

indicator

*It is better to die on your feet
than to live on your knees.*

Emiliano Zapata



Who Pays

The taxes of the poor pay for the education of the rich...

p5

Huey P's Birthday

City-wide celebrations over the weekend...

p8

MLA Conference

A report by Steve Shapiro, UCL...

p4

Scientists Strike

MIT scientists protest inhumane use of science...

p6

The Culture Machine

The editorial position taken by the Indicator with regard to scientific research has met with considerable opposition, particularly from scientists. Our critics take issue with a view they consider 1/ overly partisan, and 2/ unequivocal support of humanities over science. To this effect one faculty member has impressed upon us the fact that the study of humanities of this campus is also supported by Defense Department money. We acknowledge that over 48% of the University's funds come from the Federal Government (this in addition to NDEA fellowships for graduate students). But we believe there are far more significant criticisms to be brought against this part of the curriculum; we reprint here excerpts from an article by Louis Kampf (see also page 4), the new Vice-President of the M.L.A. His views on the purpose and uses of the humanities accord to a large extent with our own.

Within the university the humanities are said to "...release us from irrationally held prejudices; they open our minds; they teach us to be generalists instead of specialists. In short, a liberal education transforms the narrow career-oriented youth into a free, though of course responsible, man or woman of culture."

As Kampf states, the assumption behind that belief is that "... four years of exposure to a balanced curricula will produce young men and women who are objective, rational, yet not without feeling; who being free of ideological blinders will be blessed with a sense of their economy. Having been made intellectually independent by their study of Homer, the Renaissance, atomic particles, Wordsworth, brain waves, Pop art and total environments, they are capable of discovering the relevant past and applying it to the problems of the moment..."

For Kampf the relationship to corporate interest of engineering and some of the sciences is clear--and the humanities are just as involved:

"Hardly a day passes without some representative of the industrial elite letting us know that America's corporate enterprises, not to speak of its government agencies, need managers who are not only steeped in the techniques of operations research but who are equally adept at quoting John Donne or T.S. Eliot. At M.L.T., the Sloan Fellows in Industrial Management are expected to devote a fairly substantial amount of time to the study of literature. The exposure to literature, we are to assume, makes them better --indeed, more enlightened managers..."

"We know that our business schools give courses in social responsibility; moreover, our industrial managers conduct seminars on the needs of the Third World and family structure of the poor. And who would doubt that this derives from anything but the best of motives? But before we congratulate ourselves on our good luck, we might take a closer look at modern capitalism. Clearly we have moved beyond that stage of rationalization which merely involves problems in engineering. Moreover, the complexities of modern finance -- the mother of industrial development -- involve a subtlety of human manipulation undreamed of by Max Weber's contemporaries. And as the complexity insinuates itself into all areas of the social system, we reach a point where our corporations and financial institutions effectively control most public -- as well as private -- institutions. As Kenneth Galbraith has pointed out, in this situation the main function of the American Government is not to promote the public sector but to keep the social order stable enough for business to do its business. Its second large task is to see that America's educational institutions provide the corporate machine with enough functionaries to keep it oiled.

"Looked at in terms of real industrial need these four years of classes, laboratories, football games, hours in the library and bull sessions seem entirely superfluous. But that is not the point. For beyond immediate mechanical requirements there are the larger social imperatives. Society order must be maintained, and the whole fabric of traditions which gives a society its continuity must be kept up; patches covering up the rents must be made invisible. As ordinary mechanical tasks multiply, as more of the labor force takes on white-collar jobs and finds itself pushed into the middle class, the process of acculturation becomes increasingly difficult. Formerly, those few who climbed the social ladder learned their manners -- were educated to the proper social style -- by their gradual exposure to the more or less culturally advanced. This was a slow and haphazard process; many fell by the wayside and never attained the style of life appropriate to their economic station. If the production of consumer goods is to expand, the goods must be consumed. To accomplish this, the new industrial cadres must be prepared for an "enriched" -- that is, a cultured -- style of life. Above all the new class must never be allowed to feel that it constitutes a new industrial proletariat.

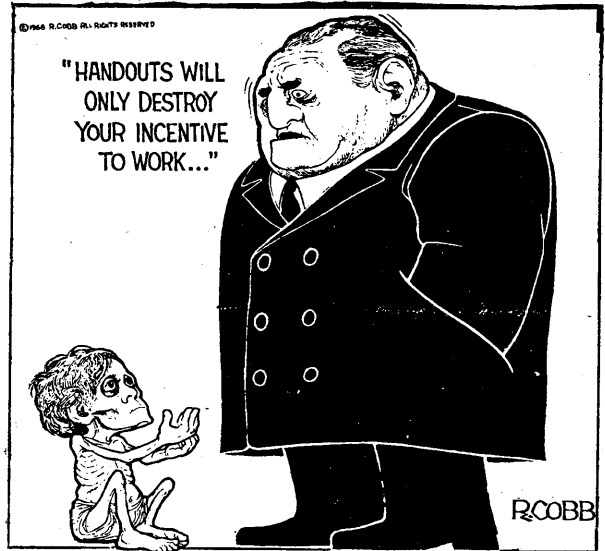
"The ordinary functionary, then, must be convinced that the rationalized task he performs -- has ordinary, and inexplicable, job or work -- is somehow connected to traditional culture -- to all those monuments, both artistic and social, which represent our historical aspiration... Consequently, there is no point in directing the anger of one's frustrations, of one's secret dissatisfactions, at the system itself, for one would be turning then against oneself -- against that historic culture one has attained.

For Kampf one of liberal education's primary functions is, "Far from teaching young people to become aware of their capabilities, a liberal education allows them -- worse, forces them -- to ignore themselves. As for the nagging reality of a world desperately in need of social change the ordinary liberal education pretends either that the need does not exist or that it can be taken care of painlessly, as a matter of ordinary academic routine. One thing is certain: change must do no violence to the traditional humanistic values embedded in the curriculum.

"Precisely because we have been liberal in our education, our best students have come to understand that their deepest intellectual concerns -- their very enthusiasms, their most intense involvements -- cannot issue in any sort of activity which makes a claim to social relevance beyond acculturation. And if there be no such social relevance, how can activity be fulfilling? Thus there is an almost inevitable split between thought and action. Thought may be free, but activity is controlled; stated educational objectives may be ethical, but actions immoral. The thoughts and feelings engendered by liberal education -- the cultural enrichment we offer the young -- become ideological masks for the policies of those who rule.

"Aside from its more gross involvements with the CIA, the field's major object is to put government policy -- unlike the more trivial matter of its execution -- beyond criticism to harden ideologies like the "national interest" into unassailable dogmas. Political science has done its job well, for it has succeeded in putting real political inquiry beyond the pale of academic respectability. This situation will not be changed by curricular reforms alone. If students are once more to ask meaningful questions about the state, and if they are to meet these questions with programs they can translate into action, they very ends we set for political science will have to be changed.

"Our primary need then is not for a liberal education but for one which is actively committed to an end. If we are to break out of the empty rhetoric of liberal educational reform, scholarship may need to become allied with activism."



"Crystal-Balling"

The following editorial was taken from the January issue of "Microwaves" magazine.

Three factors involving the defense budget will influence the health of the Microwave industry this year. These are: 1. Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird; 2. the progress of Vietnam peace negotiations; 3. Forthcoming arms-control talks with the Soviet Union. Here's how it looks to us now.

Whatever he is, Secretary Laird is no Robert McNamara. Although a keen student of military affairs, the Congressman from Wisconsin does not bring to the Pentagon any profound management experience, especially of very large organizations. He may surprise everyone, but odds are he'll be a patsy for the so-called Military-Industrial Complex, of which our industry is undeniably at least a Junior member. Some very patient brass hats, company presidents, proposal managers and system designers may soon be rewarded for having hung in there. So get in line with your bright idea; things look better now than they have in years.

The money for all this new hardware will likely be released by some kind of Vietnam settlement. Eisenhower brought the boys home from Korea. Nixon hasn't forgotten that lesson, nor the need to get his administration winging with some such spectacular. The boys may not be home tomorrow, but at least they won't be shooting away dollars better spent on R&D and on interesting new systems.

The great, if temporary, carve-up of this planet between Washington and Moscow implicit in any agreement on missiles and anti-missiles won't happen overnight. Nixon will be (and should be) a very tough negotiator. Much tougher than someone keen on testing his latest theory of international power dynamics. More to the point, however, Nixon must appease the Pentagon with expensive new, though non-cataclysmic, hardware to engineer even grudging consent to a "disarmament" deal and to avoid the charge of having sold this country down the drain. The democratic Congress would be even harder on this matter to a Republican president than to someone of their own party. The result of an official detente should not reduce microwave business in the short run. On the contrary, the new systems will mean more business for us. And perhaps even more R&D; semiconductors cost less than intercontinental missiles.

If anybody gets it in the neck this year, it will probably be NASA. Once an American astronaut treads on the moon, it will be very hard indeed to proselyte for a new space goal costing new billions each year. Obvious social needs cannot long be denied. The best we can expect as a substitute for the space program is a larger role for the Microwave industry in the rebuilding of cities, control of transportation, law enforcement, aviation and mass public communication a la Global Village that is to come. Any time, money and talent that can be spared now from the obvious business of our industry in anticipation of tomorrow's business will be repaid manyfold. Weapons will always be a big part of our business, but they may not always be the most exciting or the most profitable piece of the action. The year 1969 is not too early to begin working on the problems of 1979.

-Manfred Meisels

indicator

P.O. Box 2106
La Jolla, California 92038

Editorial Board
Paula Cate
Byron King
Cathy Rose
G.R.R. Rowl

Technical Staff:
Rich Becker
Shirley Powell
Norman Down
Lorraine Kasmar
Linda Roy

Writing Staff:
Sue Adams
Tom Baer
Illene O'Malley
Dick Pray
Michael Washburn
Jeff Benjamin

Photographers: Bruce Baron Jeff Chan Conrad Young

Advertising Artist: Mona El-Khadem (all work copyright, 1969)

Ad Manager: John Mortimer

correspondence

Your editorial of 29 January, 1969, "above it all" states that, "at SIO a method was developed by which plankton could be used as a cheap protein food substitute by undernourished people". The editorial goes on to imply that "Mexican fishing magnates" make unconscionable profit using this method.

It is true that man researchers at Scripps are concerned with increasing the yield of food from the sea. However, we cannot think of a relationship between the facts and the statement in your editorial. As nearly as we can guess, the "method" you refer to is simply the observation by SIO researchers that large concentrations of a planktonic crab, *Pleuroncodes planipes*, occur off the coast of Baja California. These animals do contain protein, as does all living matter. It takes ships, nets, and men to catch them, and factories to extract the protein. To our knowledge, no one has as yet devised a practical method for the utilization of this species; there would be no profit for the magnates.

We regret, as does Dr. Doolittle in a letter published in the same issue, the intentional distortion of fact in the indicator in discussing the role of science in society.

John A. McGowan
Assoc. Prof. Oceanography
Biological Oceanography

Michael M. Mullin
Assist. Prof. Oceanography
Institute of Marine Resources

Richard H. Rosenblatt
Assoc. Prof. Marine Biology

Editor's Comment

It seems to me that for scientists concerned about problems of food resources, Profs. McGowan, Mullin, Rosenblatt underestimate the value of plankton as a potential means to increase the food production yield from the sea. In the first place, most plankton (except the salps, siphonophores, and ctenophores) are high in protein value, nearly 60% by dry weight, which is second only to fish (65-70%). Thus plankton along is of value, either to "cultivate" in "sea farms", or to fish from the open sea. Secondly, plankton are on the bottom of the food pyramid for the sea. Then for example, say if the anchovy population in declining off the coast of northern California, either from over-fishing or from a scarcity of the correct nutrients (i.e. a type of plankton), it is quite possible that there may be a region either further out to sea, or further south that has an abundance of the correct food but is separated from the anchovies by a large temperature and salinity barrier where neither anchovy nor plankton can survive. If a vessel were to transfer anchovies to this new region, the anchovies would have a good chance of multiplying; thus leaving two regions to be fished, perhaps by rotation.

The professors made an important point when they said that there were no "practical" schemes to use plankton. The basis of any "practical" project is good research. In the case of plankton, this means knowing a great deal about their environment, location, degree of movement, and specific relations to larger organisms. In fact this work is to a large extent unfinished. The technique of maintaining plankton in captivity has yet to be completely mastered, and without that technique valuable information is not available (there is at least one professor at Scripps who maintains live copepods and I have also heard of work with cheategnaths). In terms of biomass distribution, the work has hardly started. In the lab where I work, there are three full-time technicians and six students who determine the biomass of different types

of plankton along the coast of California and Baja California. The plankton samples we use come from monthly cruises that have been carried out for at least fifteen years. It takes us as long as six months or more to complete the data for a one month cruise. In addition our lab is one of only a handful in the world that is doing work in biomass. Now what this implies to me about Scripps and the rest of the scientific establishment is that work of food problems is not that high a priority. There are simply no extremely well financed, highly directed national projects dealing with solving food problems as there are for national defense and space. That is, a lot of people talk about the problems of over-population and malnutrition, but the quantity and quality of the projects in no way compares to the degree of the problem. There are political-economic reasons for the fact that the solution of food problems is not a social goal mandated by the nation to the scientists. An important factor is that the capitalist enterprise that makes this country run is in the business of making profit, and so far there appears to be no profit in feeding poor people. Perhaps also the conception of a great body of scientists uniting together in a common struggle against the problems of food scarcity is alien to all of our conceptions of the individual "freedom" to choose his vocation.

Finally, the example about the plankton and Mexico was true, it was the experience of a man for whom I had worked. He felt that plankton dried and ground would make a good protein supplement that would not spoil (the protein does not have to be "extracted" by some complicated process, all one has to do is eat the plankton). The idea was to carry out the whole process of collecting, drying and packing the plankton right on the fishing boat. Thus after the initial investment for equipment, the fishermen could realize a better profit as one outing of the ship could cause double return. After some conversation with the Secretary of the Interior of Mexico, this individual from Scripps was courted by the largest fishing boat owner in Mexico, who made it fairly clear what his motivations were. At this point discussion was cut off and the project has not been brought up since then (the incident occurred two years ago). The project also failed to stir interest at Scripps because of debates over its cost feasibility--in part because finding plankton is much harder than finding a school of tuna, and there is not sufficient knowledge yet to reasonably predict the position of tuna or plankton (the tuna boats often rely on Scripps

research vessels who travel up and down the coast to determine the location of tuna).

Oh, come on now! Boiled down, your argument in "Above it All," seems to be (1) that there is no intellectual freedom for the scientist, whether he is doing "pure," "humane," or applied "authorized" research because he must compete for funds and "sell" his work; (2) if he disagrees, he is "self-deluded," and the peak of self-delusion is attained if his research can be used destructively without his consent; (3) since the scientist shares complicity for the defects of society he is no more free than anyone else.

First of all, this avaricious and exploitive system supports an enormous amount of "pure" research--by which I mean research whose only conceivable utility is the advancement of human knowledge. Even, believe it or not, a great deal is supported--no strings attached--by the Office of Naval Research. Pure research is supported on the assumption, of course, that any addition to knowledge will ultimately be useful, i.e., beneficial. Far too much research is piddling, splinters added to the edifice of scientific understanding.

Funds for pure research are now being restricted, foolishly; in part because "society"--the scientifically illiterate public--is more interested in cancer than in slime-molds, and doesn't understand the complex interrelationship among diverse pieces of knowledge. Hence the researcher who formerly was funded by the National Science Foundation must now apply to the National Institutes of Health which, in turn, has been forced by Congress to tighten its canons of "applicability to health problems." If his work on slime-molds has no implications for cancer, despite his claim, the panel of scientists who judge his proposal will not be fooled. If his work will contribute to understanding biological processes, and he has not made false claims, the panel will make every effort to support it--bearing in mind that they may be called upon to justify it to the scientific primitives in Congress.

An example is the paper in the Oct., 1968 issue of the Journal of Cellular Biology, "An Analysis of Metabolism Underlying Differentiation in Dictyostilium discoideum" (a slime mold) supported by the NIH; the literature citations included give some idea of the research on that one aspect alone.

Of course, every scientist is "competing for his grant," "selling" his product--i.e., convincing his peers that his work has some scientific significance. Most scientists, and most people, want to believe their work is of some value and contributes to human happiness. To convince others of its worth, in the enormously costly enterprise of research, seems a small infringement of intellectual freedom.

All knowledge, like all human endeavor, can be applied to destructive ends. No scientist that I know claims that the purity of his research is impervious to political or moral considerations, since it is society that determines whether it will be used for good or ill. But in the laboratory, it is impossible to foretell that some bit of "pure knowledge", combined with several other equally random and "pure" bits may not suddenly constitute

Special Committee

The Academic Senate of UCSD has established a special committee responsible for proposing to the Senate Committee on Educational Policy courses which deal with issues of contemporary concern. This committee will encourage and assist students or student groups in proposal of courses. Students interested in proposing a course should contact any one of the faculty members listed below.

Carlos Blanco, Literature
Martin Chamberlain, University Extension
William Frazer, Physics
Joseph Gusfield, Chairman, Sociology
Michael Parrish, History
Joseph Watson, Chemistry


a breakthrough with great potentials for use or mis-use--e.g., the laser, which can be used for death and destruction or to cure some forms of blindness.

Should a scientist forego studying the bacterial resistance of the skin because the information could be used for germ warfare, as well as for saving the lives of thousands suffering from hideous skin diseases? Should there be a moratorium on research, as some have suggested, because the knowledge can be mis-used?

Art is long but life is short. The plant pathologist studying the organism that causes potato rot is indeed asking "why foods rot in warehouses." Why foods are piled up instead of being distributed to the hungry is quite another question which he is simply not equipped to answer as a scientist. That is the province of the social and behavioral scientists, struggling to understand the bewildering complexities of human behavior. For example, one of the greatest problems involving already-developed, cheap, nutritious foods (such as that derived from the plankton, Chlorella, or from the woody stalks of plants) is that the people who need them simply won't eat them.


There are Linus Paulings and Edward Tellers and all those in between--human beings motivated by a spectrum of beliefs about the nature of man and society, which influence their view of how knowledge should be applied. There are those who sincerely believe that the safety of their country and the good of humanity

can't on page 8

 **AMANDLA
NGA WETHU!**

Means POWER TO THE PEOPLE! and SECHABA means "Our Nation", name of the monthly magazine published by the African National Congress of S. Africa. Full reportage of the people's armed struggle against apartheid and imperialism. Regular news from the battlefronts in Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, and South West Africa. Remember: Southern Africa ALREADY IS another Vietnam!

25¢ per issue--Subscription \$6
Available from PROGRESSIVE
(see ad page 7) BOOKSTORE

 **WE NEVER CLOSE
MR. BOLTON'S
PANCAKE HOUSE AND
COFFEESHOP**

6765 LA JOLLA BLVD. 454 5771

BRUCE AUTO SERVICE

COMPLETE AUTOMOTIVE SERVICE
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN CARS

5631 LA JOLLA BLVD. Bankamericard • Mastercharge 459-5406



If you dare :

transparent black--
fringe of skirt
by Guy Paulin



exclusively
for
P
A
R
A
P
H
E
R
N
A
L
I
A

 **PARAPHERNALIA**
7764 Girard Ave.
La Jolla
454-6119

Modern Language Association Gets Conscience

At this writing, students at UC Irvine are sitting in to protest the recent dismissals of Steve Shapiro (Asst. Prof. English) and Don Brannon (Acting Asst. Prof. English). No reason was given for the "de-hiring", which is consistent with University policy.

The following is a summary of one "publication" of Steve Shapiro -- his report of the annual meeting of the Modern Language Association (Dec. 26-29, 1968). The main function of the MLA annual get-together is to give representatives from humanities-type departments at the nation's colleges and universities the opportunity to meet and size up new Ph.D.'s as prospective faculty members.

"An editorial in the January 1 New York Times complained about "the irresponsible behavior of a noisy group of academics" at the annual of the MLA in New York. We consider such trite distortions of our activities a testimony to their effectiveness. At the MLA convention the New University Conference (this "fringe" group) dominated all the business of the three-day convention, and ultimately succeeded in electing Louis Kampf (Chairman of the Literature Department at M.I.T. and Associate National Director of Resist) second Vice-President of the organization. NUC could successfully organize within the MLA because:

- 1) For many years people have been protesting against the irrelevance of the scholarship in MLA journals and its meetings.

- 2) They have been outraged by the inhumanity of the buying and selling of teachers at the annual convention.
- 3) MLA conventions have had little to do with real problems of education -- they have been business meetings for the bureaucrats who help corporate trustees misgovern our universities and our intellectuals.

Radicals came to the MLA convention to say that the authoritarian style, ethos of competition, and stultifying content of the usual meetings do not represent the real interests of students or teachers. We said in our style, as well as in our words that the MLA and the universities it services can and must be changed. And we began to make those changes.

December 26: First meeting of the radical caucus planned by Paul Lanter of Antioch, Florence Howe of Coucher, Richard Ohmann of Wesleyan, Louis Kampf Noam Chomsky of M.I.T. Out of this caucus came members whose active participation created many surprises during the convention.

December 27: In the morning Louis Kampf and two others were arrested for trying to prevent Americana Hotel house detectives from ripping NUC posters in the lobby. Louis was punched and we were cast as troublemakers. The police bus arrived just as MLA members were protesting the Chicago police riot -- and just as Leslie Fiedler was calling for a united front against the presence of police on campuses. (Later MLA officials deplored the Hotel actions and the bizarre charges were dropped.)

In the evening over 800 persons attended a meeting which condemned the structure and function of the MLA. This was

unprecedented though there are differences between those desiring a better MLA and those insisting that such reforms can only be achieved in the context of a social transformation.

December 28: NUC sponsored caucuses on curricular change, racism, High School teaching, teaching assistants and women in the profession. Noam Chomsky talked about the Vietnam situation -- and after his analysis it was evident that many militants are upset by his style of strategic, apparently unemotional discourse Chomsky certainly does radical analysis, and he does act courageously through Resist, but he tends not to think about acting, except in his criticism of mindless activism. In the afternoon a mass of people sat down in the lobby and forced MLA officials to accelerate their deliberations with the Hotel in the Kampf affair.

December 29: The climax -- the business meeting. In spite of the MLA's imported parliamentarian Louis Kampf's name was substituted for the one on the executive committee's slate for Second Vice-President. When Kampf was overwhelmingly elected, secretary J.H.

Fischer had to explain that the list of new officers (with the name of the previous nominee) had already been printed for publication.

NUC exposed that the Resolutions Committee of the MLA had suppressed those resolutions submitted which it considered "controversial". These resolutions were re-introduced and the MLA voted:

- 1) a condemnation of the illegal and immoral war in Vietnam.
- 2) for an immediate repeal of the anti-riot provisions which withdraw fellowships and loans from students engaged in disruptive activities.
- 3) for an immediate end to the draft
- 4) to condemn individuals and institutions responsible for harassing and repressing writers like Eldridge Cleaver, Yurin Daniel and Octavio Paz. After voting to disregard an earlier ballot on whether or not to go to Chicago for next year's convention the MLA voted not to go to Chicago.

The New University Conference has about 30 active chapters, including Indiana, North Carolina, Iowa, Univ. of Chic-

ago, Cornell, M.I.T. Tufts and UC Irvine. About 50 more chapters are in the process of formation. Because the university performs specialized cold war tasks for the government, because its authoritarian and bureaucratic style trains obedient personnel for the military-industrial complex, and because the humanistic disciplines contribute to the atomization of consciousness that fits one to be a professional specialist but unfits one to be a citizen, all NUC members must struggle to transform the content and the style of university education (for example, by democratization of the university as a political community, by opposition to institutional racism, and all other forms of institutional racism, by opposition to the war in Vietnam and all other forms of American imperialism). But such struggles must not absorb all the energy of the intellectuals. The real obstacles to substantive changes in university education emerge from the fact that universities are owned and governed by a corporate elite. Major social changes are the pre-condition for basic changes in the educational system.

new directions



threads for all







753-8442
2189 SAN ELIJO
CAROLIFF

hrs: monday - friday 11 - 9
 saturday 10 - 6 sunday 12 - 5

SYNTHETIC TRIPS

Posters
Strobe Lights
Leather goods
Black Lights and Black Light Supplies

4734 University
Student Discount

Higher Education in California: Who Pays?

With the dismissal of Eldridge Cleaver from his "position" at Berkeley and the Regents meetings surrounding it, and with the continuing strike at San Francisco State College, one hears a lot about who controls the university, who pays for the university, and who the university serves (and should serve), and about the 'function of the university'. It seems clear who controls it and what its function is; everybody writes about it and the evidence is easy to find. The board of regents of the University of California is composed of men who represent the largest business interests in the state--Western Airlines (Pauley), Signal Oil (Mosher), Lockheed Aircraft (Canaday), Hunts Foods (Norton Simon), etc. The composition of the Board of Trustees of the State Colleges is much the same. The Coordinating Council for Higher Education includes as its representatives from the 'general public' such people as Lorenzo Hoops, vice-president of Safeway Stores, Kenneth Rearwin, vice-president of Merrill, Lynch, Pierce, Fenner, and Smith, and Robert Honby, president of Pacific Lighting Company. The function of the university is equally easy to see--it provides the skilled labor, the technicians, salesmen, etc., that industry needs. What hasn't been talked about or shown is who pays for higher education and who receives higher education.

These questions--who pays and who receives can be seen by looking at the income class of parents and of students attending state colleges and the University of California and by looking at the tax structure of the state. A comparative chart of the State Colleges and the University of California illustrates one point--few children of the poor get into either the state colleges or the university.

Income Group	State Colleges	U. of C.
0-1,999	.7%	2.9%
2,000-3,999	3.3	2.0
4,000-5,999	10.0	7.4
6,000-7,999	16.6	11.0
8,000-9,999	16.8	12.9
10,000-11,999	19.5	13.1
12,000-13,999	10.5	11.2
14,000-19,999	12.7	20.0
20,000-24,999	3.2	6.5
25,000 & over	4.4	11.6

Almost half of the students attending State Colleges come from families with incomes less than 10,000; one half of the students at the University of California come from families with incomes over \$12,000. Only 4% of the students at State Colleges and 5% of the students at the University of California come from families with incomes less than 4000 dollars while 12.5% of the families in the U.S. have incomes less than 3000 dollars. It is clear from this chart that the higher your parents' income class, the better chance you have

to attend college--especially the University of California--whether because of better high school preparation or of a greater ability to pay the fees.

The question of who pays for the universities and colleges--the corporations or the people, the rich or the poor--can be seen by looking at the California State tax structure. According to estimates for 1963 about 70% of the tax burden fell on households. The following table gives a breakdown of the percentage contributions by household units for each of the various tax sources in 1963:

Sales and Use Tax	30.5%
Personal Income	13.0
Alcoholic Beverages	2.7
Horse Racing	1.7
Cigarettes	2.6
Highway User	15.0
Vehicle in lieu taxes	4.4
% of total State Revenue	69.9

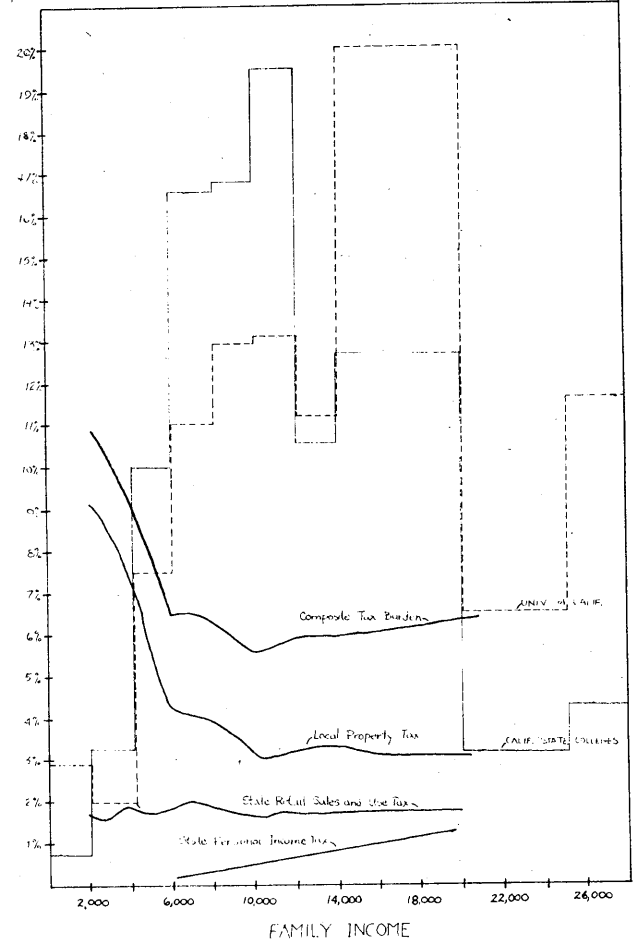
However this table does not take into account the way many businesses can shift taxes forward onto consumers in the short run. Rostvold, in his study of the distribution of tax burdens in California, feels that household units bear at least 80% of the tax burden. Thus it is obvious that the major state tax burden falls on the consumption spending of household units. In fact, over 40% of all General fund revenues come from the sales and use tax--a classic example of a 'regressive tax' that hits the poor hardest.

The same situation exists when you look at property taxes--the taxes that pay for secondary education. At least 60% of the initial burden of property taxes falls on household units. If property tax shifts onto tenants was included the percentage would be much higher. Again this tax is extremely regressive. This is clearly shown in the following table of the distribution of property taxes for 1960-62:

Family Income Level	Av Eff. Tax Rate	Av Dollar Tax Burden
2,000	9.0%	180
3,000	8.5	255
4,000	7.2	288
5,000	5.3	265
6,000	4.1	246
7,000	3.9	273
8,000	3.7	296
9,000	3.4	306
10,000	3.1	310
12,000	3.2	384
14,000	3.1	434
16,000	3.0	480
18,000	3.0	540
20,000	3.0	600

Not only do lower income groups pay a larger percent of their income in property tax but some lower groups pay a higher absolute amount than higher

EFFECTIVE TAX RATE
(and % student body
from income level)



Sources: Tax Structure--Rostvold, Financing California Government

groups. A family with \$4000 income pays \$288 in property tax while one making \$5000 pays only \$265 and one making \$6000 pays only \$246!

Thus the poor, the 25% of the state population who are black (8%) and chicano (17%), by means of this type of tax are subsidizing the education of the rich while they are forced to attend the low-quality schools of the ghetto. (In San Diego 23% of all families have incomes below \$4000, 20.2% have incomes over \$10,000; 4% attending CSC, 4.9% attending UC come from families with incomes below \$4000, 50% attending CSC, 63% attending UC come from families with incomes over \$10,000; people with incomes less than \$4000 pay 9-10% of their income in state and local taxes, people with incomes over \$10,000 pay between 5-6% in taxes.)

In fact the class of people with incomes less than \$10,000 (and even more, so those with incomes less than \$12,000) shoulder the largest portion of the tax burden in general, and the poor workingmen pay relatively if not absolutely a higher share of the tax burden (for example, the com-

posite tax burden of a family with an income of \$2000 is 10.7%, one with an income of \$4000 is 9% and one with an income of \$10,000 is 5.33%). Yet the children of this group, if they attend college at all, attend primarily the State Colleges where the budget is one-third less than that of UC while enrollment is nearly twice as high. At State Colleges expenditure per pupil is less than half that at UC (for a lower division student: CSC--\$669, UC--\$1,672; for a first level graduate student: CSC--\$1,673, UC--\$4,180).

The facts are shocking enough. A conclusion seems almost superfluous but three points bear emphasizing. First, it is individual tax payers not the corporations who finance the government and University. Second, poor people pay more taxes relatively and possibly absolutely. Third, the benefits of higher education the poor receive are almost nil compared to their tax burdens.

Sources: Rostvold, Financing California Government; Leasure et. al., "California State Colleges Deserve more Funds," SDSC, 1960 U.S. Census.

SARGE'S AUTO REPAIR
 CARBURETOR • IGNITION • TRANSMISSIONS
 BRAKES • ENGINE OVERHAUL • TUNE UP
ALL WORK GUARANTEED
 1370 GARNET AVENUE
 PACIFIC BEACH
 PHONE 488-8263

FREDERICK'S SKI SHOP
 7730 FAY AVENUE LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA
 454-1410 SNOW REPORTS 454-2351

SKI SALE !!
Head Skis 25% off
Kneissl Skis 20% off

EXTREMELY LARGE STOCK • Open Evenings
PICKWICK BOOKSHOPS
 Mission Valley Center, San Diego
 291-1915
 Also in Hollywood • Costa Mesa
 • San Bernardino • Palms Verdes

BRING YOUR DATE
 THE ALL NEW
PERNICANO'S OF LA JOLLA
 Beer Wine Pizza Lasagna
 711 TURQUOISE 488-2900

Aerospace Makes Good

In the "Economic Report of the Governor, 1968", a special section was devoted to the aerospace industry. This sector of the economy has four main parts, ordnance, aircraft, electrical equipment, and instruments. These industries account for 35.8% of all manufacturing employment in the state and 63.0% in San Diego County. (p. 41) The report also noted that employment was dominated by the large companies, such as General Dynamics, Rohr, Aero-jet-General, and Douglas. The effect of this concentration is "that a change in program status which effects one of these major regional firms will have extensive repercussions on the local economy."

The government plays an active role in the life of the aerospace industry. In 1967, \$8.25 billion in Department of Defense and NASA awards supported the employment of about 70% of all aerospace employees (p.32) and accounted for 79% of the purchases. (p. 41) In addition, 83 % of the 1965-67 employment expansions was attributed to increased government business. (p. 32) The report also acknowledged the economic importance of the Vietnam war, though it did state that the effect was not as great in California as other parts of the United States. The Vietnam escalation from 1965 to 1967 accounted for an employment gain of 113,200 for the state alone.

The report concluded by making the following comments on the prospects for the aerospace industry and the California economy:

"The impact of changes in federal defense spending on the California economy may be summarized as follows: In the short-run, DOD procurement contracts will probably remain around \$6.7 billion. With peace in Vietnam, the award total is likely to decline to \$6 billion or less. While this will hurt some of the industries supplying defense items, it is expected to benefit the major aerospace companies by making available funds for advanced research and production activities. It is unlikely that space and missile development will be abandoned or reduced substantially even with pressures for an expansion of various domestic programs. The long run outlook for the industry is therefore favorable since areas for development beyond missile and electronic component production exist and are being actively investigated..."

"It has been suggested that aerospace firms, because of their advanced technology and highly trained personnel, should be able to apply specialized knowledge to social problems if readjustment becomes necessary. Industry spokesmen indicate, however, that this is not a practical approach to alleviating the employment slack which may develop. For instance, it is difficult to "sell" large-scale public projects such as water desalination or rapid transportation systems. Projects of this type which are not currently profitable to the company, are pursued on only a token basis, therefore, and do not offer potential employment for a large number of Californians. Moreover, aerospace workers trained to highly exacting standards cannot be readily switched to work involving the lower standards which generally prevail in non-defense and non-space-related production."

MIT Scientists to Stop Research

A group of professors and graduate students have scheduled a voluntary research halt at MIT on 4 March to focus attention on how the "misuse of scientific and technical knowledge presents a major threat to the existence of mankind." From present indications, the research stoppage will spread to a number of institutions; activities on 4 March are being planned at Cornell and at other universities.

The idea of stopping research as a "practical and symbolic" expression of the apprehension felt by scientists seems to have originated among graduate students and professors in the MIT physics department but, in the past few weeks, has spread to other MIT departments as well. The heads of three departments were among those signing the original faculty statement supporting the research stoppage-- B. Magasanik (biology), J. Ross (chemistry), and V. Weisskopf (physics).

As well as stopping research, the day of 4 March will be devoted to a discussion of problems and possible ways for scientists to initiate political action. Senator George McGovern (D-S.Dak.) will speak on reconverting the U.S. economy from defense to domestic production, Cornell physicist Hans Bethe on the ABM, Harvard biologist Matthew Meselson on chemical and biological warfare, author Gar Alperovitz on scientists and the atomic bomb, and MIT linguist Noam Chomsky on the responsibility of the intellectual. Panels will be conducted on the world food crisis, urban problems, and finding jobs for young scientists and engineers outside the defense industry.

At the beginning, the concern of the graduate students largely focused on Vietnam, but due to faculty feelings, the aims of the research halt have been expanded. The activities are being managed by a steering committee which is equally divided between graduate students and faculty members. The original faculty statement was signed by 47 senior faculty members; last week the statement was sent to the whole faculty for signing. Physicist Steven Weinberg, a member of the steering committee for the 4 March activities, says that "we expect very broad faculty support; on the order of a majority of the faculty."

The faculty statement asserts that "Through its actions in Vietnam our government has shaken our confidence in its ability to make wise and humane decisions....The response of the scientific community to these developments has been hopelessly fragmented. The concerned majority has been on the sidelines and ineffective. We feel that it is no longer possible to remain uninvolved. We therefore call on scientists and engineers at MIT, and throughout the country, to unite for concerted action and leadership." Among the points which the faculty group proposes are:

"To devise means for turning research applications away from the present over-emphasis on military technology towards the solution of pressing environmental and social problems.

"To convey to our students the hope that they will devote themselves to bringing the benefits of science and technology to mankind, and to ask them to scrutinize the issues raised here before participating in the construction of destructive weapons systems.

"To express our determined opposition to ill-advised and hazardous projects such as the ABM system, the enlargement of our nuclear arsenal, and the development of chemical and biological weapons."

The separate statement signed by MIT graduate students also affirms that technology should be redirected "from destructive to constructive ends" and protests the control exercised by the Selective Service System over the work of young scientists and engineers. A canvass will be held in February to enlist the support of more MIT graduate students and undergraduates.

The stopping of research will be done on a voluntary basis; no effort will be made to enforce a compulsory research halt. The planning for the 4 March session is in no way an official MIT activity. One MIT scientist described the attitude of the MIT administration as

See the Regents

Next week the Regents will meet to discuss the questions of tuition and meeting place. The Regents plan to meet only at Berkeley from now on, apparently because the Regents are afraid of more confrontations like Santa Cruz. In addition, the Regents will probably decide to establish tuition. The ASUCSD, in an effort to bring student pressure to bear on the Regents is sponsoring a bus trip to Berkeley. The bus leaves Thursday morning and will return Friday evening. The fare roundtrip is \$16.87, free room provided. Call extension 1917 for more information.

"friendly but disengaged" toward the research halt, neither opposing the activities nor supporting them.

The MIT organizers are actively encouraging scientists at other universities to schedule similar activities on campus. The MIT protest is indicative of what seems to be a growing desire among the nation's scientists to devote greater attention to social problems and to redirect scientific effort away from military research. Although the thrust of the ideas of the organizers will displease some scientists and engineers, the MIT effort does represent a kind of cooperation between the generations which is rare at universities these days.

We Have It!



© KING FEATURES SYNDICATE- SUBAFILMS LTD. 1968

**The BEATLES
New Album
Yellow Submarine
478**



**THE TURNTABLE
1147 PROSPECT 459-4421**

DON'S 959 GARNET AVE
PACIFIC BEACH
*Specializing in wallets
shoulder bags earrings*
488-9710

UCNA CHARTER FLIGHTS

EUROPE

JUNE 16 - SEPT. 13 \$277
JUNE 21 - SEPT. 17 \$277
JUNE 4 - AUG. 3 \$277
SEPT. 10 - NOV. 22 \$265
SEPT. 10 - ONE WAY \$125

(415) 548-1673 (5-8 PM)

7th
SUCCESSFUL
YEAR

ALL FLIGHTS ARE ON SUPER JETS
DEPARTING FROM AND RETURNING
TO OAKLAND.

THERE IS A \$10 REGISTRATION FEE

UCNA CHARTERS

P.O. BOX 267
ORINDA, CALIF. 94563

Professional Fun?

An open letter to ?

Again the academic community of UCSD is faced with the question of the true function of the University, this time in the context of the controversy surrounding the attempts of the athletic department to initiate an intercollegiate sports program on this campus. Because of the unwillingness of the athletic department to divulge their real intentions, I will have to render an explanation.

The institution of intercollegiate athletics is a business--a big business. Rumor has it that already \$25,000 has been spent on the equipment for the football team--that is equivalent to the yearly salaries of approximately 10 TA's--and untold thousands on salaries for the coaches. In the schedule for next year is a football game against the University of Hawaii, at Hawaii. That is not small time! But like any other business enterprise, only a select group benefits.

Inside the University, the most obvious benefactors are the coaching staffs in the Athletic Department. The thousands of dollars presently being spent on salaries for these men has been a closely guarded secret up to now, but it is in the interest of this group to continually expand their athletic program.

The athletes under financial aid also benefit from a big time athletic program--but only if they perform. To be sure, only the Athletic Department benefits financially from athletic and it is highly dishonest to hint otherwise ("any income accruing through intercollegiate athletic events shall be deposited in an income account designated Unallocated Registration Fees and shall be institutional funds." Majority Report of Intercollegiate Athletic Advisory Committee.) Last year UCLA's Athletic Program did not come close to supporting itself, despite the fact that it had the best basketball team in the nation and a highly-rated football team.

It is commendable that Mr. Ham, owner of the Ball Hai Restaurant, and a spokesman for the Alumni Association, is so concerned about the interests of the taxpayers. Unfortunately, his vision is blinded by his myopic sense of the community. The community of San Diego does not only reside in plush Shelter Island. There are thousands of people in Southeast San Diego who are continually forgotten by the University and men of Ham's ilk. The University represents the interests of big business (I don't know where restaurateurs come in) and has never concerned itself with "the taxpayers"

PACIFIC
YAMANA
Complete Sales & Service
PARTS ACCESSORIES
INSURANCE

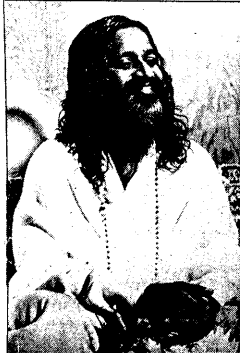
1556 GARNET, PACIFIC BEACH 274-6343

Avant-Garde Books **New & Used Books**
Port Orient & Seven Fables

750 PEARL ST., LA JOLLA / 459-1761

MON-FRI 11am-7pm SAT 2pm-7pm

Occult Books **Poetry** **Rare Books**



FILM:
Maharishi Mahesh Yogi
lectures on
Transcendental Meditation
(at Harvard, Jan. '68).

- THURS., FEB. 13
8:00 P.M., HL AUD.

FREE

(the rich has never concerned itself with "the taxpayers", and do not pay their share of the taxes.) It truly is a dark day when a man like Mr. Ham would be an "apostle" of the University of California. But, this university has been in an Age of Darkness for some time. How can we as students stop this perversion?

First, we can demand that the Athletic Department divulge fully all of its past expenses (salaries, equipment costs, traveling expenses, etc.) as well as a report showing how they intend to control their program. I have no doubt that this will be a monumental task, but at least they would be earning their salaries.

Second, alternative suggestions should be submitted. I believe that athletics has a positive value as a means of relaxation, but intercollegiate athletics certainly would not involve large numbers of students (other than from a spectator point of view.) For instance, an extensive intramural program, centered around living groups, and in the future the 12 colleges, needs to be looked into. This would insure maximum participation and minimum costs.

Thirdly, and most important, there should be an immediate freeze on further allocations to the Athletic Department (beyond maintaining the existing staff) until all the vital information is taken out of their "secret files" and made public. With the drastic budget cuts now facing the University and with immediate need for massive funds for black and brown studies (i.e. true function of a university) we are in no position to get involved in any more expenditures for playing games. Professional fun is not fun.

Power to the People.
Ron Slayen

TYPING SERVICE

582-6534

BOOKS ?

PRISMS	ADORNO	5.95
ILLUMINATIONS	BENJAMIN	5.95
DILECTICAL MATERIALISM	LEFEBVRE	2.50
MIRIST HUMANISM	KOLKOVSKI	5.50
PHILOSOPHY OF MAN	SCHAFF	1.95
REASON AND VIOLENCE	R.D. LAING	5.00
THE MODERN PRINCE	GRANSCHE	1.85
AGAIN KOREA	BURCHETT	1.95
NATIONAL LIBERATION	LEWIN	1.65
CIVIL WAR IN U.S.	MARX	1.95
LITTLE RED SONG BOOK	(IWA)	.40

MOST COMPREHENSIVE SELECTION OF BOOKS ON THE HUMAN RIGHTS STRUGGLES. COMPLETE STOCK OF R.E.P., MONTHLY REVIEW PRESS, INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHERS, LAWRENCE AND WENART, MASPERO OF PARIS. PRINCIPAL CENTER FOR AFRICAN, CUBAN, CHINESE, VIETNAMESE, AND SOVIET PUBLICATIONS. HUNDREDS OF PAMPHLETS AND PERIODICALS.

WRITE FOR FREE CATALOGUE. MAIL ORDERS FOR ANY BOOK IN PRINT - POST PAID.

PROGRESSIVE BOOK SHOP
6506 WEST SEVENTH STREET
LOS ANGELES, CALIF. 90047

newsbriefs

S.F. STATE: On January 23 some 480 students, teachers, and community supporters were arrested at an on-campus rally held in defiance of president Hayakawa's ban on assemblies. Commented roger Alvarado, TWLF strike leader: "After the board of trustees met and gave no sign of meeting our demands, we felt it was necessary to make it clear that we were ready to continue the strike indefinitely"...Semester finals at State were subsequently impeded by the library-disruption tactics of strikers, who checked out huge numbers of books and immediately returned them, rearranged volumes on shelves, etc.

At least 199 members of the American Federation of Teachers (and over 25 San Jose College faculty striking in solidarity) have been ousted from their jobs for missing 5 consecutive days of teaching--see the state education code. They were told they could ask for reinstatement at the beginning of the new semester, but all 199 have flatly refused to make such a gesture.

BERKELEY: The Third World Liberation Front at UC Berkeley has begun its own drive for educational self-determination, in a campus-wide strike paralleling the S.F. State struggle. Demands are similar to State's, including financing of autonomous ethnic studies programs (e.g. Asian Black, Chicano--the Black Students Union has been haggling this issue with the administration for nine months), recruitment of more Third World faculty, administrators, and students (an AFT strike support group estimated that actual proportional representation would increase Third World numbers at Berkeley by 8,400), and expansion of UCB community projects.

A costly (\$500,000) fire in Wheeler Auditorium cast a pall over the early days of the strike. But by Thursday afternoon, Feb. 6, a vanguard of hundreds of students emerging from a TWLF convocation swelled to some two thousand marchers, who strove throughout the campus facing scabbing students and a contingent of cops. Gov. Reagan has declared Berkeley to be in a state of extreme emergency, making possible use of California Highway Patrol members on campus. Meanwhile, Berkeley Police Chief William P. Beall has resigned effective May 1 to take over the campus police force; Beall believes that the 64-member force will "soon be substantially larger."

OAKLAND SEVEN: A jury finally has been selected at the Alameda County Courthouse to try the Oakland Seven, up for conspiracy charges around the 1967 Induction Center confrontation. Juror selection procedures seemed to exclude young people, and peremptory challenges by the prosecution tended to eliminate blacks; the final jury has one black man and one oriental.

A Commission of Inquiry was held at Berkeley in connection with the trial. It brought together an impressive list of witnesses to show that the legal system is an instrument of class power in Amer-

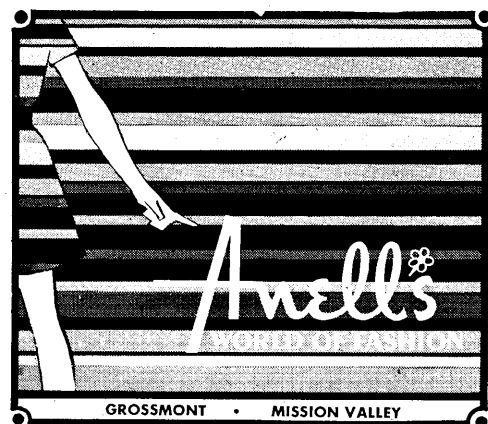
ica--G. William Domhoff (Who Rules America), David Horowitz (Ramparts senior editor), Arthur Melville (Catholic priest expelled from Guatemala), former state official William Bennett (speaking on corporate lawbreaking), Bobby Seale, and others. The conclusion was that Vietnam being a necessity of this power structure, those who resist the war (e.g. the Seven) necessarily face legal harassment and repression.

CHANGING OF THE GUARD: President Nixon got pissed off at the political payoffs LBJ made during his last weeks in office. New airline routes were distributed liberally to Braniff Airlines (Lyndon has stockholding connections), Northwest Airlines (it operates out of HHH's Minneapolis), Continental (a prime Vietnam war transporter), and American Airlines (whose former president became LBJ's Secretary of Commerce). The Civil Aeronautics Board, headed by a Texas crony of Lyndon's granted the Braniff, Continental, and American routes over the recommendations of its own examiners. Also aggravating was the last-minute \$25 million given to the Illinois Central Railroad (for new passenger cars) by the Department of Transportation. The Department's outgoing Secretary, Alan Boyd, is headed for his new job as president of the Illinois Central.

Perhaps less aggravating for Tricky Dick was outgoing Attorney General Ramsey Clark's filing of antitrust charges against IBM, which he claims has held a monopoly in digital computers since 1961. Nicholas Katzenbach, now IBM's general counsel, was a Justice Department deputy in 1961 and Attorney General following Robert Kennedy, Burke Marshall, now IBM vice-president, was a key Justice Department official in 1961. However, the new Attorney General, Richard McLaren may over look such gross miscarriages of justice in the monopoly business, emerging as he does from Chadwell, Keck, Kayser, Ruggles, and McLaren, a law firm which specialized in fighting antitrust suits for large corporations.

Also manning the Nixon ship is David R. Packard, the new Deputy Secretary of Defense. Packard has gotten some static for retaining (in charitable trust) his \$300 million worth of stock in Hewlett-Packard Company, an electronics firm with a myriad of Pentagon contracts. His superior is Melvin Laird, author of A House Divided: America's Strategy Gap (published in 1962 by the Birch symp Henry Regmery Co. of Chicago), who is expected to provide the arms industry some welcome relief from the rational spending policies begun by Robert McNamara. This will probably include perpetuating McNamara's most clearly irrational policy: construction of the F-111 fighter plane (TFX). At a pre-election speech in Fort Worth (where General Dynamics builds the F-111), Richard Nixon promised to make this utter fiasco "into one of the foundations of our air supremacy."

We could go on and on.



GROSSMONT • MISSION VALLEY

correspondence continued

depend on developing a better nerve gas-- or trying to find out how to counteract those already developed. They may be wrong, or brain-washed; they are not self-deluded. There are those who believe that at this particular juncture, a better nerve gas is essential--but who see the terrible danger the world faces, and try to do what they can in the political arena to halt the deadly spiral.

From long and intimate acquaintance with scientists, it seems to me that they do indeed have more freedom to pursue their interests than any other group. That they should be more politically aware, more socially conscious is unquestionable. So should we all. But because his work is so demanding, because often three lives wouldn't be enough to do what he wants to do, the scientist faces the problem of allocating his all-too-limited time and energy.

The tough problems are to gain as much more knowledge as we can of our environment and of man himself, and to learn how to use it wisely. That means learning how to "subjugate selfishness to generosity, ignorance to wisdom, and hate to love." Maybe a first step is to clarify the difference between collective responsibility and individual responsibility for the wrongs of society, rather than to tar everyone with the same brush. "Where all are guilty, no one is guilty."

Sincerely,
Antonia Seixas

Regarding your editorials in the January 15 and 29 issues of the Indicator entitled "The University Scientist: Who Pays the Piper?" and "Above it All", we offer the following for your consideration.

In condemning the present "system" you offer no alternatives by which your idea of "pure" research could be effectively financed, and you neglect to consider the tremendous benefits to mankind which have resulted from scientific research. The monumental advances in the medical sciences need not be enumerated. Other areas of science have also contributed immensely to the betterment of the human condition. Let us cite two of many recent examples which offer evidence contrary to your invalid generalizations.

The first can be found rather well described (for the non-scientific reader) in an article entitled "The Hope of Conquering Hunger" in the January 31, 1969 issue of Time magazine. This article discusses the work of research scientists in developing new strains of rich and wheat which are presently being cultivated in India and Pakistan. The article states that with these crops and the now

widespread use of chemical fertilizers and modern irrigation techniques, India will be able to produce sufficient food to meet the demands of its growing population in another four years. Pakistan, by using similar grains and techniques will be doing the same within a single year.

The second example, and one familiar to many at SIO, is the successful application of fishery dynamics models to the Anchovetta fishery off the coast of Peru which, in a matter of a few years, has helped develop what is now the largest fishing effort of any single country in the world. Nearly all of the catch is used for either fish meal or fish protein extract.

The successful applications of such programs are extremely complex and must, by necessity draw from the works and efforts of thousands of scientists doing "pure" research which to the casual and uninformed observer might appear completely irrelevant, or at least unrelated, to feeding starving people or developing the fishery of an underdeveloped nation.

It must be realized that scientific research cannot provide quick and simple solutions to the world's problems as you would have us believe. As is often the case, such research develops the technology which could successfully deal with a specific problem of mankind, but due to social and economic barriers it is neither immediately nor effectively applied, i.e., the application of modern techniques of birth control to the population explosion in underdeveloped countries.

We feel that in general, the faculty, researchers, and students at SIO are quite well informed and indeed concerned about the problems facing both our country and the world. Their concern is not only for the development of technology which will hopefully benefit humanity but also for the breaking down of the barriers which prevent the application of scientific developments.

If you are interested in what is going on at SIO, the Annual Report, which is available from the Office of the Director, describes the research activities of the faculty and staff of the institution. Anyone with a basic background in the sciences and the ability to reason within a logical framework can come to the conclusion that the great majority of the activities cited will clearly not result in destructive technology but rather in a better understanding of our environment and hopefully in responsible utilization of its resources.

Sincerely,
Dave Judkins, and
Jim McCarthy
Graduate Students, SIO

WATCH FOR Leviathan

A NEW LEFT POLITICAL REVIEW

COMING FEBRUARY 15



IN THE FIRST ISSUE:

- The Political Economy of the University
- The Working Class in American Society
- Corporate Reform Strategies in the Ghetto

Subscription:
12 issues
for \$5.00

For Information:

Leviathan
c/o Peter Wiley
250 Mullen Ave.
San Francisco, Ca. 94110
tel. 824-8652

San Diego to Celebrate Birthday of Huey Newton

Fri., Feb. 14: 1. Campus Party at Grossmont College--11 a.m.

2. Poetry Reading--Little Theatre--San Diego State College--8 p.m. Twelve poets, including Galway Kinnell, Grover Davis, Dennis Saleh, Alberto Urista, and Robert Jones.

Sat., Feb. 15: 1. Home parties all over town.

2. Big Party, augmented by arrivals from the various home parties at 10 p.m. Live music, dancing, speeches, entertainment. The Campus Lab School Auditorium--San Diego State College--10 p.m.

Sun., Feb. 16: Rally--Party--Celebration at Balboa Park. Rock bands, folk singers, guerilla theatre, speeches. 6th St. & Juniper. 2 p.m. - 5:30 p.m.

Mon., Feb. 17: 1. Campus Celebrations at the various colleges.

(The Birthday) Movies. Times and places to be announced at the other events.

For further information call: 232-6621 or 488-3650.

Sponsored by The Newton-Cleaver Defense Committee, Melvin Newton, National Chairman. Sponsors include: Jean Paul Sartre, F. Fellini, Bertrand Russell, James Baldwin, Eric Bentley, Julian Bond, Godfrey Cambridge, Noam Chomsky, Dave Dellinger, Ben Dobbs, W.H. Ferry, Maxwell Gelsmar, and many others.

Are these partisan celebrations? No, they are not. Surely, it is not partisan to celebrate the spirit of a brave man, and the goal of ending racism and oppression. WHY HUEY? Huey P. Newton is in jail as the result of a political trial. Unable to find Huey guilty of murder, as charged by the prosecution, the jury handed down a verdict of "voluntary manslaughter", in spite of the lack of any credible evidence. It was a political verdict. WHY CELEBRATE: Huey P. Newton is the founder of the Black Panther Party. He, like the other leaders of the Party, has incurred the wrath of all defenders of the status quo, and especially the police, for having the courage to organize and lead his people in a head-on struggle against racist oppression, exploitation, poverty, humiliation, and brutalization. Huey, along with other leaders of the Black Panther Party, has warned against hating all whites, and explained the need for building a coalition with those whites willing to fight the common enemy: the oppressive white establishment. Under his leadership, anger and hate have been redirected from spontaneous unchanneled outbursts to organized, disciplined political action at the ballot box



and in the street. In his jail cell, Huey P. Newton celebrates the determination of all brave men and women to be free. He is a man to be proud of and to celebrate.

HERITAGE
THIS FRIDAY
SATURDAY
GUY CARAVAN
OPEN 8PM
888-3159

LOOK-FEEL-LIKE A
GREEK GODDESS
in **HELEN KONTE'S**
CREATIVE DESIGNS
& FASHION ACCESSORIES
GREEK IMPORTS
1031 Prospect, LA JOLLA
TEL. 459-3016

WEEK NIGHTS FEATURE
7:15
9:55
"DAZZLING! Once you see it, you'll never again picture Romeo & Juliet quite the way you did before." -LIFE

The **FRANCO ZEFFIRELLI**
Production of
ROMEO & JULIET

No ordinary love story....

STUDENTS SATURDAY 10 A.M. REDUCED RATE (1.25)
TICKETS AVAILABLE IN ADVANCE
CALL 286-1457

SAT. SUN.
CONTINUOUS SHOWS

College
EL CAJON BLVD. AT 63RD ST. • 286-1455