

# THE NEW indicator

Vol. 1 No. 9

March 1, 1976

Formerly Natty Dread

*If we don't hang together, we'll surely hang alone.*



## Hearing Brouhaha

LA JOLLA, FEB 25 -- University of California President David Saxon postponed his testimony at the hearings of the 10 UC students charged for their participation in an anti-CIA demonstration at the La Jolla campus last November 25.

Saxon's cancellation did not, however, affect the rally planned by the Anti-CIA Coalition. About 300 people assembled outside the Student Activities Center to hear presentations from Coalition members concerning the hearings and the continuing UC involvement with the CIA.

A mimed enactment of CIA recruitment on campus dramatized the University's complicity in the assassinations of revolutionary leaders and the CIA's attempt to thwart liberation struggles throughout the Third World.

Following the street theatre, the rally moved to the gym recreation room where the hearings were in

progress. Entering through a door in the fence which enclosed the hearing room, the marchers called for an end to the hearings and the dismantling of the CIA.

When confronted by this overwhelming display of support for the charged students, Dan Munoz, the administrator's answer to Howdy Duty for the proceedings, immediately declared the congregation an illegal assembly.

Nonetheless, the crowd of supporters continued their demands for an end to the trumped-up hearings and to the CIA. Immediately following the rally, certain members of the administration, Vice-chancellor and Dean of Students George Murphy stated that the hearings might continue at an unspecified site off-campus. This stand has since been reversed, however, and now the administration states that the hearings will resume on campus next Wednesday.

## Two Memories From The Past

The Center for Servicemen's Rights, a San Diego based organization has been accused by the Naval Investigative Service (the internal security division of the Navy) as being "engaged in subversive activities against the military". In fact CSR is a service center that helps people in the Armed Forces deal with grievances and injustices. This type of accusation is a very common tactic used by the reactionary forces when an organization plays an important and necessary role in the community. This attack on CSR is part of the mounting repression in this country most articulated by Senate Bill 1, which is making its way through Congress. The following is a reprint of the statement made by CSR in response to this accusation:

"The Center for Servicemen's Rights

does not foment protest by military people but it does support them in voicing legitimate grievances.

"Most of these involve violations of servicemen's rights, either constitutional or statutory, or under the rules and regulations of the services.

"The CSR has nothing whatsoever to do with the area of classified information or receiving classified information and never has.

"The kind of grievances to which the CSR gives support are voiced whether there is an organization like the CSR or not.

"We don't think these people can point to any such allegations about the CSR. "This is McCarthy era witch-hunting."



## Remember, Boycott:

SUNMAID  
SUNWEET  
COORS

## & Don't Forget:

HONOR STRIKES,  
DON'T CROSS PICKET LINES

## Staff & Students Rally Together

Contrary to the hopeful forecasts of various Ford Administration economic spokesmen about the state of the nation's economy, most Americans are not blind to the worsening unemployment picture and the over-increasing cutbacks in public welfare, and education.

Workers in both the public and private sector are feeling the effects of layoffs and cutbacks and there is currently under way a unified effort to inform and mobilize these unemployed in heretofore "secure" public jobs, to ensure their rights as workers: collective bargaining, grievance hearings and contracts.

The American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME), in union affiliation of the AFL-CIO, is currently engaged in organizing workers--including student workers--on UC campuses. AFSCME's membership is growing steadily and this has caused the UC administration to focus a concerted effort to frustrate the unions organizing activities.

These administrative attacks have not been successful and on March 3 an AFSCME statewide rally in support of collective bargaining will take place in Sacramento.

In support of the Sacramento demonstration, the Graduate Student Union (GSU) and the UCSD AFSCME local will hold this Monday, March 1, a rally in support of collective bargaining and to protest educational cutbacks and union busting within the UC system.

Beginning at 12 noon in Revelle Plaza, scheduled speakers for the program are Glenda Peace of AFSCME, Jim Kavanaugh from the GSU and Dario McDarby who will make a presentation on union activities in the San Diego area.

## Election Tuesday

## Overdevelopment May Mar Del Mar

On Tuesday, March 2, residents of Del Mar will be voting to elect three of the five members of the city council, to decide whether or not a fourth councilmember will be removed from office, and to legally enact the Community Plan which guides the future development of the city. Some historical perspective is necessary in order to understand the importance of the election.

In April of 1972, long-time residents and university faculty, staff and students, concerned by the rapid destruction of the physical beauty of the city, organized to elect a former UCSD student and an environmentalist attorney to the council. 300 student voters made the difference in the election.

From 1969 to 1972, Del Mar, like many other coastal communities, experienced the pressures of land speculation and rapid growth. Del Mar was the fastest growing city in the county during this period, with most of the growth consisting of expensive, high-density condominiums.

(cont. on p. 2)



# The New White Building

Chorus: "Lumumba! Zapata! Allende!"  
(TO BE CHANTED BETWEEN MAJOR IDEOLOGICAL PAUSES)

I. February 15, 1976  
U.C.S.D., California

It is a two-story building  
With a "Lumumba-Zapata Lounge"  
Downstairs.

"I had an emotional crisis."  
Someone laughed.

The imperialists chose  
U.C.S.D.  
To be in the top-five universities  
In federal funding, because.

Not everyone had read the proposal--  
It was another one.  
The discussion bogged down  
Due to conflicting confusions  
Concerning its historicity..

II. February 16, 1976

Somebody advanced a thesis:  
"All the people who went through the door came out  
on the other side."

No one could document it cause  
All the TV cameras were checked out on loan.  
Commercial documentaries on Depression and jazz.  
One jingle had suffered syncope  
In its infancy:  
"You can take the mental institution out of the Ivory Tower,  
But,  
You can't take the Ivory Tower out of the mental institution."

III. February 20, 1976

The jet roared overhead

Several minutes after  
We already saw its  
Smokeline pass,  
Eating its way through the atmospheric  
Soup like  
A worm eating its way  
Through the earth.  
Except  
The worm's shit is clean.

President Saxon will testify:  
"No I am not a kangaroo.  
I am a dodo bird."

He will make extinguishing remarks.  
His vassals will not "authorize" rallies  
For protest or for  
Free Speech.

The verdict:  
"A name change is ordered.  
U.C.S.D. will be called  
"U.C.I.A." "

III. (IN A DIFFERENT BICENTENNIAL YEAR)

A People's Assembly had been convened  
After several experimental  
People's Tribunals on  
Oppressing topics.  
The laws had been declared illegal.

"I smell a Rat"  
Said Patrick Henry  
When the wealthy and powerful  
Gathered to write a Constitution  
Of their own.  
In 1789,  
After 8 years of revolutionary warfare  
And after 6 years of 'peacetime'  
With the Articles of Confederation  
And after Shay's Rebellion was smashed,

The People's Assembly had acknowledged  
Independence of Puerto Rico,  
Hawaii, Alaska, Panama,  
The Pacific island territories,  
The American Indian Nations,  
Mississippi, Southern Texas,  
New Mexico, Appalachia,  
Watts, Oakland, East Los Angeles,  
Harlem,

The White Army still held  
Parts of North America  
And was receiving aid  
From Europe and Japan  
Until Japanese dockworkers went on strike  
In support of the Red Army

And a General Strike  
Had taken hold  
Over all of Europe  
Including Russia.

A heavy toll of lives  
Were still being taken  
In Quebec.

China, Cuba, Spain, Angola,  
Yugoslavia, Romania,  
The Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic,  
Vietnam, both east and west Germany,  
and Mexico had sent large  
"Lafayette Brigades" as they'd come to be called.  
Many other peoples were sending aid  
To the Red Army.

U.C.I.A. had been liberated  
And renamed "The George Jackson Institute".  
People had organized themselves  
To study literacy and political ecology.

-r. montgomery reed



Rally for Collective Bargaining;  
against Educational Cutbacks.  
Sponsored by Graduate Students  
Union, American Federation of State,  
County, and Municipal Employees,  
and the Labor Collective.

Revelle Plaza, U.C.S.D.  
12 Noon  
Mon. March 1

Film and Speaker: "The Rise And  
Fall Of The CIA" & Doug Porter from  
Counterspy. Sponsored by The  
Propaganda Collective of the Student  
Cooperative.

2250 Humanities & Social Sciences  
Bldg., U.C.S.D.

8 p.m. Thurs. March 4

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

Student Cooperative Meeting

North Conf. Rm., Student Center,  
U.C.S.D.

6:30 p.m. Mondays

Gay Students Association meeting

Revelle Informal Lounge  
7 p.m. Tuesday, March 2

Gay Hotline 453-3931

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The New Indicator is officially  
recognized as a campus newspaper by the  
Student Communications Board of UCSD. The  
views expressed do not necessarily repre-  
sent those of the Board, the Chancellor,  
or the Regents.

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and sent to:

The New Indicator Collective, Student  
Organizations Center, UCSD, La Jolla,  
California 92093.

Film: "Battle of Algiers"

Undergraduate Science Bldg.,  
U.C.S.D.

7:30 p.m. Sat. March 6

Anti-CIA Coalition: Open Meeting.  
Sponsored by Propaganda Collective  
of the Student Cooperative.

North Conference Rm. Student  
Center, U.C.S.D.

4 p.m. Sunday, March 7

The NEW INDICATOR Collective: Don  
Tracy, Monty, Carol, Alfred, David,  
Rebekah, Jan, Rick, Marco, Patrick,  
Gina, Peter, Susan, Eilyn, Alda  
Beth, Victor

The Staff Collective: David, Rebekah,  
Monty, Tracy, Carol, and Alfred

## Del Mar Elections

(CONT. FROM P. 1)

In March of 1974, a UCSD Chemistry  
professor and an employee of Psychology  
Today were elected by the same coalition  
this time with 500 students playing the  
decisive role.

Since that election, the council has at-  
tempted to transform the election man-  
dates into a positive program for protect-  
ing Del Mar's future. The Community  
Plan, formulated by residents during a  
two year process, lowered densities, pro-  
tected coastal open space, preserved  
existing moderate-cost housing from re-  
development and stopped conversion of  
rental units into high-priced condomini-  
ums. Organized resistance by land  
speculators, some businessmen and re-  
actionary forces in the city have contin-  
ually obstructed the council's efforts.  
Law suits, recall attempts and volumes  
of slick propaganda have been used by  
these interests in an attempt to divert and  
disrupt the democratic process.

Now, with the next council election upon

also been a strong supporter of low and  
moderate cost housing in the city.

Dick Rypinski is the environmentalist at-  
torney who, in 1972, was instrumental in  
turning the city's growth policies around.  
As mayor, he provided essential leader-  
ship during the formation of the Commu-  
nity Plan and the ensuing debate.

Herv Sweetwood, a former UCSD student,  
is the present chairperson of the Del Mar  
Planning Commission. He has played a  
crucial role in developing and later revis-  
ing the Community Plan. Along with  
Marshall and Dick, he has worked to  
create an open space acquisition plan  
that can be accomplished without increas-  
ing property taxes.

All three candidates believe that the  
Community Plan, as modified, provides a  
framework to protect and support the  
social and economic integrity, as well as  
the physical beauty of Del Mar. Approval  
of the Plan, which will appear as a ques-  
tion on the March 2 ballot, will constitute  
legal adoption of the document and the cul-



us, the developer interests have not given  
up. They have poured hundreds of dollars  
into the election campaign. The issue has  
become whether we can preserve a city  
government open to and controlled by all  
the people, or whether Del Mar, like many  
other cities, will become politically domi-  
nated by major financial interests.

Three council candidates, Marshall  
Ross, Dick Rypinski and Herv Sweetwood,  
have actively and consistently worked to  
protect Del Mar's unique character and  
village atmosphere.

Marshall Ross has been a strong advocate  
of controlled growth and is responsible  
for leading the opposition to such projects  
as the proposed hotel-commercial com-  
plex at the corner of 15th and 101. He has

mination of over three years of work, pro-  
viding Del Mar with a viable and reason-  
able plan for growth and development.

John Weare, the UCSD Chemistry  
professor who has been the target of at-  
tacks by the developers, will be the sub-  
ject of a recall election on the same ballot.  
His strong and effective voice will be  
needed on the council in the coming years.

Major developers understand the impor-  
tance of this election. They have request-  
ed delays in the city review of their pro-  
jects until after the election, hoping for a  
more sympathetic council in the coming  
years.

There are fewer than 3,000 regis-  
tered voters in Del Mar. Each of you  
can have a direct and important impact.



On July 1st, retail clerks at three  
Two Guys stores went on strike. For  
7 months the company failed to nego-  
tiate with the strikers. On Feb. 6,  
an election was held which decertified  
the union as the clerks' collective bar-  
gaining agent. Although it is over now,  
the issues of the strike are relevant  
because they represent recent economic  
trends that will affect more workers in  
the future.

When the Two Guys clerks went on  
strike, the main contract issues included  
wages, job security, seniority rights, and  
medical benefits. Most workers at Two  
Guys were earning "discount wages"--  
\$2.11/hour. In comparison, clerks at  
similar discount stores earn consider-  
ably more: the starting wage at Fed  
Mart is \$2.76/hour and at Gemco,  
\$2.65/hour. Two Guys also managed to  
keep wages low through a clause in the  
1973 contract that allowed them to pay  
employees who were hired after a certain  
date less than workers hired earlier.

Clerks' seniority and job security  
were at stake. Two Guys was gradually  
reducing the hours of the higher-paid,  
long-time employees, and giving more  
hours to new workers paid at the low-  
est rates. Similarly, they started hiring  
part-time workers at \$2.11/hour to do  
work that full-timers had been doing for  
higher pay. Two Guys' divisive practice  
of paying people different wages for the  
same work sets up workers to compete  
with each other and was designed to  
keep them from uniting. The Retail  
Clerks Union, on the other hand, was de-  
manding a system that pays people equal-  
ly for the same work and allocates hours  
on a seniority basis.

Another major contract issue con-  
cerned Two Guys' elimination of medical  
benefits for the clerks who were receiv-  
ing Kaiser medical, dental, and optical  
coverage. Loss of these benefits  
(which cost the company \$51/month per  
employee) is another way workers' real  
wages are being cut.

But Two Guys did not content itself  
with attacking benefits and security pre-  
viously won by workers. At every turn  
Two Guys made it perfectly clear that  
it was the union they were after.  
During the course of the strike, one of  
the longest in San Diego's history, it  
became apparent that the primary issue  
was union busting.

## UNION BUSTING IN SAN DIEGO

### What is a Scab ?

by Jack London

After God had finished the rattlesnake,  
the toad and the vampire, he had some  
awful substance left with which to make  
a SCAB. A SCAB is a two-legged animal  
with a corkscrew soul, a water-logged  
brain and a combination backbone made  
of jelly and glue. Where others have  
hearts, he carries a tumor of rotten prin-  
ciples.

When a SCAB comes down the street,  
men turn their backs and angels weep in  
Heaven, and the Devil shuts the gates of  
Hell to keep him out. Judas Iscariot was  
a gentleman compared with a SCAB.  
For betraying his master, he had the  
character to hang himself--a SCAB  
hasn't.

Esau sold his birthright for a mess of  
pottage. Judas Iscariot sold his Saviour  
for thirty pieces of silver. Benedict Ar-  
nold sold his country for a promise of a  
commission in the British Army. The  
modern strikebreaker sells his birthright  
his country, his wife, his children, and  
his fellow men for an unfulfilled promise  
from his employer, trust or corporation.

Esau was a traitor to himself, Judas  
Iscariot was a traitor to his God, Bene-  
dict Arnold was a traitor to his country.  
A strikebreaker is a traitor to himself,  
a traitor to his God, a traitor to his coun-  
try, a traitor to his family, and a traitor  
to his class.

There is nothing lower than a SCAB.



The day the strike began, scabs  
were hired. When the Retail Clerks  
mobilized mass pickets of strikers to  
show the solidarity of the workers and  
to discourage shoppers, Two Guys went  
to Judge Levitt and obtained an injunc-  
tion limiting the number of pickets.  
Judge Levitt is already notorious for  
issuing similar injunctions against Solar  
and Campbell strikers. After the strikers  
agreed to accept the very bad contract  
that Two Guys had previously offered,  
the company withdrew their offer.  
Then Two Guys delivered its final blow  
to the union--a decertification drive.

A petition was filed with the Na-  
tional Labor Relations Board (NLRB)  
to decertify the Retail Clerks Union at  
Two Guys (See box p. 4.) Although some  
of the scabs were used to circulate the  
petition, it is clear that Two Guys  
directed the decertification drive. Two  
Guys has thus systematically eliminated  
unions throughout Southern California:  
Unions have been decertified in 3 Two  
Guys stores in Orange and San Bernar-  
dino Counties, as well as in the three  
San Diego stores.

The Two Guys strike offers a  
tragic example of the extent to which  
management is favored by legislation  
designed to "protect" the right of  
workers to organize. Although a number  
of unfair labor practices complaints have  
been filed by the Retail Clerks Union  
against Two Guys (e.g. refusal to nego-  
tiate, refusal to sign a contract they  
proposed), it will undoubtedly take months  
if not years, before the complaints are  
heard. In contrast, Two Guys was able  
to get an injunction to limit picketing  
within days after it was requested, and  
a decertification election was granted  
by the NLRB without a minute wasted.

Two Guys is one of 32 retail chains  
owned by Voronado, Inc. Two Guys  
are found all over the U.S.; 21 Two  
Guys are located in California alone.  
THE YEARLY PROFIT OF Two Guys  
is reported at \$840 million; this retail  
chain employs 25,000 people. Voronado,  
Inc. also owns King Athletic Goods Co.,  
Unimart, Foster Freeze, Builders Empo-  
rium, and other chains. It is obvious  
that Two Guys is not a small local  
chain. With enormous capital behind  
them, it is no wonder that they could  
wage this all-out union-busting campaign.

cont. p. 4

## ALRB forced to close

By BOB BARBER  
Guardian Bureau

Sacramento  
The organizing drive of the United Farm Workers union (UFW)  
has been dealt a sharp blow by the closing of the California  
Agricultural Labor Relations Board.

On Feb. 6, the ALRB formally closed all its offices, the victim of a  
successful grower-Teamster move in the state legislature to deny  
further money for its operation. This means that all elections have  
stopped, as have all hearings to determine the winner of previous  
elections which have been challenged.

For the past month a sharp battle has been waged in the  
legislature over money for the ALRB, with a coalition of  
Republicans and rural Democrats demanding a series of  
grower-oriented changes in the election process as the price for  
their votes for further funding.

On Jan. 27, a last ditch effort by the UFW to win over enough  
votes failed as an appropriations bill to continue funding was  
defeated. The vote was actually 20-15 in favor of a \$3.8 million  
emergency appropriation to continue the ALRB's operations  
through the end of the current fiscal year in June. But a two-thirds  
vote was necessary because it was an emergency measure. In June  
of this year another chance for the ALRB will arise when the general  
budget for the 1976-77 fiscal year comes up for a vote; at that point  
only a simple majority will be needed to fund the board.

The changes demanded by the growers would have  
fundamentally altered the election process. One change would have  
extended the period between filing a petition for an election and the  
election itself to 21 days from the current seven. Some harvests are  
shorter than 21 days. Another change would have eliminated the  
rule permitting union organizers access to grower property, while  
another would have included labor contractors as employers under  
the definitions of the law. Every proposed change was labeled  
totally unacceptable by the UFW.

## UFW DRIVE HURT

UFW LEADING IN ELECTIONS

The most recent statistics released by the UFW show that 372  
elections took place while the board was operational. The UFW won  
201, and the right to represent 29,000 workers. The Teamsters won  
107, representing 12,724 workers, and about 3000 workers in 22  
elections voted for 'no union.' Elections involving another 12,000  
workers are undecided and will remain so until the process gets  
started again.

Among the UFW's victories were the three largest ranches in the  
Imperial Valley, Abatti Produce, Jackson Enterprises and the Bruce  
Church Co. The Bruce Church workers voted Jan. 30 for the UFW  
by a 462-311 margin over the Teamsters in an election that gives the  
UFW the right to represent these workers in five different areas of  
the state. This victory is seen as especially significant because in the  
past the Teamsters had fairly tight control over many of the  
workers.

The UFW will continue its political efforts to force refunding of  
the ALRB. Meanwhile, however, an organizing campaign already  
underway among the table grape workers of Coachella has been  
disrupted and it is likely no elections will occur in the Arvin-Lamont  
area to the north either. One of the major problems the union will  
face in the fields is protecting the workers from being fired at  
ranches where elections have been won but no contracts signed.  
Lacking the unfair labor practice mechanism, the union may return  
to strike action as a means of protecting these workers.

Telegrams and letters protesting the fund cutoff should be sent to  
Sen. Clare Berryhill, State Senate Bldg., Sacramento, Calif. 95814,  
or call (916) 445-2407 or (219) 521-1936.

In order to exert pressure on two  
of the main growers involved in the  
blocking of the funds for the ALRB,  
the UFW has started a boycott on  
SUNMAID and SUNSWEET products.  
BOYCOTT SUNMAID AND SUNSWEET!  
VIVA LA HUELGA!!!



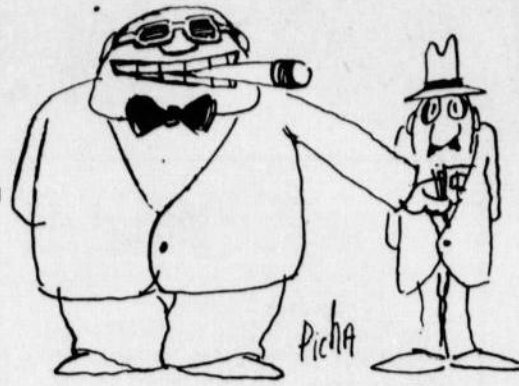
# LONG STORIES

## IN SHORT :

### New York

### Or What's To Come...

NEW YORK — Flanked by business and civil leaders at City Hall, the mayor of New York, Beame, said thousands of new volunteers were needed "not to substitute but to supplement" Civil Service employees. But clearly this phrase was merely a semantic ploy to gloss over the fact that the city needs volunteers to cover up the blatant inadequacies in education, health care and other social services created by the drastic budget cuts made by the city in response to the pressure by the lending institutions. (Summary from N.Y. Times, Feb. 25, 1976)



### Jersey, Too

Trenton -- About 5000 students and faculty members from across the whole state (New Jersey) demonstrated peacefully for three hours against proposed cuts in state college funding. When Gov. Byrne refused to come out of the State House in front of which the demonstration took place, some 500 demonstrators attempted to storm the building to force the governor to talk to the demonstrators. They were driven off by police with police dogs. (Summary out of N.Y. Times, Feb. 20, 1976)

### Unless This Is Done

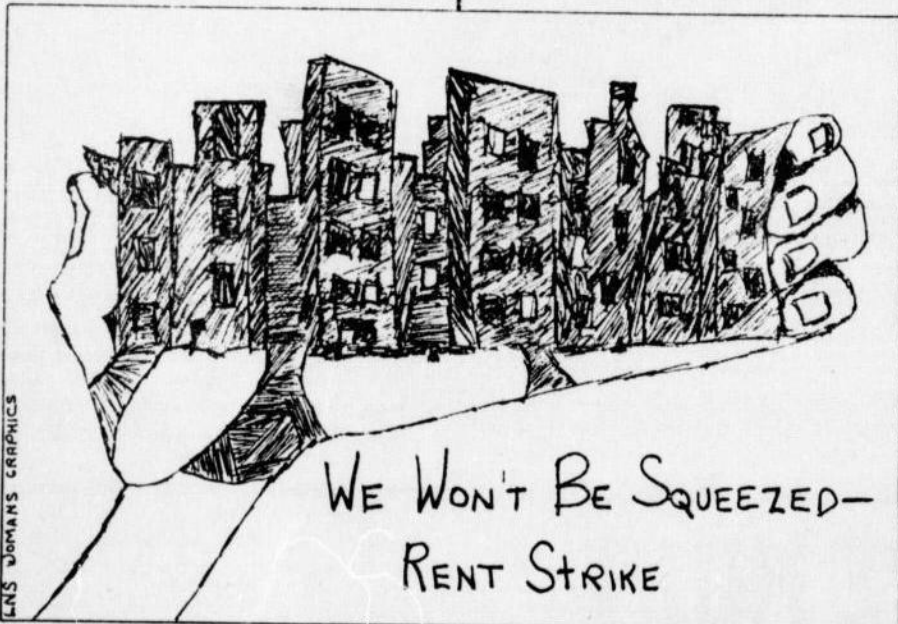
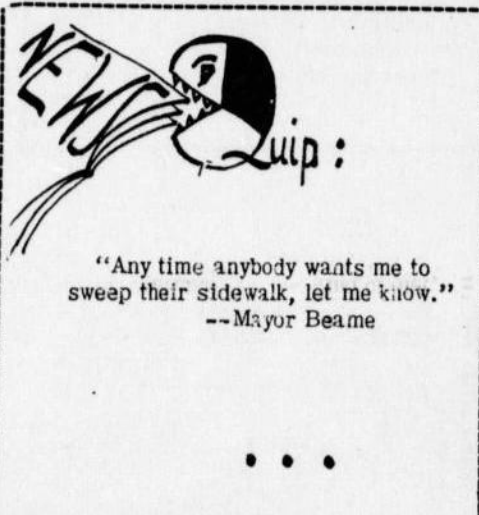
NEW YORK (LNS)— Despite court injunctions, massive fines, threatened cut-offs of heat and hot water, and possible jailing of their leaders, 60 000 rent strikers have remained steadfast in their demand for a rent stabilization program and control over their own housing. They make up 85% of the residents of Co-op City in the Bronx who are distributed over 14,000 apartments on 3,000 floors of 35 high rise buildings and have been striking since June of 1975. To express their support for the strike those 60,000 residents have, without any coercion whatsoever, gone downstairs into their building lobbies and paid their rent to the Strike Committee which in this manner has been able to collect over 3 million dollars every month.

Pittsburgh (LNS)—In Pittsburgh a two-month long teachers' strike which was consistently supported by 93% of teachers and paraprofessionals, with often more than 1500 at a time on picket duty, ended with a two-thirds vote to accept the proposed contract. While the contract offers 'a fairly good financial settlement,' it did not move on the other demands for more reading programs, smaller class size, and more job security for young teachers. The unity of the teachers and paraprofessionals did enable them, however, to prevent losses on educational issues, and it also made the Court of Common Pleas Judge Donald Zieger admit that the individual contempt fines could not be collected. (Feb. 1976)

NEW YORK — City officials reported that layoffs resulting from the fiscal crisis were having 'devastating' effects upon minority employment in government.

According to Deputy Mayor Gibson, minorities represented 31% of the payroll while suffering 44% of the cuts. This means that in the last 18 months the city has laid off 50% of its Spanish speaking workers, 40% of the black males, and almost a third of its female workers.

Since the budget crisis surfaced in the summer of 1974, the city payroll has been reduced by 40 000 jobs--two thirds of them reported as layoffs.



### Blue Cross Boss: Poverty Causes Poor Health

"The health establishment needs a shake-up," Walter McNerney, the president of Blue Cross Assn., insisted. The current fragmented approach to health care taken by the vast health care industry would not make major improvements even if the \$120 billion now spent on health care were doubled, he said. Already increased expenditures no longer produce improved results, as the increases go into highly specialized research areas and the development of exotic equipment and hospitals, both of which cannot offer the large scale impact that a holistic approach would have.

McNerney said that such an approach would focus on the areas of environment, life-style and culture as the areas offering the greatest possibilities for raising the general level of health. Thus, he said, the British had found that 80% of cancer is environmentally related in an urban and industrial society where 20 000 substances are potential threats to health. He also cited the \$15 billion estimate by the National Safety Council for the cost of occupational hazards in 1974.

By the effects of the life style on health, McNerney said he meant the effects of amount of exercise, of the kind of diet, of amount of sleep, of consumption of alcohol and cigarettes.

Finally, under the category of cultural aspects McNerney included income, coming to the conclusion 'that low income is a cause of poor health.' As an example of the 'disjunction between the problem and the resources,' McNerney cited the fact that the Department of HEW spends \$200 million on biochemical cancer research and under \$10 million on possible environmental causes.

### No Business, Not Even Show Business, That Doesn't Make Its Workers Sick

NEW YORK (LNS)—America on Parade, Walt Disney's Bicentennial spectacular, is a health hazard for Disney employees wearing the puppet heads. With visibility severely limited to a four by six inch screen, Minnie Mouse, for instance, crashed into a ten-ton float. Florida temperatures of 90 degrees and more add their share to endangering employees. An astronaut who had fainted was saved from disaster only because he was strapped to his rocket. Finally there is the danger and possibility of lightning striking the metal brace in the costume heads during the many electrical storms.

### Union Busting

(cont. from p. 3)

Two Guys, like all corporations, wants to lower the real wages of their workers in order to increase their profits. The presence of a strong union hampers their ability to do this. Companies all over San Diego have been trying to cut wages & benefits as well as to weaken or break unions. In recent months, workers at Solar, Campbell's, San Diego Marine, KFMB Radio and TV, and Kaiser Pharmacies have gone on strike over these issues.

Although union-busting is happening all over, retail workers are being especially hard-hit. This is because retail chains are planning to convert to "automatic checking." Incidentally, automatic checking will not provide a time-saving convenience for shoppers. It is being implemented by the corporations to reduce the amount of wages paid to check-out clerks and thereby to augment profits. It is estimated that this computerized check-out system will phase out 35-50% of clerk jobs. Expecting resistance from the retail clerks, the industry is paving the way by attempting to weaken or eliminate unions now.

Workers can not depend upon labor legislation to protect their rights. Nor can they depend upon sell-out union bureaucrats who identify with the interests of corporations. Only a union that fights militantly for the rights of its rank and file and that links its struggles with those of other workers can protect its members.

For these reasons, the rank and file movement within the unions, though small is rapidly growing. A rank and file caucus formed at Solar won over 25% of the vote in a recent union election. Nationally, there are strong rank-and-file movements among steelworkers, cannery workers, coal miners and autoworkers. These movements reflect workers' growing discontent with sell-out policies pursued by union leaders. Even stronger rank-and-file organizations are developing in other nations like Mexico and Puerto Rico. These have formed to fight large U.S. corporations, which have created working conditions even worse than in the U.S.

### NLRB & Decertification

The National Labor Relations Act (NLRA) established guidelines that define the legitimate activities of organized labor. Enforcement of the NLRA is overseen by the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB), a body dominated by individuals with close corporate ties.

The NLRB is empowered to hold elections in which strikers can lose the right to be represented by their union. Such a process is called "decertification." A petition requiring signatures from 30% of the strikebreakers is circulated at the workplace. After such a petition is submitted to the NLRB, a date for a "decertification election" is set. Although "economic strikers" (defined by the NLRA as those striking for better wages or working conditions) are allowed to vote, location of the polls, hour for the voting, and other conditions are weighted against the union members.

#### READING BETWEEN THE LINES



To a computer cash register, these lines spell "Nabisco Shredded Wheat." The computer reads the widths of the lines and the spaces as a 12 digit number. Purely for the convenience of humans, 11 of the digits are also written numerically.

The first digit tells the product type: 0 for grocery. When the code expands to other types of stores, 3 will mean drugs and health aids, 8 will mean liquor. The next five digits are the manufacturer: 13130 is Nabisco. Then come five digits for the product: 00002, for Nabisco, is a 12-ounce box of shredded wheat.

The last digit in the black lines (not printed numerically) is a check digit which must relate to the other 11 digits according to a complex formula. This allows the computer to catch anyone putting fake labels on packages, unless they use exact replicas of all the lines on the labels of lower-priced products.

Source: Computers and People, 12/75