peace proposal which has been accepted by the Vietnamese (the PRG's 7 points), endorse La Raza unida, support Black Liberation, and push proposition 9. If getting McGovern elected becomes more important than the events, incidents, and political necessities that made him a presidential candidate, then all the effort may be for nothing.

If enough people are reached by the ideas behind the candidacy it is entirely possible that those motivated by a desire for real social and political change may 'win', even if the candidate loses. However, more probable is the possibility that the candidate will win while we lose again.

NEWEST BOMB LASER GUIDED

Somewhat guardedly, the Pentagon acknowledged this week that it is using a new type of bomb in Vietnam--called a 'smart bomb'--which can find its way to its target with almost unerring accuracy.

Guided either by laser or television, 'smart bombs' were used successfully to destroy two major highway-rail links across rivers in the Hanoi-Haiphong area: the Long Bien bridge and the Than Hoa bridge. During the 1966-68 bombings of North Vietnam US aircraft, using older type bombs, were unable to put these bridges out of commission.

This time, they scored within three days, although bridges are extremely difficult to hit from the air. And they followed up with successful strikes against a string of pumping stations on North Vietnam's main fuel line to the south--also tricky targets.

The military will not say which of the new type guidance systems was responsible for the successful hits. But laser guidance is both cheaper and newer than television guidance. And Air Force officers are extremely enthusiastic about its capabilities.

'One laser-guided bomb on one target does it,' says an Air Force officer. 'With conventional bombs, delivered under war time conditions, you have to pour them in, sometimes by the hundreds. But a laser-guided bomb, even though it might cost 10 times as much as a conventional bomb, can be 100 times as effective. And it reduces the risk that you will lose an airplane.'

Equipped with a silicon sensor, a laser-guided bomb launched from a delivery aircraft homes on the reflected light of a beam aimed at a target from either ground or another plane. Once the detector locks on, the bomb is delivered to within 12 feet or less of the target, while the delivery aircraft scoots to safety, staying out of range of anti-aircraft fire.

Building on its success with bombs, the military now is rushing to develop laser guidance systems for other types of weapons--naval guns, field artillery, missiles and rockets fired from aircraft, and surface to surface missiles. With the exception of laser rangefinders built for the Army by RCA Corp. and Martin Marietta Corp., weapons guidance represents the first major application of laser technology to battlefield use.

Two elements make up a laser guidance system. One is known in military parlance as the target designator because it actually transmits the laser beam that 'illuminates' the target. Designators can be hand-held or mounted on tripods and on vehicles for use by ground troops; they can also be operated from the air aboard spotter planes or from pods beneath the wings of attack planes.

The sensor portion of the guidance system, called a seeker unit, is attached to 500-lb., 2,000-lb., or 3,000-lb. bombs. In addition to the detector device, it consists of a power supply and a tiny computer that interprets the homing information and provides guidance commands. Texas Instruments, North American Rockwell and Martin Marietta are the major manufacturers of the seeker units.

An indication of how rapidly the laser guidance market is growing can be seen from Pentagon budget figures. Even before the new air war against North Vietnam began, the Air Force had allotted \$66-million in fiscal 1972 for seeker assemblies alone. This comes on top of \$42-million in orders in the past fiscal year and \$22-million the previous year. The Army currently is spending \$18-million for target designators and for its development of laser sensor units for 155-mm artillery rounds, for a new helicopter-borne missile called Hellfire, and for its Lance surface-to-surface missile.

The Army's Assistant Secretary for Research & Development, Robert Johnson, recently told Congress that successful experimental firings of guided 155-mm. rounds demonstrated 'it is possible, for the first time, to hit small targets--even moving tanks--with single rounds of artillery.' The Army is working on a technique called proportional navigation, which will enable a laser sensor to lead a mobile target for accurate strikes.

Television guidance employs a tiny TV camera in the nose of a bomb. Looking at a TV scope in his cockpit, the attack aircraft pilot lines up a target and releases the bomb. The guidance system homes on the target's image. This system gives the pilot the same 'fire and forget' capability offered by laser guidance.

The Air Force is spending \$9-million in fiscal 1972 for TV guidance units, a drop from the past year's \$14-million. Texas Instruments and North American Rockwell are major contractors.

5 & DIME

★ LAST WEEK

WEDNESDAY - MORE OF IT!

BETH LYONS - AUTOHARP
HARVEY HOFF - GUITAR
CHRIS HAGEN - GUITAR

THURSDAY - LAST NIGHT

W.C. FIELDS in
"THE DENTIST" and
"THE PHARMACIST"

THE CORRECT LINE



UCSD 453-2000

INFORMATION:

*EDNA-UCSD Information	#1176	453-EDNA
*Public Information	#1384	453-0187
*Campus Activities	#1391	453-3362
City Information		236-5555
State University Switch		286-6551
Gay Information Center		263-1411

EMERGENCY:

* University Police	#1333	453-2371
Ambulance		232-6981
Fire Dept.		232-8191
Calif. Highway Patrol		283-6331
S.D. Police (North Division)		238-7373
San Diego County Sheriff		232-3811

DRUG & MEDICAL HELP:

* Student Health Center	#1346	453-2697
Scripps Hospital		453-3400
University Hospital		291-3330
Beach Area Free Clinic		488-9275
The Inbetween		223-9784
S.D. Poison Information Center		239-3018
DEFY		239-7711

GROUPS:

* Asian Amer. Students All.	#1049	
* Black Students Union	#1167	
* MECHA	#1317	
* Women's Liberation		755-3006
* Jewish Students Union		753-6693
* United Native Americans	#1318	
* Young Socialist Alliance		755-7210
Non-Violent Action		234-5071
Zero Population Growth		291-4650
People's food co-op		755-3863
Indo-china Action Committee		234-8231
S.D. Veterans Union		286-6460

LEGAL HELP

Beach Area Free Clinic	488-9275
Defenders Inc.	234-8467
Legal Aid	232-8109
ACLU	223-3863
Welfare Rights	264-3434

HELP FOR WOMEN:

Abortion and Pregnancy Inform.	276-3320
Planned Parenthood (men, too)	273-7478

SCHOOLS AND DAYCARE:

* UCSD Day Care Center	#2891	
Pepper Canyon School		459-2719
Del Mar Hills Nursery School		755-8338
OB Community School		222-2255
Exploring Family School		263-5249

DRAFT & VETERANS & GI'S:

* Selective Ser. & Vet. Aff.	#1945	
Draft Information		276-8866
Draft Resistance		273-7473

NEWSPAPERS:

* Crazy Times		453-9322
* Triton Times	#1016	453-8722
OB Rag		224-3946
Deer		233-9678
Good-by To All That		295-3607
Up From The Bottom		

LIBRARIES:

* UCSD Central Library	#1985,	453-3890
* Cluster I Undergraduate	#1971,	453-2570
* Science and Engineering	#1334,	453-2180
* SIO	#1982,	453-2150
S.D. Public Library		236-5818

RADIO:

* KSDT	#1155	453-1221
KPRI 106.5 FM		232-7177
KDEO 910 AM		583-5300

THEATERS:

* Anomaly Factory	#1135	
Roxy (60¢)		488-3303
4642 Cass (Pacific Beach)		
Strand (60¢)		223-3141
4950 Newport (Ocean Beach)		
Ken (60¢)		283-5909
4061 Adams Ave. (Kensington)		
Clairemont (49¢)		274-0901
4140 Clairemont Mesa Dr.		
Unicorn		459-4341
7456 La Jolla Blvd.		