

Crazy Times

Volume two

FINALS EDITION

Number six

UCSD Women Confront McElroy

Over one hundred UCSD women—students, faculty and employees—confronted Chancellor McElroy March 1 in order to discuss the implementation of affirmative action with respect to women on this campus. Up to now and persisting, the women pointed out, the action in regards to discriminatory practices has been paternalistic. Before HEW's investigation last summer the male faculty and staff at UCSD seemed to be unaware of any need to take action against discrimination. The women were aghast that these same people now feel quite capable in planning and carrying out effective affirmative action with little or no consultation with the women who experience the results of such illegal practices. Also it was made clear to McElroy that campus women as a whole have not been told officially about affirmative actions plans. The Chancellor was reminded that his own advisory committee on this matter is informed of such plans only after they are formulated. The women felt that such a fatherly approach was condescending and particularly insulting.

A format was followed in which six major points were brought to the Chancellor's attention. He replied on each point. His response to the most important request of appointing a woman as coordinator of affirmative action was that coordinators don't work-- they are outside the power structure. He referred the women to Paul "Daddy" Saltman and a Mr. Sisco. McElroy told the women he had "sensitized" these men to be particularly mindful of accusations and instances of blatant sexism. He said that complaints in this vein should be directed to these "woe-men" personally.

In answer to point two, McElroy agreed to utilize any and all media to publicize affirmative action programs. On the third issue of providing day care centers, McElroy stated that this was basically the entire University's problem and not just UCSD's. He said he needs statistics and a feasibility study done. Federal funding could then be requested. We agreed on the fifth objective that courses should be made available for those staff members who wish to advance their job category. This was in reply to the request that continuous and full review of the qualifications of women already employed at UCSD be made in regards to promotion and placement in higher level jobs. Then came the faculty. McElroy claimed efforts are already under way to create a more balanced situation in the faculty ranks. The women recommended attention be paid to the highly qualified women already committed to the area—particularly faculty wives, and grad students who have completed study here. The sixth point dealt with inequities in health, disability and retirement policies. Hitch was to be contacted by McElroy on this matter. In essence, McElroy reacted favorably. However, he did not seem to sensitize to the situation. After all, a person who doesn't know what "women studies" are and insists that Mr. Sisco is aware because Mrs. Sisco keeps him that way doesn't seem too sensitized.



'Affirmative Action' Required by HEW

'The UCSD employee population does not approximate its surrounding population. Minorities are under represented in all but a few low income categories within the university. Women are under represented in some categories and over represented in others. Affirmative action is needed to correct these deficiencies.' This quote is taken from the University Policy and Procedures Manual on Affirmative action and Non-discrimination.

On Wednesday, March 8, there was a statewide meeting of Affirmative action Coordinators, Monitors and interested committee members from among the Chancellor's appointees, with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and the Regent's lawyer. HEW pointed out the flaws in the UC systems plans, and required timetables and quotas for positions to be filled by numbers of people proportionate to the racial composition of the population. A demographic survey will determine the proportions of White men, White women, Black men, Black women, Chicano men, Chicano women, etc. Each University campus will be required to publish statistics on the composition of their employee populations by department, by pay scale, by job classification, by race, by sex, etc. The equal distribution, once obtained, must be maintained.

This is what Affirmative Action is all about. Essentially, the Federal Government has made the payment of federal funding contingent on compliance with the Civil Rights Act 1964. Obviously more than half of the professors and administrators at UCSD are male. Minority members, especially minority women are rare trace elements in the upper brackets of university employees.

The provisions of the Civil Rights Act require contractors to the Federal government to hire employees at all levels proportional to their presence in the surrounding area. This shouldn't be too difficult. With equal educational opportunities and non-prejudicial hiring procedures the components of the population should be fairly represented. However, even in the best of all possible worlds 'should' does not mean is. Well intentioned (White male) hiring committees are not random in their decisions. The only solution is to simulate the results of a random selection among equally qualified candidates through a program of Affirmative Action in the hiring of minorities.

In addition to this, an explanation must be sent to HEW every time a qualified member of a minority group is passed up for promotion. Child care centers must be provided for working women to make it possible for them to accept employment by the university. If no 'qualified' applicant of an under represented minority is on a departments doorstep, they must go out and find one.

These requirements sound very good, and there are more. But 'fairness' hits a few stumbling blocks. The demographic survey counts all men (between 15 and 64) and only those women employed or registered as looking for employment. This means that although 51% of the US population are women, considerably less will be considered as part of the 'labor market'.

Many Department Heads claim to be more interested in hiring 'people' than in filling quotas. Unfortunately, their past performance has resulted in filling faculty positions with White males and secretarial and staff positions with 'others'. Statistics have been compiled for this year by an employee of the Chancellor's office but these statistics have been kept confidential. Perhaps they are afraid that people will find that they have more to yell about than they thought.

The upshot of all of this administrative agitation is that now is the time for women and minorities to push for tangible economic and social gains. With the power of the Federal Government behind these programs, substantial changes can be made.

UCSD women (a group of hard core opportunists) Compose one of the groups involved in helping UCSD implement its Affirmative Action plan. They are meeting every Thursday at noon in the fireplace room of the International Center.

AT UCSD

international women's day

Women from all over San Diego got together on Revelle Plaza on March 8th to celebrate International Women's Day. Women's groups set up tables, food, music and sun were provided. A showing of the Women's Films was followed by workshops and a potluck supper.

The celebration of International Woman's Day started in New York in 1908 when women factory workers took to the streets to demand the right to vote as well as decent housing, a minimum wage and protective labor laws. In 1910 the International Socialist Congress passed a resolution signed by V.I. Lenin proclaiming March 8 International Women's Day. (It's interesting to note that even when recording women's events, historians put more emphasis on the male participants.)

Women's groups participating in this year's celebration on the Plaza were:

GOODBYE TO ALL THAT, a bi-weekly newspaper by, for and about San Diego women. Meetings are held every Tues. night at the downtown YWCA, downtown YWCA.

WOMEN'S LIBERATION FRONT, a group of UCSD women whose projects include a Contemporary Issues class on Women this spring quarter dealing with male and female sex roles sexism and American institutions, and the Womens movement today. The class can be added with minimum hassle up until the 2nd week of the quarter. Call 755-3006 for info.

WOMEN'S SELF HELP CLINIC, A group training women to do pelvic self-examinations to insure early detection of infections and pregnancy, and to educate women about their bodies. They are starting a course on March 23, 1 night a week for 8 weeks. Call Pam 282-3284 or Liz 234-0236.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF WOMEN, a women's rights group open to men and women trying to work within the system for change. Task Forces deal with childcare, equal rights, and the abolition of discriminatory labor laws. Call 272-0571.

TRES FEMME, a San Diego lesbian group with plans for a bi-monthly art and poetry magazine and an international Lesbian Film Festival. Also scheduled for next month is a gay-straight dialogue for women. Call Lynn Barron 753-7400 or Fran Jones 463-5770.

NATIONAL WOMEN'S POLITICAL CAUCUS, A group trying to get more women elected to public office. They support 8 women candidates in San Diego county as well as Shirley Chisholm for President. Call Mary Heising 459-2559

WOMEN'S CLINIC at the Beach Area Free Clinic, run by and for women from 6-10 pm Sun., Mon., & Thurs. 3705 Mission Blvd. 488-9275. No appt. necessary.

USD WOMEN LAW STUDENTS, call Judy 222-9927.

WOMEN'S STUDIES, a department at San Diego State offering classes open to all women and an office with lots of literature and references.

UCSD WOMEN, A campus group composed of both students and secretaries concerned about employment discrimination on campus. See the article on this page or call 755-8973.

FINANCIAL AID DEADLINE

MARCH 15

Forms may be picked up at the Financial Aids Office M.C. 250



Crazy Times Editorial

NIXON PRAYER

Our 'father', who art in Washington Nixon be thy name. Thy term has begun, our jobs are done at Hudson Motors and Willow Run. Give us this day our starvation pay and forgive us for taking it as we forgive those who take it away from us. And lead us not into Republican prosperity, for thine is the country and General Motors is the power and profits forever. Nixon is my shepherd I shall not want. He maketh me to lie down on park benches, he leadeth me beside still factories, he restoreth my doubt in the Democratic Party. He leadeth me into the paths of unemployment for his party's sake. Yeah though I walk through the valley of the soup kitchen, I am hungry. I fear evil for thou art against me. Thou anointest my income with taxes and my expenses over-runeth my salary. Surely poverty and hard living shall follow me all the days of the Republican administration, and I shall live in a rented house forever. 5000 years ago Moses said, 'Pick up your shovels, mount your camel or ass, and I will lead you to the promised land'. 5000 years later FDR said, 'Boys, lay down your shovels, light up a camel sit on your ass, this is the promised land'. Now boys, careful. Nixon will take your shovel, sell your camel, kick your ass, and tell you, 'There is no promised land'.

An Open Letter

We are writing this letter to indicate our general concern over the content and direction of this newspaper. We feel that if the CRAZY TIMES or any radical publication is to be useful, it must accurately reflect the needs of the people it serves. In order for it to do just that, your criticism, support, and participation is needed.

In all probability, even those of you who react to CRAZY TIMES most favorably feel that it could use a lot of improvement. Maybe you feel that it does not carry enough relevant articles, or enough articles pertaining to those struggles that you feel are important and should be extensively covered. If that is your feeling, it is not yours alone. Even people presently on the staff feel that way. However, it is hard to put out a good newspaper with a small staff. More participation is needed so that we can improve our coverage of those areas where we have been deficient or totally negligent.

Last year we also printed many articles that were of a lighter nature. We as a staff agree that we have slipped in the humor dept. If you don't want us to be just a serious political journal, tell us and help us be more by submitting non-sexist, non-racist short stories or whatever you come across or happen to write.

We will have open newspaper staff meetings on Thursdays 6:30 pm in K-2. We feel that we are more open to change than the other newspapers on this campus. Everyone is invited to let us know how they feel about the paper, individual articles, or topics we should be covering that we are not.

If you are interested in working on the paper, or if you either individually or with other people would like to utilize a part of the newspaper to fulfill an neglected need that this campus community has, come to our meeting or let us know what you have in mind.



Crazy Times Contest

Here is a simple math problem we thought everyone would be interested in.

The U.S. military destructive power has been on a steady increase in Vietnam. The U.S. Air Force has been particularly active. Statistics compiled by Another Mother For Peace show that the U.S. Air Force is now dropping 2000 lbs of bombs a second on Vietnam. Considering that a 500 lbs bomb makes a crater 40 feet wide by 20 feet deep, how much surface area (not to mention volume) would be destroyed if the Air Force had spent four years attacking a fifteen mile wide coastal strip of California?

Hint: the surface area destroyed by one bomb is πr^2 or $3.145 \times 40 = 125.66$ sq. ft. this multiplied by 4 is the area destroyed for one second 2000 lbs /sec means 4 500 lb bombs/sec $4 \times 125.66 = 503$ sq. ft./sec.

to figure the area destroyed in a day you must multiply this answer by $60 \times 60 \times 24 = 86,400$ $86,400 \times 503 = 43,459,200$ sq. ft./day

to figure the area in sq. miles you must divide by $5280 \times 5280 = 27,878,400$ 1.6 sq. miles

to figure the area for a four year period you must multiply by $(4 \times 365) 1$ or 1461 $1461 \times 1.6 = 2,337.6$ sq. miles/4 years

finally to find out how far up the coast this destruction would go divide your answer by 15 $2,337.6/15 = 155.8$

from San Diego north this destruction would extend beyond Los Angeles

(and don't forget—the air war is increasing)

Zoning Hearing

A public hearing of the city Planning Commission will be held at 9:00 AM, on WEDNESDAY March 22, 1972. The purpose of the hearing will be to consider a proposal to apply the LC (Land Conservation) Overlay Zone to the area from LaJolla Village Drive north to Carmel Valley Road between North Torrey Pines Road and Interstate Highway 5. The LC zone is supposed to provide for the reasonable use of steep hillsides and canyon areas while preserving the natural environment by requiring public hearings before the approval of any developments. The official notice for the hearing was found tacked to a tree out by the cross country course where few people were likely to see it. The hearing will be held in the Council Chambers on the 12th floor of the City Administration Bldg. 202 C Street downtown San Diego. If you are interested in the future of our local countryside you should be there.

JUST A SMALL CASE OF INSTABILITY
The crisis' crisis is at the crisis center.

K-2 PEOPLE HOUSE

For those critical crisis and mental cramps truck on down to the Crisis Center.

The crisis is to put an end to the shrieks and wall climbing of critical solitudes.

The crisis solving center is for helping in the transition from a lethargic existence to an elastic fusion with the surrounding critical illusions. And as our illustrious Central Committee paradoxically exclaims, as they squat on top of the receiving desk and stare wonderingly outside for a helping hand: 'this is our crisis center.'

--MJH (Jesus Crisis, redeemer)

The Campus Rules Committee

The Campus Rules Committee, after meeting on and off since last Spring, has finally completed its task, and pending approval of its report by Chancellor McElroy, will be officially disbanded next week. It was formed last spring to "formalize and promulgate those rules and regulations that have been governing this campus since its inception, but were never officially codified". The committee report, a twenty-seven page document entitled "The Campus Rules Committee Official Report on Recommended Codification of Diverse and Previously Unpublished Campus Regulations" is available to interested students at Vice Chancellor Murphy's office. If given final approval, a summary of conclusions will be mailed to all students as a part of their fall registration packets, according to one official in the registrar's office. Paul Saltman, the new Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs was quoted as being "very upset" over regulation four, which ran counter to his planned efforts to improve the level of undergraduate instruction here. On the bright side, Cleo Malone was "extremely gratified" to see regulation ten included, since he had lobbied extensively for it.

Below follows a copy of the new regulations:
1. Clothing adequate to cover the genital areas must be worn to all classes and official University sponsored events, P.E. locker rooms excluded.

2. Used bubble gum must never be parked on the nose of any TENURED faculty member.

3. No one shall propel himself off any building with the express intent or purpose of causing bodily harm to himself or any other persons in the immediate vicinity. Conviction under this regulation will void the offending student's student health center privileges.

4. Teaching ability, measured on the 100 point Schmidt classification system, shall be inversely proportional to the number of papers published. Professors falling more than one standard deviation unit above their assigned Schmidt rating will be scorned by their colleagues, or asked to publish more papers.

5. No narcotics or dangerous drugs are to be used within 500 ft. of the Campus Police station or within sight or smell of ANY police officer.



'Big Mac'

6. The Revelle Plaza fountain is NOT a public bathtub. No bathing or playing of any kind is allowed in the water.

7. All student elections are to be given the importance and respect they deserve. Any person not taking them seriously will be branded as a traitor by the serious Right and a fool by those on the left who would use the elections for their own causes.

8. The Academic Senate shall not conclude anything at any official meeting unless under extreme pressure from some outside force.

9. Any administrator who performs his job in a student oriented, rather than an efficiency oriented manner shall be purged.

10. Sex Orgies will not be allowed in the dormitories.

11. Student groups wishing to illegally occupy campus buildings must do so in an orderly manner and must vacate the buildings by 5:00 P.M. of the day it was first occupied. Only three consecutive buildings may be occupied for any one cause.

12. Referendums are recognized as a valid way of discovering what the most school spirited 10% of the student body thinks. For rules on how to interpret results see HOW TO LIE WITH STATISTICS by James Sills.

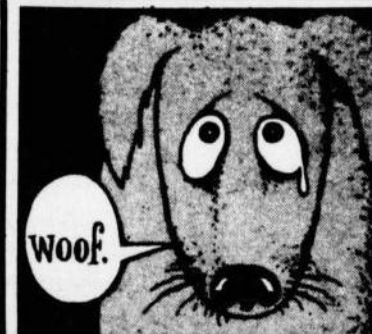
13. The Watermelon Queen must have big tits.

14. Dormitory students are required to spend approximately 63% of their time in the immediate vicinity of their room.

15. Cafeteria food is required to taste bad. Popular items must be discontinued for "economic reasons".

16. No student will do all of his assigned reading for a lower division general education class. Any student who can get an A without doing any of the reading or attending any lectures or sections, shall be awarded the "Bullshit Memorial and Peer Group Admiration Award" and shall receive a GOLD STAR by their name in the Great Ledger.

Dear Landlord



parking lot
DRAGNET

(The numbers have been left out to protect the innocent. But the spelling and grammar have not been corrected to protect the illiterate.--Ed.)

DATE: 2/13/72
TIME: 6:30 a.m.

LOCATION: Muir 2B parking lot.

SUBJECT: Sleeping in vehicle, on UCSD property.
VEHICLE: VW Bus, Lic #XXX

There is a UCSD regulations out, signed by vice chancellor H.D. Johnson, concerning sleeping in vehicles, on our grounds and in buildings. I suggest you read the regulation. If I observed you sleeping in your vehicle again, on UCSD property I will write a report concerning this matter.

Thanks,
Officer A.H. Rukes
UCSDPD #603

1970-71 parking permit number X

This means that the options available to us are as follows:
1) You can initiate eviction proceedings against us after 3 days notice.
2) You can accept our —. We will try to raise the rest in the ensuing month.
3) We can mutually agree to forfeit to you the \$100.00 security deposit and vacate these premises on a mutually agreed upon date.
4) You may use our \$100.00 security to make-up the balance in our rent.
If you can offer any other suggestions please bring them to our attention.

Sincerely,

a woman's perspective

SEXUAL LIBERATION?

Too many people seem to feel that liberation only refers to changing sexual values. Unfortunately, this puts even more pressure on the woman trying to find a new place in society-making her, if anything, more of an object than before.

The idea that sexual liberation movements is of end of women's and men's liberation movements is a shallow one. For a man, women's sexual availability would be more immediately gratifying, more understandable and definitely less threatening than true role-liberation. For a woman, sexual liberation is one of the more concrete forms of struggle available to her—most easily analyzed and challenged. Yet, unless she first learns to understand and value herself as a woman and a human being, the sexually 'free' woman will be confronted with more conflicts than ever.

Instead of defending herself against sexual exploitation, this woman exploits herself—feeling that at least she is wanted for her body, which is some measure of security in a society where a woman's role is becoming less and less defined. This attitude cripples her in her search for identity as anything other than a sexual robot, devaluing all aspects of self which do not make her more sexually attractive. In this way, misinterpretation of 'liberation' can tie a woman firmly into a limited sexual role, however apparently 'free' she is.

At the same time, many men are not as prepared for a truly sexually liberated woman as they think. A woman who is honest about her sexual needs and desires can be threatening to a man who cannot himself be honest about his needs and capabilities. In this area, women have traditionally been the adaptable ones—few men are ready to face the self-doubt and fear of sexual inadequacy that a sexually liberated woman may inspire by her own assurance and aggressiveness. Infidelity remains a delicate question. Fore although relationships may be ostensibly looser,

standards of fidelity still largely apply and the woman-or man—who attempts to go beyond this security-barrier will probably face disastrous repercussions at home. Now, since her positive re-enforcement is generally on a sexual level, a sexually 'liberated' woman will find it difficult to maintain non-sexual relationships with men. Consciously or not, she will elicit a sexual response, feeling that she will only be accepted or wanted on a sexual level. However, if she accepts the new relationship on overtly sexual terms, she may jeopardize any established relationship. If she retreats, she loses the possibility of developing a meaningful, supportive friendship, and leaves the man wondering what happened. Beyond this, a woman who approaches liberation purely sexual terms will find it difficult to relate to other women, who pose more of a competitive threat than positive re-enforcement on a physical level.

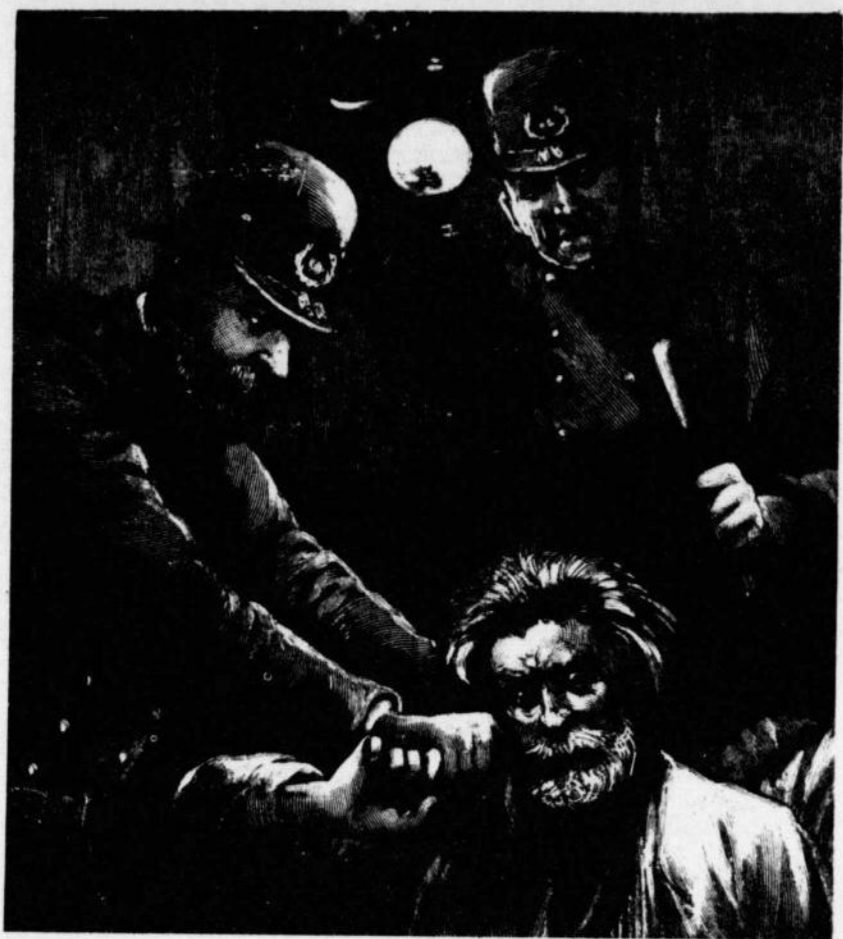
For many women, the emphasis on specifically sexual liberation feeds their insecurities rather than their self-respect. Instead of giving them more freedom to explore individual potential, it provides only another arena of competition and self-doubt. At that, a woman's search for freedom from sexual repression is closely tied to changing attitudes in men. Both sexes are caught in the double standard of obsolete sexual norms—freeing oneself must involve freeing each other.

However, sexual freedom per se is only a part of a solution to a woman's need for self-direction and self-respect. True liberation also entails social, economic, and political changes for both sexes. It depends on self-respect and mutual respect for people as individuals, not representatives of social roles—it means development of personal capabilities regardless of sex. The implications of liberation are vast—but if it is approached solely from any one direction it is likely to be as destructive and frustrating as the traditional roles we are trying to free ourselves from.

5 + Dime
(formerly Muir Snuck Bar)
OPEN 9-1 AM.
MONDAY - SATURDAY

A NICE PLACE to BE.

cops
are
hired
to
enforce
the
law

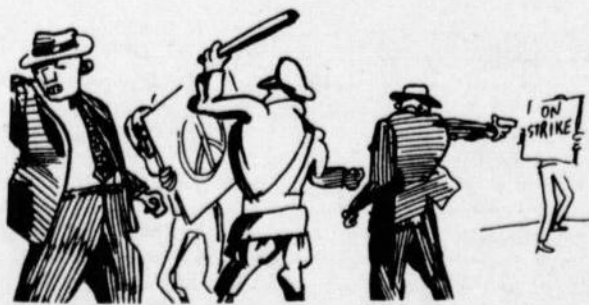


Cops are hired to enforce the laws. Some laws. Cops are hired to prevent crimes. Some crimes. You never saw a cop run into a store and arrest the owner for charging high prices. You never saw a cop beat a landlord over the head for raising your rent \$20.



The same people who make the laws, hire the cops. The last time you hired a cop was the last time you made a law. And that was never. If you made the laws, you'd obey them. And you wouldn't worry about the cops.

But you are worried about the cops. They stand around your school, if you go to school, or on the block, if you don't. If you work and go on strike, they hang around the picket line as guards for the management. If you don't like the war in Vietnam and demonstrate against it, they often beat your head.

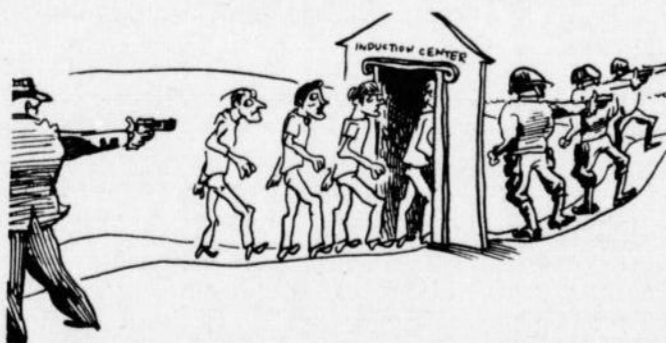


Hardly any of us like cops. They enforce laws we don't like, which were made by rich people who don't like us. Because we don't think that some people should be rich off the sweat of other people's backs.

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One of the laws we don't like is the law that turns us into cops—the draft law. As far as the Vietnamese are concerned that's just what American GI's are—cops. The Vietnamese have been fighting for hundreds of years, against the Chinese, the French, the Japanese, and the Americans, for one basic thing—the right to make their own laws.

The rich people in America—the same fat dudes who make the laws about what goes on in school and where you can picket or strike and how and when, don't want the Vietnamese to make up their own laws. They know that the Vietnamese would pass laws saying that American businessmen and their armies had to get the hell out of Vietnam and stop trying to turn their country into a little American suburb.



And when they do kick America out, Vietnamese cops will be a lot different from ours. Maybe the Vietnamese won't have any cops. They won't have a small bunch of armed men messing on a lot of others. The people's police force will be the whole Vietnamese people.

There is a saying that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun." Think about it and you'll see it's true. The only thing that's allowed American businessmen to mess over the Vietnamese for so long is the U.S. Army with all its guns.

It's the same back home. Rich people run this country. They buy politicians and cops. Their politicians pass laws that run our lives and cop make sure we obey them.

You can't get into office if you don't have millions of dollars or the backing of people with millions of dollars. The people who get elected don't owe a thing to ordinary people. The political debts they owe are debts to the businessmen who paid for their newspaper ads and TV time and the plane trips around the country—the \$1000—a-plate-people.

Nixon doesn't give a damn about you. Neither does George Meany. They bigmouth about how we elected them, but we know we didn't. We didn't have any choice.

If we get mad about this, their cops come in and beat our heads for objecting to the laws that give them the "right" to come in and beat our heads. Nixon and Reagan don't carry guns to enforce their political power. They got the money to buy cops to do that. Their political power grows out of the barrels of their cops guns.



Behind every cop is a millionaire, and the Chairman of the Board of every corporation you can name. They make a profit off of working people of all races. They make bigger profits by keeping some races—black and brown—poorer and less privileged than whites.

Black and brown people won't put up with this anymore. If the millionaires had no police, black and brown people would take the freedom, property and power that are rightfully theirs. They would not take it away from white working people. They would take it away from the millionaires. That's why the rich buy politicians to hire cops (with our tax money) to ride four-deep in squad cars through the black and brown communities.

We cannot let police turn us around. We can't let ourselves be turned into police to turn the people of Latin America, Africa and Asia around. All over the world the barricades are going up. If you've ever seen a barricade or a police line you know that you have to be on one side or the other. The people who want freedom are all on one side of the barricades. The cops of the world are on the other.



An interview with Chile's Allende

By Louis Wizenitz
for the Christian Science Monitor

SINCE HIS ELECTION TO THE CHILEAN presidency in September, 1970, Salvador Allende Gossens has been successful in leading his country part way to socialism.

The chief sources of capital—copper mines and banks—were put under state control. Most of the large estates were expropriated, and the land was distributed to the peasants. National income was radically redistributed by raising wages faster than prices.

In expropriating American copper interests (Anaconda, Kennecott, and Cerro Corporation) he incurred the wrath of the American Government yet he acted strictly within Chilean law. The compensation was judged by the companies to be grossly insufficient, but it was judged to be fair by Chile's Controller-General of the Republic, an official completely independent of the executive.

President Allende privately voices the hope that the American people will not identify their interests in Chile with those of a small group of large businesses.

In expropriating some large Chilean concerns (cement, textile, electricity, paper) President Allende made use of a 1932 law which allows the government to nationalize any company that produces articles of vital necessity. He also made use of an existing government agency (CROFO, created in 1939) which allows the government to use public funds to direct the economy.

In one year unemployment dropped by 4.7 percent; the gross national product (GNP) grew by 8 percent (Brazil's 9 percent increase has been somewhat artificially inflated and yet is called "the Brazilian miracle"); inflation went from 35 percent in 1970 to 20 percent in 1971; agricultural production increased by 5 percent (still very insufficient when related to the needs); 72,000 units of inexpensive lodgings were built; and young Chileans were to be given one pound of milk free of charge every day.

When President Allende was elected, Chilean industry worked at roughly 60 percent capacity. It now functions at nearly full capacity. Mr. Allende resorted to Roosevelt-like methods to stimulate the economy and launched a massive program of public works and housing projects while raising wages across the board by 35 percent.

Formidable problems ahead

The problems he faces in the coming months are, nevertheless, considerable. The toughest, perhaps, is to persuade Chilean miners to make sacrifices in the name of the revolution and not to insist on huge wage hikes.

Another is Chile's compelling need to renegotiate its huge foreign debts (\$4.2 billion) with the U.S. Export-Import Bank, the Agency for International Development. Also, copper revenues are down as a result of a drop in prices on world markets, the worldwide economic recession, and stockpiling—particularly in Europe.

There have been difficulties with food supplies—certain days you cannot find beef, other days you can't find butter—mainly because a much wider sector of the population now has the means to buy these supplies than under previous governments.

Chile's foreign-currency reserves are nil, and the Chilean middle classes may be in for a period of belt tightening as far as foreign consumer articles are concerned.

Many officials remaining from the previous administration are waging a hidden war against the government by boycotting its decisions while many newly appointed officials who politically support their leaders lack experience and commit administrative blunders.

Meanwhile the opposition, the Christian Democrats of Eduardo Frei and the conservatives of Jorge Alessandri, have joined forces in Congress and are waging parliamentary guerrilla warfare against Mr. Allende. The opposition recently passed a law seriously restricting the government's capacity to nationalize the economy and severely cut its 1972 budget.

A number of right-wing groups are known to be heavily armed and training for a military confrontation. They recently covered the walls of Santiago with the inscription "Djakarta," a clear message to the Chilean Army to overthrow the government and a call for the mass murder of leftist supporters. The Chilean Army has a solid tradition of staying out of politics and of protecting the Constitution and is unlikely to get involved unless one side or the other, that is, the Allende government or the opposition, decides to bypass the Constitution.

'The way by sleeping car'

Will the "Chilean way" to socialism—the "way by sleeping car" as a leading Chilean socialist calls it—without violent confrontation, without repression, work?

Dr. Allende sincerely believes it will, and this is making him the target of growing criticism from the ultra left.

Chile's democratic traditions are second to none in this hemisphere, and Chile has practically never been overrun by "caudillos" of the left or the right.

Mr. Allende is a sincere socialist, but he is also an experienced, clever parliamentarian—they say "munegues" or wrist player—and a pragmatist. Right now his efforts tend not to lead the country to a bloody confrontation but to build up his popularity with an eye on the 1973 parliamentary elections.

The short, debonair President received me for the following interview at his residence in the elegant suburb of Tomas Moro in Santiago at the foot of the Cordillera de Providencia. There is a portrait of Ho Chi Minh in his office whom he had visited shortly before his death.

Mr. Allende is from middle-class extraction—the son of a lawyer, grandson of a senator, and himself a medical doctor.



How would you define at present the highest priorities of your government?

First of all, we want to reassure many Chileans, mainly the middle classes, as to our aims and methods and convince them that we shall act within the Constitution—allow the press to remain free, the opposition to function, and individual and civil rights to prevail. Then, we will try hard to keep unemployment low and stabilize the price-wage relationship.

Some prices will have to be raised, but wages will be raised accordingly.

You could call our economic policy one of planned budgetary deficit. We hope to increase our copper production by 60 percent until 1976. In 1972 we shall finance our industrial investments (private and public) partly through a tax reform, partly, thanks to \$380 million in credits from socialist countries, \$100 million from international credit organizations—we hope—and some French, English, and German loans.

Very high on our priority list is the increase of industrial production. Also we must try to keep a tight control over the use of our foreign reserves and use them only for goods of vital necessity to the country.

Finally we must raise agricultural production. Chile has traditionally imported \$180 million worth of food every year, and now that twice as many Chileans as in the past have the means to buy meat and butter, we must produce these supplies ourselves. In 1972 we will have to import \$300 million worth of food.

We are directing a great effort toward fishing. Our fishing reserves are enormous, and we are not equipped to exploit them. So far the Soviet Union and Cuba have sold us six fishing boats, but we need freezers and trucks to take the fish to villages and suburbs.

The recent elections in the provinces of O'Higgins and Linares have been interpreted as a popular rebuff to your government.

In fact they were not. These two provinces have traditionally been conservative strongholds. The left never won an election in either of them. Yet this time the PU [Popular Unity] received more votes there than it did in 1970. On the other hand the April 4th municipal elections, not in two provinces but in the whole country, gave us 49.75 percent of the vote, while I myself had only been elected president with 36.2 percent.

So we don't interpret the election as a plebiscite against us. But neither are we arrogant nor do we consider that we have not made mistakes and do not have to take people's opinions into account.

In fact I formed a new cabinet that includes an additional member of the split Radical Party. This gives us the additional support of 23 senators and deputies and signifies an opening toward the middle classes.

Do you consider the Chilean brand of socialism or the Chilean way toward socialism as an example for other countries?

We export copper, not revolution. We don't export and we don't import political panaceas. Besides, we are realists, and we know that in order for a Popular Unity government like our own to come into power through democratic elections, a country must have a parliament, unions, elections, parties.

Many Latin-American countries have none of these. Where political democracy does not work we don't expect social democracy to succeed. We are content to try to lead Chile toward socialism without bloodshed, without violence, but within the rules set by capitalist democracy and in accordance with our traditions, our history, and particular circumstances.

For decades the Socialist and Communist Parties in Chile have encouraged the workers to demand stiff wage hikes. Now these demands hurt your government, and may well undermine your economic policies. What course of action do you plan to take in this respect?

It is not easy to persuade workers who have acquired certain habits to give them up, or to explain to them that they are no longer striking against those who exploit but against a government representing their own interests. But we have undertaken an intense effort of political education.

Its results have been mixed so far, and this problem remains our Achilles' heel.

Many Chileans are convinced that a socialist government is supposed to make of each citizen a lottery winner.

The Chilean Congress is not making life easy for you and may hinder you from carrying out some of your program. Do you plan to modify the Constitution? It has been rumored that, for instance, you may resort to a plebiscite in order to replace the present two-assembly Congress—Senate and Assembly—by a single "popular assembly"?

It is true that the majority in Congress is blocking many of our essential projects. We want to create a ministry of the sea. A country with 3,000 miles of coast and a weak merchant marine and almost no fishing boats needs such a ministry. But Congress has turned a deaf ear to our proposal for the last year.

We want to create a ministry of the family. What is the meaning of the word family in a country where 25 percent of the children are illegitimate, where women are discriminated against on the labor market, where there is a shortage of 500,000 lodgings?

Our planned ministry of the family would seek to assist every family, give it cohesion, and lend assistance to the children. But Congress has not acted on our project. Furthermore, it has drastically reduced our 1972 budget.

I tried to impeach my Minister of the Interior. The Supreme Court, however, found the accusations brought against him unconstitutional.

Despite all this I shall continue to work according to the Constitution, I shall not violate it, and as for the plebiscite aiming at a single assembly, it remains one of our aims, but it will not be held in the near future.

Do you plan to nationalize the whole economy before 1976?

Not at all. We nationalized the banks with a purpose and not for ideological reasons. We wanted to be able to reorient the credit so as to serve not private profits but the essential interests of Chile's development.

But there will be a private sector alongside with a mixed and a public sector in our economy, and the government will assist all three of them.

You don't expect the path toward socialism to be completely smooth. What are the main difficulties you anticipate?

Some are external, some internal.

We will have to hurt certain interests, and they will, of course, stubbornly resist. But our main difficulty lies in our underdevelopment: Here is a country where the population grows faster than the agricultural production and home building—a country in which one-third of the people have no drinking water and where the means of transportation are fantastically inadequate. [President Allende did not conceal his unhappiness at the fact that the U.S. Government had vetoed Chile's demands at the Export-Import Bank for credits to purchase several Boeing civilian-transport planes. He knows that Boeing needs such sales badly. Chile wanted Boeings because its airport infrastructure is made for Boeings.]

As a final aside, President Allende said, "To change our society we try to respect the appearances because most people really don't mind a change of the reality as much as a change of the appearances."

It is statements like this that has earned Dr. Allende the nickname of the Machiavelli of the Andes. And he may well end up doing what Fidel Castro said could not be done, that is, beating capitalism at its own game while playing by its rules.

WORLD'S HIGHEST STANDARD OF LIVING



*There's no way
like the
American Way*



CONSTELLATION NINE—Display Navy Discharges

GI's Refuse Vietnam Deployment

Nonviolent Activism

In recent months the Navy has been the victim of a campaign to aid enlisted men in getting out of the service, and particularly service in Vietnam. Nonviolent groups such as the Nonviolent Action (NVA—San Diego) and Institute for the Study of Nonviolence (Palo Alto) have joined servicemen in setting up effective structures to provide legal and counselling services. This movement is at least partly responsible for the recent rash of crewmen refusing to deploy to Vietnam with their ships, seeking sanctuary instead. One such instance occurred recently in Berkeley.

The Berkeley city council offered sanctuary to any sailors of the aircraft carrier Coral Sea who chose not to sail with their ship, as did ten churches in the San Francisco Bay area. Although none of the Coral Sea crewmen took advantage of these offers, other servicemen in the Berkeley area did take sanctuary, some only to crash for a few days and split. An excerpt from a letter printed in the KITTLY LITTER (the Kitty Hawk's anti-war newspaper), written by a sailor on the Coral Sea indicates at least one crewman's view of his ship's role in the war.

"I think the ship is the one responsible for the children being killed. The crazy mothers are bombing what they can't see. All they do is fly over land, go to where they think they are suppose to be and drop their bombs. There are so many clouds that they can't see what they're bombing. So they don't know if it is a fuel depot or a school.

The morale is really bad. I think hardly any body wanted to come over here. Now they realize it and can't do anything about it. The officers aboard that let anybody know that they were members of the COM (Concerned Officers Movement) all got general discharges or transferred. Us enlisted men just get worse jobs. I had to go Captain's Mast 'cause I wouldn't go on a bomb working party. They about hung me but George got me out so I don't have any more of that shit. ... The next letter will have the combat pay so you can give it to COM and NVA. Maybe they can use it."

CONSTELLATION VOTE

The deployment of the Constellation was the subject of a vote recently conducted among San Diego area civilians and servicemen. The vote was part of the Harbor Project, an NVA sponsored attempt to encourage servicemen to resist the war. The 54,721 votes (an unusually large number for this area) showed that 82.9% of the civilians and military personnel wanted to keep the Constellation home.

THE CONSTELLATION NINE

The Constellation Nine were crew members of the USS Constellation who publicly refused to deploy with their ship, seeking sanctuary in Christ the King Church in San Diego. The day after their ship's deployment they were arrested by Naval Intelligence agents and flown to the location of the Constellation. Aboard the ship they were given the Captain's Mast, and were awarded thirty days in the brig, forfeiture of one-half pay for two months, and a one (pay) rate bust. The nine men went on a hunger strike and refused to work. Following the termination of their first sentence in the brig, they were charged with "mutiny" and put in the brig an additional thirty days. The men continued to resist, and eight of them were finally discharged with a General Discharge Under Honor-

able Conditions. One of the nine men chose to remain with the ship. The men involved released the following statement regarding their experience:

"We've learned that the Navy cannot deal with a man with a free mind. We've also discovered that there are brothers and sisters who support us when we stand up to our consciences. As Daniel Ellsberg pointed out, to merely oppose the war involves no risk. The risk occurs when one has the courage to try and end it... Wars end when men refuse to fight."

THE KITTLY HAWK

Roy Hawkins and Todd Pisarek, two Kitty Hawk crewmen, recently took sanctuary in the San Diego First Church of the Brethren. Roy was working on his application for conscientious objector and Todd's had been under consideration for over a month with no action taken. Douglas Nelson, a jet mechanic from Miramar Naval Air Station, refused to depart with his squadron when it flew to Alameda January 5 to deploy with the USS Hancock. Doug took refuge in the La Jolla Quaker meeting house.

On January 19, Richard Larson, a fireman from the USS Midway, took sanctuary at the First Presbyterian Church in Palo Alto. Ric surrendered when authorities came for him on January 21. He was given a summary court martial and sentenced to thirty days correctional custody, forfeiture of pay, and busted one rank. Ric intends to file for a C.O. discharge.

Perhaps the best way to understand the tenor of the anti-war movement in the Navy is to feel the impact of the following essay which appeared under the "Your Analysis" in the KITTLY LITTER:

"We are starting that generation of peace in this year of 1972."
Melvin Laird. San Diego. Feb. 11, 1972.

Far out! Let's all sail and bomb some more people for peace. Let's bomb another Commie for Christ.

Maybe it doesn't matter if he's a Commie or not... after all it's pretty hard to tell when you're flying at 450 knots.

Why do you think they draft 19 year olds? 23 year olds wouldn't go. They are too smart. I mean how much brains does it take to kill someone you never see and don't know anything about? Some grey orders from Washington tell you to do it. Now there's a good reason!

Why is this discipline business so important anyway? There's an answer: people wouldn't blindly kill other people if they took the time to think about it.

THINK ABOUT IT!!! Damn!!! PEOPLE ARE DYING!!

The Kitty Hawk will kill thousands of people on this deployment... people just like you and me except they happen to live in thatched huts.

What is a gook anyway? Walk up to your Division Officer and ask him.

Those people in those rice paddies and thatched huts are caught up in this bullshit just like you and me.

We are all prisoners of war! If you're not a prisoner of war why are you going to sail with the stupid ship in a day or two?

THINK ABOUT IT!

A New GI Center

A new servicemen's center will be opening up downtown. The staffs of the Enlisted People's Place and the Center For Servicemen's Rights, have decided to merge in order to open up the new center.

The Enlisted People's Place has been active in Ocean Beach for almost a year and the Center For Servicemen's Rights, located near the 32nd street naval base, for about six months. People working in these two GI movement offices agreed that they could improve their effectiveness by moving into a downtown GI center. This means that both the Center For Servicemen's Rights and the Enlisted People's Place will be closing. It is hoped that the new center will be in better contact with GIs who spend a major portion of their off-duty hours in the downtown area.

People involved in setting-up the Center, mainly vets and active-duty GIs, see themselves as existing as a group for the purpose of serving the needs of servicemen, servicewomen and their families. They hope to get GIs 'gather to deal with common problems that confront people in the military.

Because the GI center has developed a radical perspective, the staff hopes to assist GIs attempting to bring about change in the military. When possible, the Center will try to give some direction to GIs who have come to see the military as an oppressive institution. The Center is also interested in working on the Harbor Project, which has been successful in encouraging GIs to refuse deployment on carriers destined for Vietnam.

The new center will offer servicemen legal assistance. GIs attempting to get a discharge, a C.O. or just involved in hassles with the Commanding Officer can get legal assistance through the Center. Lawyers will be available to offer counselling to any GI in need of legal help.

Other services, offered by the Center, will include a book store-library. GIs interested in reading radical literature will be able to acquire knowledge about the history of the GI movement, and other movements both in this country and around the world.

In the past, the Enlisted

People's Place and the Center For Servicemen's Rights have put an important emphasis on efforts to fight businesses who made it a habit to become successful at the expense of G.I. Places such as Terrel's Jewelry that they can lay their hand on. Store, the target of a recent nationwide boycott, use gimmicks to win the trust of GIs that they eventually rip-off for every penny "Pussy Cat" theaters and other strip joints use overt sexism to make money off of GIs. Businesses, that do a majority of their business with GIs, often use unscrupulous practices to rob the GIs of the little money that they have.

People in the Center see the Center as being an important tool that can be used to stimulate GI thinking about the war and the role that the GI is forced to accept in society. A majority of GIs are from working class backgrounds. Their families were unable to send them to college or pay lawyers to keep them from being drafted. Once in the military, the GI is abused by his officers. If sent to Vietnam, he is often told to kill Vietnamese and told that Asians are subhuman. Like the Vietnamese, the GI's well being becomes unimportant to a country ruled by people who are doing whatever is necessary to enable them to dominate Vietnam.

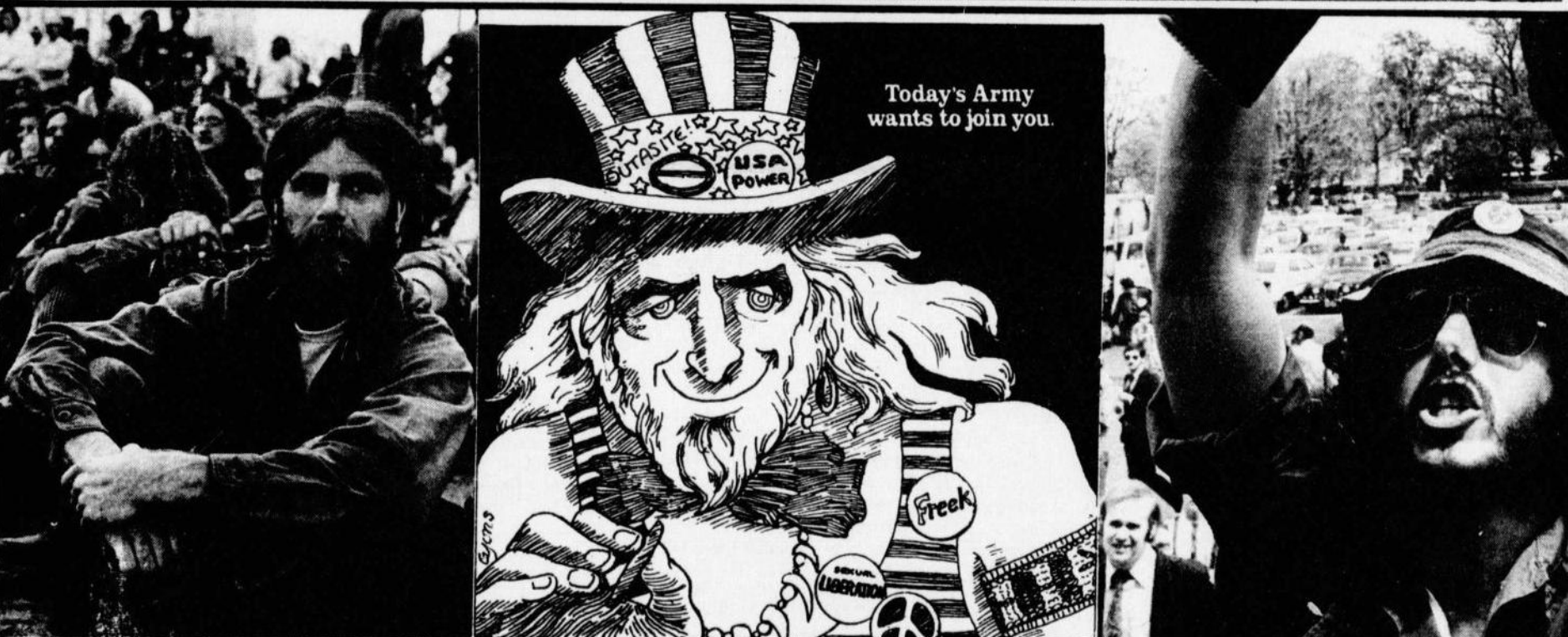
The Center also hopes to show weekly films and provide entertainment on a regular basis. A need for entertainment that is not geared to profit making, could be fulfilled if this project is followed through.

A newspaper, "Up From the Bottom", currently being published on a monthly basis, will continue to be published, through the Center. The paper will allow GIs to voice their opposition to the war and the military. Articles that speak about the exploitation of people in this country and around the world will also appear in the newspaper. "Up From the Bottom" will be structured to encourage as many GIs as possible to write articles and help in putting the newspaper together. In this way, it will be an effective voice for GIs seeking to voice their discontent with the present structure of society.

S.D. Veteran's Union

The San Diego Veteran's Union, in existence since last fall, will occupy an office in the new GI Center. The Vet's Union will work closely with the Center and will also work with other Veterans groups throughout the country. To increase the Union's effectiveness, its activities will be guided by the following objectives:

- (1) To engage in activities designed to end U.S. involvement in military, para-military, and other exploitative ventures in Indochina and other Third World Areas, so that the people of these areas may determine their own future.
- (2) To provide a source of continuing public education in the following area:
 - A. How activities of the U.S. military and State Department are designed to manipulate cultures of other countries for the benefit of U.S. economic interests; and how these activities affect the people of those countries and our own.
 - B. How the military environment intensifies the race, sex, and class discrimination in U.S. society.
- (3) To demand that all active duty personnel be afforded the rights guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution and Bill of Rights which are presently denied them by the Uniform Code of Military Justice. We are appalled that service personnel are treated as less than first-class citizens. We endorse the efforts of our active duty sisters and brothers in their efforts to democratize the military.
- (4) To support all military personnel refusing to serve in wars of aggression at home and abroad; we demand immediate and unconditional release and repatriation for those who are in prison or in self-exile by reason of their refusal to serve in the military.
- (5) To initiate and support present efforts to provide proper health care and facilities, services, and benefits for all veterans and their families.
- (6) To demand meaningful vocational training and placement for every veteran, and to provide the funds and means necessary to see their educational and vocational endeavors through to completion.



military injustice frames Black GI

BILLY DEAN SMITH

On March 15, 1971, a fragmentation grenade exploded in an officers barracks in Bien Hoa, Vietnam. Two lieutenants were killed and a third was wounded. Captain Rigby and First Sgt. Willis, who usually slept in these barracks, were not there. When they arrived on the scene they decided that the fragging was meant to kill them, and that the guilty party could only be Private Billy Dean Smith, a black GI they considered a "trouble-maker".

They informed the CID (Criminal Investigation Division) officer and called all the men in the battalion into formation. Without a single scrap of evidence, Billy Smith was called forward to the front of the formation and was told that he was under arrest for murder.

To the two murder charges were added two charges of attempted murder (the Captain and First Sergeant), one count of assault (another Captain), and two counts of resisting arrest all occurring when he was arrested.

NO EVIDENCE

The only direct evidence consists of one item. The Army claims that they found a grenade pin in Smith's pocket when he was arrested. This grenade pin has nothing linking it to the grenade that killed the officers. In addition, none of the six "witnesses" against Billy were anywhere near the fragging incident.

Almost all GIs hate the war, the Army, and their commanding officers. Most have access to fragmentation grenades. Billy's unit was a combat unit. The officers in his unit were so afraid of the ir own men that they locked up the grenades every night. The fact that there is no special evidence against Billy Smith is not important to the Army.

BILLY'S BACKGROUND

Billy Dean Smith was born in 1948, tenth in a family of twelve. He grew up in Watts, and was arrested during the 1965 insurrection in the city-wide dragnet for curfew violations. In 1969 he was drafted into the Army. He was opposed to the war and the Army even then, and wanted to resist induction, but respected his family's desire that he not go to jail.

He tried to appear too dumb to be drafted, but found that next to impossible, and spent his time in boot camp at Fort Ord, California. He underwent AIT (Advance Infantry Training) in artillery at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and was sent to Vietnam in October of 1970, where he was assigned to the command of Captain Rigby.

Captain Rigby and First Sgt. Willis spent a lot of time making life miserable for Private Smith. Smith had been punished three times within a few months for minor infractions, and was being processed for a "212" discharge for unsuitability and unfitness. Captain Rigby did not believe Billy Dean Smith would ever make a good soldier, saying that the private was unenthusiastic about "closing with the enemy."

The Vietnam War has encouraged racist persecution of blacks by whites. Many white officers are out to get black enlisted men who refuse to act like slaves. The oppression of black people, which is part of normal life in the U.S., goes wild in the army. Being an officer or a lifer gives a racist a chance to fulfill his fondest dreams of giving orders to the "niggers".



RACISM IN THE ARMY

Since his return to this country from Vietnam, Billy has been in solitary in the Fort Ord Stockade, without bail. At the same time, Lt. Calley--convicted of the murder of over a score of Vietnamese civilians--is allowed many privileges--a private apartment, frequent visits by his girl friend, full officer's pay, etc.

The difference? Lt. Calley is white, while Smith is black; Calley killed "gooks", while Smith is accused of the murder of white American officers; Calley went right along with the war, while Smith defied it.

Military justice is a lethal weapon. It is being used against Billy Smith. The Army is asking and expects to get the death penalty. It is not a coincidence that officers--the men who have the most to fear from fragging--will sit in judgement over Billy. They have been picked by the same Convening Authority who brought the charges and recommended the death penalty. They no doubt have already decided that Billy Dean Smith regardless of the

flimsy nature of the evidence against him. They intend to murder Billy as casually as they murder the Vietnamese people.

Although there have been hundreds of incidents of fragging in 1970 alone, very few individuals have been tried until recently. The Army did not want to admit that its own soldiers are killing their officers. But now the Brass are scared and are setting up Billy as a scapegoat. It is no surprise that they selected a black man, who was active politically in his own unit.

The black man on the battle ground is a heavy threat to the Brass. He understands that he's got a whole lot more in common with the Asian people he's being ordered



PRIVATE BILLY DEAN SMITH

to kill than he does with his white officers that are ordering him to kill. In a country that sets the white man "superior" to the man of color, it is no accident that in the armed services most officers and people in authority are white, and that they demand a subservient attitude from "their" troops.

Black, Puerto Rican, and Chicano GIs are systematically assigned more dangerous duty than are whites. 18% of the combat dead have been black; 20% have been Chicano and Puerto Rican. Everyone who has been there has seen that many of the highest risk battalions (e.g. airborne) are as much as 50% to 70% men of color.

Discrimination in the military is not reserved for the black and brown GIs alone. Among whites, the casualty rate for men from poor areas, such as Appalachia, is twice as high as for whites from any other area.

GIS FIGHT BACK

Billy came out of an army that is in a state of increasing collapse. Many men are broken in spirit and turned into



drug addicts. Many more are ready to rebel. Units in Vietnam today are refusing combat; GIs are executing their officers in self defense. One Vietnam veteran writes about conditions:

"Operations have become incredibly rag-tag, vehicle don't work for lack of maintenance; helicopters are just falling to the ground, airfields are falling apart...many guys don't even put their uniforms on anymore. I am almost always wearing a pair of keds, a blue tie-dye shirt and army pants I made into cut-offs."

"The American garrisons on the large bases are virtually disarmed. The lifers have taken our weapons from us and put them under lock and key...There have been quite a few frag incidents in the battalion."

The first signs of active resistance in the military appeared in the mid '60s. In 1966 three GIs from Fort Hood, Texas, refused to serve in Vietnam. A year later in 1967,

Captain Howard Levy, a doctor, refused to train Green Berets for special Vietnam duty. At the same time over 12,000 GIs in Europe were deserting in '67 alone, in order to avoid being transferred to Vietnam.

These acts led up to the first large-scale military rebellions in this country in August of '68, when 60 black GIs staged a demonstration at Fort Hood Army base. They refused to be flown to Chicago for riot control duty at the Democratic Convention. There were also reports of another 150 GIs jailed in the stockade at Fort Carson, Col. for refusing riot duty in Chicago.

On the battlefield itself, combat refusal was occurring as early as February, 1967. In that month several American GIs refused to jump from helicopters during an operation in the region of Can Duoc. They had to be carried back to their base. In April of last year a fully-armed mutiny occurred at the base of Dau-Tieng (province of Thu Dau Mot) among men of the 3rd Brigade of the 4th Infantry Division. Several men refused an order to proceed on a "search and destroy" mission in the vicinity where another unit had just been wiped out. The enraged commanding officer ordered another group to open fire on the rebels, who then returned the fire. Two reports speak of about fifty soldiers killed in the resulting fight. This was in 1967.

In mid-1969 an entire company of the 196th Infantry Brigade publicly sat down on the battlefield. Later that year another rifle company, from the 1st Cavalry Division, flatly refused--on CBS TV--to advance down a dangerous trail.

Today in Vietnam, refusal to fight is a much more common and casual thing:

"On patrol", explained one Viet vet, "We were suppose to go a mile and engage Charlie, right? What we did was go a hundred yards, find us some heavy foliage, smoke, rap, and sack out."

In the past two years, hundreds of thousands of American soldiers have used this tactic. The Brass feel that court-martialing men for leaving their fire bases will undermine whatever remains of morale. On the other hand the Brass are beginning to be scared by the new forms of resistance in the Army.

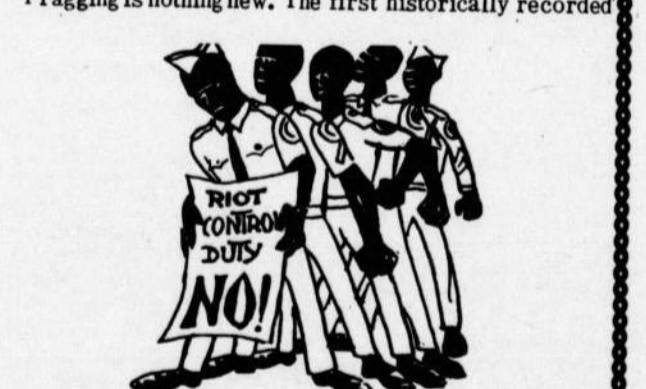
FRAGGING

"Fragging" is the word the GIs have invented in Vietnam for the elimination of particularly vicious officers and lifers. The Pentagon has said that there were 209 fraggings in 1970. "This is more than double the number of fraggings that were officially reported in 1969. But it looks like the year 1971 is going to result in much heavier losses for the Brass. In one division alone, fraggings are estimated to be running about one a week."

Fragging has become so widespread today that, according to one Army account, 23 soldiers are currently in the Long Binh stockade for killing their commanding officers, and 17 others are currently on trial in the rest of Vietnam. Billy Smith is the first GI up on a fragging rap to stand trial within the U.S. He forced the Brass to move his trial to the U.S. because he feared they could easily murder him in the Vietnam stockades.

According to the Armed Forces Journal, it has become a common practice to place bounties on the heads of officers that the men particularly want to rub out. These bounties range from \$50 a head on up.

Fragging is nothing new. The first historically recorded



acts of fragging occurred in the 16th century, when the first capitalist armies were beginning to sweep up the wealth of the world. There is a clear relation between capitalist armies and fragging. Capitalist armies are the military arm of economic imperialism, fighting wars and battles that bring wealth and glory to the ruling classes. Most of the rank and file within the capitalist armies are made up of poor and working-class men, and colonial subjects (usually men of color), either paid or forced to fight. Strong discipline was, and continues to be, necessary to hold the army together and achieve the results the upper-class white officers order. But because it is against the real class interest of most enlisted men to fight in such capitalist armies, and it is no surprise that, when pushed hard enough, some men begin to fight back it is usually against their officers, the closest representatives of the ruling circles and the men most directly oppressing them. Class struggle within the army, as demonstrated by the act of fragging, is only an intensified reflection of the class nature and growing class struggle in American society today.

Mao Tackles Pollution as an Ideological Evil

Chinese Admonished to Turn Wastes into Treasures in 20-Year Ecological Campaign

Exclusive to The Times from the Washington Post

ROME--It may come as a shock to the West to learn that Mao Tse-tung takes better care of the environment than we Western nations do. What's more, he's been doing so much longer, and his thoughts on the subject, though not without a touch of ideological malice, are ethically flawless.

This information comes from two American experts on China, Drs. Leo Orleans and Richard Suttmeier, whose study appeared in a recent issue of Science. Communist China has been fighting environmental contamination for nearly 20 years, they write, and the pursuit of heretics in this field was one of the reasons for the cultural revolution.

Down the Drain
The worst offender was former President Liu Chao-chi, whose preference for the "capitalist road" to economic growth was sending the country down the drain, ecologically speaking. Liu's "bourgeois experts" were enslaved to technology and regarded industrial waste merely as "garbage" to be thrown away. By thus squandering "valuable materials" and spreading pollution to boot, Liuism

was a grave deviation from Maoism, which means keeping technology under human control and "doing more with less."

Seen in this light, Maoism would look better than Liuism to many in the capitalist world these days. And it is plainly sensible for China, whose masses could hardly get by without hoarding and scrimping.

For years now, the Peking regime has dimmed it into the heads of Chinese workers that this particular thought of Mao's, suitably applied, could change "wastes" into "treasures." Unlike the opulent West, China does not abound in the more profligate kinds of waste: plastic containers, tin cans, old cars and castoff refrigerators.

But there is plenty for willing hands to do. Urbanites, for instance, are called upon to clean up residential streets in what is called a "patriotic sanitation government," carefully salvaging pieces of metal, paper and cinders for building materials or swamphill. They also collect human excrement and carry it out to the countryside for fertilizer--a leap forward for city dwellers, though not necessarily for their country cousins.

Mass Movement

Beyond this is the larger idea of turning industrial and agricultural detritus to "comprehensive use." By last winter this had grown into a formidable mass movement organized by local revolutionary committees to make use of the "four wastes": materials, water, gas, heat. Chinese scientists were mobilized to explore every possibility of recovery and recycling. Work was intensified on studies under way for well over a decade in special university departments, the Academy of Science, the ministries of public health, labor, metallurgy, coal, chemicals, construction, railways. Factory workers were encouraged to devise their own ways of making "wealth" from waste: manufactured fertilizer from discarded ammonia and sulphuric acid in the Dairen Chemical Co., recapturing phenol from the discharged waters of a Shanghai gas works; much was made also of an earlier experiment in Shanghai, China's biggest and most industrialized city.

In 1968, Shanghai's revolutionary committee launched a monster campaign to clean up the Huangpu and Suchow rivers. Since pollution is not really a capitalist invention--both rivers had long been used as sewers by the city's paper, printing, dyeing, chemical fiber, electroplating and tanning factories--they could certainly stand cleaning. The revolutionary committee, pressed workers, intellectuals and revolutionary cadres into voluntary service. The New China News Agency reported "90,000 persons were mobilized...to form muck-dredging and muck-transporting teams, waging a vehement people's war to dredge the contaminated muck from the Suchow River. After a hundred days of turbulent fighting, more than 403,600 tons of malodorous organic mire had been dug out" to be used for fertilizer in outlying fields.

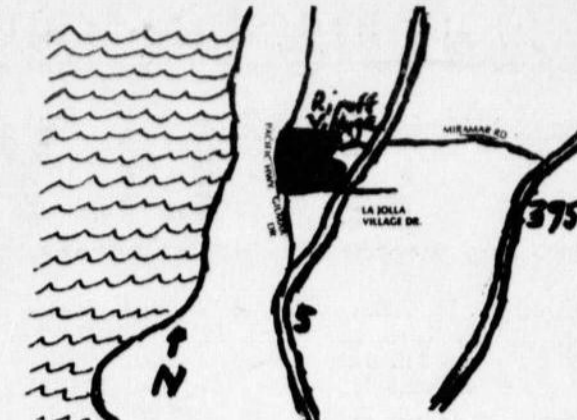
Results Questionable

It is not clear whether the muck was all that good for the fields, as Drs. Orleans and Suttmeier point out: no reports of soil effects or a scientific follow-up have appeared in the Chinese press. Nor does it seem to be sound economics, Maoist or Liuist, to take so many people away from their own work for so long to produce so much muck. Still, the river did get cleaned up. For the Chinese within range, if not for their land, this was distinct improvement.

Start at \$160 per two man cell

Here it is, the first of the year. You've got those old Spring-Quarter-Where-Am-I-Going-To-Live?-blues. That place you've got now is falling apart that lap dancing clown upstairs for one more night, you're going to knock him for a couple of fruit loops. Is that what's troubling you, Bunky? WELL, STEP RIGHT UP SON, GET YOURSELF A ROOMMATE AND RENT YOURSELF A LITTLE PEACE OF MIND

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CRAZY TIMES

Mathews Campus 250 p.o. box #109 453-9322

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

Opinions expressed in this publication do not necessarily represent or reflect anybody's views.

DEMENTED

DON'T GET THE IDEA THAT I'M ONE OF THESE GODDAM RADICALS. DON'T GET THE IDEA THAT I'M KNOCKING THE AMERICAN SYSTEM.

AL CAPONE, 1929.

U.C. San Diego

Apathy: Rage On Campus

by Norm Lonely

Today's college student, for all his radicalism and superior intelligence over his elders, has failed to purge his soul of a very large gap in his intellectual superstructure. Student apathy still reigns supreme on the campuses of higher education across the country. It may even be that apathy runs deeper today than it did way back then. One wonders, with all the problems in the world today, why the new youth has not been able to come up with the answers. Perhaps it is the methodology employed. After all, sitting on your ass or clouding your mind with marijuana and mumbling tired worn out rhetoric does little to solve anything, let alone a complicated social problem.

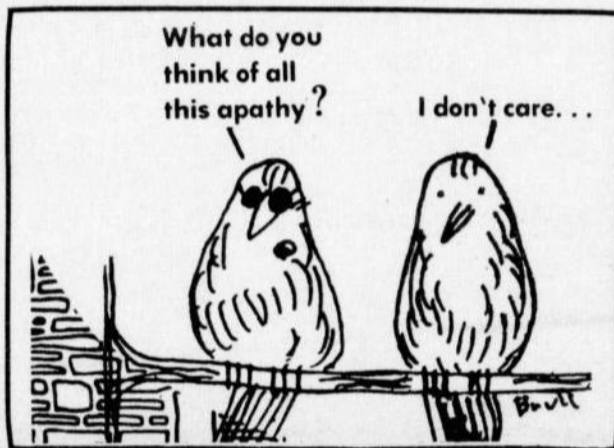
Some how, today's youth have also come to the opinion that they are the chosen generation to save the world, regardless of whether the world needs saving or not. This is a noble cause. But here again one is forced to wonder about the probability of success that can come out of an attitude which denies any conformity to social order, or brands many-times proven methods as "counter revolutionary". Let us not forget, however, the disputability of the claim which also must be considered with a great deal of scepticism. Prophets may prophesize. How many radicals of radicals have we seen come and go. Leftist thought has made few constructive contributions to American economic philosophy.

For those of us who have put some intelligent thoughts into the subject, there is only one possible cause for this apathy. There is only one solution to this problem. It is not so much nostalgia as it is a desire to return to something meaningful. Imagine hundreds, nay thousands of excited undergraduates cheering on the contestants in



the annual gold fish swallowing contest. Consider the desirability of attending your weekly frat meeting. This puts things in their proper perspective. Expectations are on a more local level, which makes them more readily gratified. Positive reinforcement in turn not only makes life worth while, but encourages one to carry on.

There are environmental and humanitarian aspects to the question also. If the only confrontation between the authorities and the rebellious youth was caused by a friendly panty raid, there would be less gaseous pollution and destruction to human resources. And let us not forget a very important aspect of this solution—without the necessity to worry about social injustice, there is more time to participate in good wholesome fun. There's no need to worry. The world will take care of itself. Just look at where we are today.



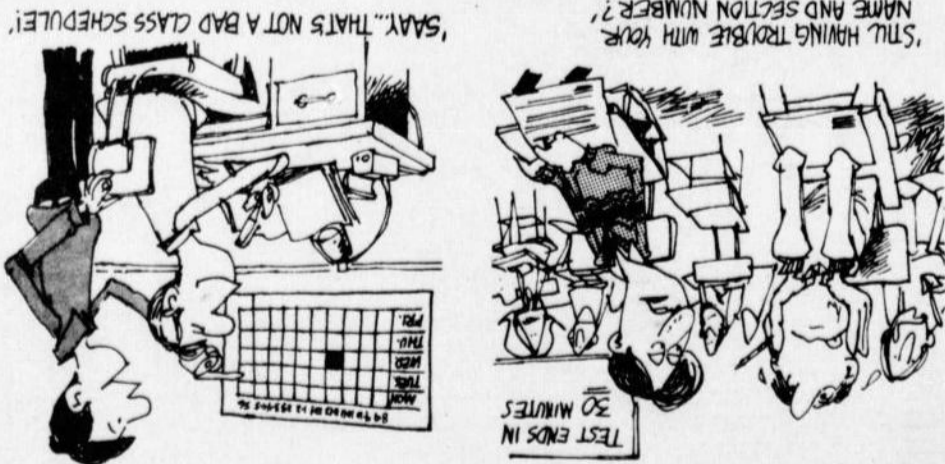
However, the Committee, the Comm-Board chose to ignore this dire, un-ignorable excuse that less than half of their money comes from Reg Fees, "real" professional quality publication. The recent Comm-board questionnaire proves that we are at least 5% more popular than any other campus publication. With this in mind, we find a mandate from the people and should restore the \$2,000 to the Triton Times budget and forget about allocating money to the less popular journals. Times is inadequate. This is painfully evident by the present allocation of the subsidiary journals, and so they gave each \$160 for the fall quarter. The Reg Committee of the Triton Times, and the Triton Times, be fully funded. This would mean no money for less responsible publications such as the Crazy Times. The \$2,000 dollar cut was made despite the director's request from the Reg Committee that the "official" media, Triton Times and the Triton Times, be fully funded. This would mean no money for less responsible publications such as the Crazy Times. The \$2,000 dollar cut was made despite the director's request from the Reg Committee that the "official" media, Triton Times and the Triton Times, be fully funded. This would mean no money for less responsible publications such as the Crazy Times.

Commie Comm-Board

J. L. Sells

In last Monday's meeting, the Communications Board again refused to restore the \$2,000 cut from the Triton Times budget last fall. This cut has forced salaries for staff members to be cut to \$11,000 for the school year. The \$2,000 dollar cut was made despite the director's request from the Reg Committee that the "official" media, Triton Times and the Triton Times, be fully funded. This would mean no money for less responsible publications such as the Crazy Times. The \$2,000 dollar cut was made despite the director's request from the Reg Committee that the "official" media, Triton Times and the Triton Times, be fully funded. This would mean no money for less responsible publications such as the Crazy Times.

Last night seven trash cans were tipped over in the Revelle Plaza. Revelle Dean Tom Hall attributed this act of vandalism to the water balloon fight that occurred in the neighboring dorms. The water fight began when some Argo residents began flinging water balloons towards Atlantis. Students from Atlantis took immediate offense and returned fire. Eventually every dorm joined in on the fight. At some point in the water balloon fight several students decided to tip over trash cans. Nobody knows just how it started. But eventually seven trash barrels were emptied. The damage done to the trash cans was negligible. However, several of the dorm students studying for finals complained that their studying was "disrupted" by all the noise. A student representative of the Revelle College Council declared that if necessary, "the whole DIMENSION staff charged that the Green Devils was a Communist Front. He cited the fact that the Green Devils were attempting to destroy the moral fiber of America's youth. And that this was ample evidence that they were Communist inspired. Karl Keating, another member of the Committee declared that if the Green Devils had been required to take his Contemporary Issues class and had become thoroughly versed in Buckley thought, they would be aware that their actions could only result in a Communist take over of our "F.R.E.E." society. He added that he felt that "water balloon fights should be illegal and that those who take in them should be persecuted, prosecuted, convicted, and jailed." Paul Kautman explained the A.S. action resolution was not needed. A.S. President to pass further resolutions if the first spillage. Members of the Council vowed with water balloon fights and trash can dumping the water terrorism associated those present passed a resolution condemning the council were informed of the meeting) wasn't a quorum (only three members in an emergency session. Although there This morning the A.S. council met in 'Radical' elements on campus. those students who were abused by the Ernie Mort stated that he would "support any future reoccurrences." Resident Dean would be armed with pea shooters to quell the noise. A student representative of the Revelle College Council declared that their studying was "disrupted" by all students studying for finals complained that the damage done to the trash cans was negligible. However, several of the dorm emptied. The damage done to the trash cans was negligible. However, several of the dorm emptied. The damage done to the trash cans was negligible. However, several of the dorm emptied.



TRASH SPILLED

Write on Times

University of California, San Diego