

THE new indicator



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MERRY CHRISTMAS



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DNA Research: Right to Free Inquiry?

One of the underlying issues in the recombinant DNA controversy is the question of the right to free inquiry. Should the scientist's claim of an absolute right to free inquiry sometimes be limited in the interests of society? As Dr. Sinsheimer, chairman of the biology department at Caltech, said in a lecture to the Genetic Society of America: "To impose any limit upon freedom of inquiry is especially bitter for the scientist whose life is one of inquiry; but science has become too potent."

This debate was brought to the public's attention in the unprecedented action taken by the Cambridge, Massachusetts City Council. On July 7, 1976, the Council voted 5-4 in favor of imposing a three-month moratorium on certain kinds of gene implantation experiments at Harvard University. This question of local control of research arose when Cambridge's Mayor Alfred Velucci learned of plans to convert part of the fourth floor of Harvard's biology building into a P3 (physical safety containment as described in the National Institutes of Health --NIH-- guidelines) facility. This is a building with a history of cockroach and Egyptian ant infestation power outages, and floods caused by breaking pipes.

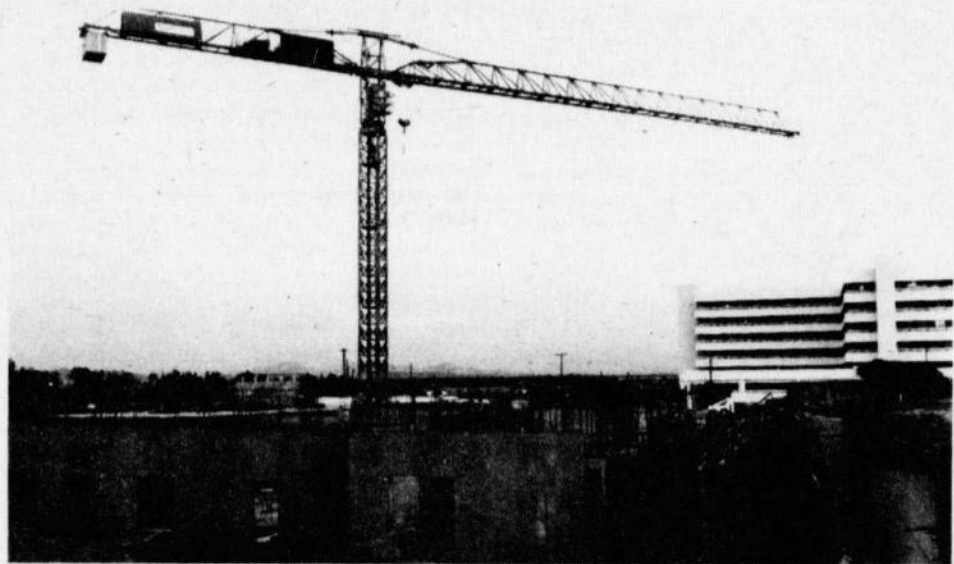
The city's move towards a public forum on this research question serves as an example for other state and local governments to proceed cautiously in legislating the rapid expansion of this and other technologies. It is now apparent that this research warrants not solely scientific inquiry, but serious public inquiry as well.

Therefore, it is necessary to facilitate public participation by the development of democratic procedures that will reassess the dangers and risks by open discussion and public decision. Also, due to the controversial nature of recombinant DNA research, the public debate should consider the development of alternative technologies.

The difference in perspective in which the two sides, both including eminent authorities, view the recombinant DNA technique emphasizes the need for a public forum. Those who support the guidelines approach ask how to take the next step in a way that will bring the most benefits to science and society, while keeping the risks to a minimum. However, as in Sinsheimer's view, the question posed by others is whether, in light of what we know about history and the process of evolution, it is prudent to take that step at all.

As a result of the incident in Cambridge the Senate health subcommittee has been studying this gene implantation research issue since September. Chairman Edward Kennedy stated that the subcommittee had no intention of making changes in the NIH guidelines, but that its proper role was to ensure public debate. One of the criticisms of the guidelines being studied by the subcommittee is that they do not apply to industry. It was brought to their attention that there are presently six drug companies actively engaged in recombinant DNA research-- Hoffman-LaRoche, Upjohn, Eli Lilly, Smith, Kline and French, Merck, and Miles Laboratories. Joseph Stetler, president of the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers

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Highlights of Coop Developments

The Fall Term at a Glance

Expansion of organizing committees and restructuring the Steering Committee, with regard to the role of student organizations, have been important features of UCSD's Student Cooperative Union (SCU) work this fall. Student organizations are beginning to designate liaison officers to sit on the SCU's Steering Committee and help set the agenda of concerns and projects for the Coop. These organizations, or independent "Action Centers" as they are called, are also beginning to scrutinize the newly expanded range of Coop organizing and coordinating committees, called "Support Groups," to determine which Support Groups relate most strongly to the interest of the groups.

The Communication Students Union, for example, has focused its attention upon four Support Groups: Third College Programs Defense/Offense, Mass Media, Academic Affairs, and Appointments and Evaluations.

Other organizations, like the Women's Center, have seen a need to create additional Coop Support Groups. Members of the Women's Center began discussing with members of the Coop's Women's Caucus, the need for a permanent Coop committee to work on women's issues. From this process came the proposal for the SCU Women's Support Group, adopted in November.

The Women's Center, MEChA, and Communications students, as well as many people in the Support Groups, are all working with the SCU's Comprehensive Referendum Committee to draft Coop-backed ballot questions. The Coop plans to circulate petitions on a broad range of potential ballot issues during the first two weeks of the Winter term. A working session to organize the assignment of questions, for individuals or teams to draft, during the Winter vacation, will follow the regular business at the SCU general assembly, Monday evening, Dec. 6.

The internal reorganization and expansion is still unfolding, as it results from a June 1976 amendment to the Coop Constitutions. Three new Support Groups are still to be staffed: Housing, Financial Aids, and Campus Food Services. The others are under way but can always use more people: External Affairs, Academic Affairs, Appointments and Evaluations, Third College Programs Defense/Offense Mass Media (press relations), Student/Staff Relations, Recruitment, and the new Women's Support Group. (The Student Activity Fees Support Group has a specified voting membership of 8 people).

A brief look at a few of the Support Group efforts this fall is interesting. External Affairs has sponsored Student Body President's Council (SBPC) discussions on abolition of tuitional UC "fees,"

Third College Academic Step II, and the reorganization of SBPC. External Affairs is now investigating an administration plan for a golf course, to be built on State of California-UCSD land. External Affairs has also established Coop correspondence with a variety of student's and citizen's groups locally and statewide.

The Student Activity Fee Support Group has drafted amended procedures rules and prepared supplemental budget proposals for organizations not among the 60 groups which applied last Spring, as well as for new projects.

Academic Affairs has been working on opening an Undergraduate Research and Grant Writing Center, like the one at UC Davis. Also, investigation of the tenure process at UCSD and the administration's policies on independent studies, the support of humanities and social science departments, the lack of departmental status and support for Third College's Communications, Urban and Rural Studies, and Third World Studies programs (all of which were student initiated), and the poor instruction problems that have been increasing in lower-division required science and mathematics courses.

Appointments and Evaluations is pressing the Academic Senate to give student delegates to the Senate voting rights. Academic Step II construction funds (for housing Urban and Rural Studies and Third World Studies programs and College administration has preoccupied Third College Defense/Offense. However, an Academic Senate's Committee on Educational Policy review of the review of three junior faculty is to be conducted this year and will demand the Support Group's energy.

Student/Staff Relations has opened communications with UCSD's Local 2068 of the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (AFSCME) AFL-CIO, concerning questions such as collective bargaining laws for public sector workers and the situation of "student-workers" at UCSD. Recruitment Support Group members have been canvassing dorms and cafeterias to learn what issues the student community are most concerned about and to familiarize people with how to get Coop information or assistance on problems.

Questions are also addressed at the "town meeting" S.C.U. general assemblies on Monday evenings and the first Saturday each month. All students are voting members of S.C.U. Steering Committee meetings are also open and are held Fridays at 11 a.m. For further information or to join a S.C.U. Support Group, contact Coop Chairpersons Susan Stanfield or Steve Lopez at the Student Organizations Center. 452-4450.

Rape: Vicious Offspring of Alienation

Rape is the most widely misunderstood crime today. Victims often have no better understanding of it than perpetrators. It is a topic enshrouded by fear and ignorance. Unlike mugging, burglary, and murder, it is unfit material for polite dinner conversation. Rape is a unique crime because its victims are made to feel guilty by society and the courts, resulting in a reluctance to report the occurrence to authorities. This reluctance only compounds ignorance surrounding the subject, being misconstrued by some as willing participation on the victim's part.

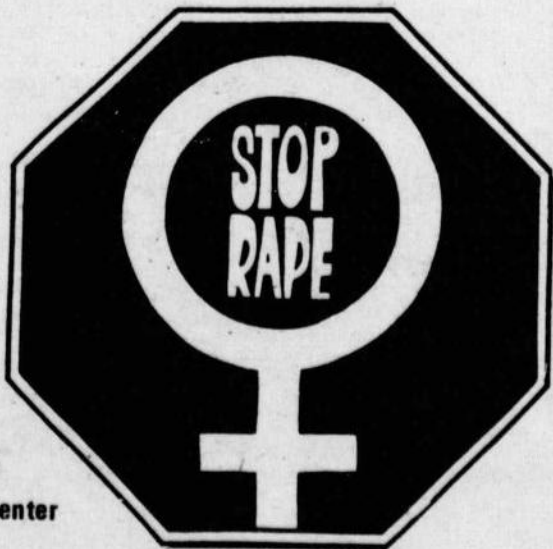
Rape is not an act of prurience. It is the violent assault of an individual in which the victim's very humanity is denied. It is the violation of a human being's sacred privacy by denying the victim control over her own person. It is the depersonalization of a thinking, feeling, unique human being into a nameless, faceless object-- a thing to be used and thrown away like an old kleenex. This is the personal connotation of rape.

Even worse than the personal oppression of women by rape, however, is the way rape oppresses them as a class. The threat of rape is a weapon against women trying to lead non-traditional lifestyles. It is a means of keeping women in check by driving them to the safety of the old

traditional female way of life. Fear of rape denies women freedom of action, making them afraid to leave their homes after dark, and limiting their choice of jobs and housing. Instead of living independently many women ally themselves with men, whether he is father, lover, or husband, because they have heard that "it isn't safe for a woman to live alone."

A woman who chooses to live independently and is raped has a very difficult time in court. This is another way (besides paying her much less than a man) our society punishes independent women. A traditional woman may not be justly served by the courts either, but she has a much better chance of seeing her assailant jailed because she was a decent woman who "knew her place and stayed there."

Rape is the complex result of many factors in our society. It is the outcome of an estrangement between the sexes as old as society itself. Rape is a display of hostility, fear, and impotence-- all the result of powerlessness. It is a man emasculated by our society, desperately trying to strike back-- to prove, if only to himself, that he is a man. In this way males are tragically being distracted from the real core of their problem-- their own oppression and alienation by a sexist, classist society.



by the Rape Task Force
of The Women's Center

LETTERS

"Geo. Murphy Came, But the New Indicator Didn't!"

The Rape Task Force of the Women's Center invited George Murphy, Third College Dean Varga, Al Rea, Environmental Health and Safety Officer, on a night walk to point out lighting problems at UCSD. The Triton Times and the New Indicator were also invited.

On our walk (which wasn't exhaustive) we counted 21 lights out. The previous week the Rape Task Force made a preliminary walk with a campus policeman. Left to normal operating procedures--not one light was restored in the week's time.

Key trouble spots are the Central Library routes, paths along the Humanities Library, Matthews Campus and its bus stops. Of particular concern was the area around OASIS and the International Center. Also the trip to Health Services was found to be not too "healthy" for lone women at night. The contrast between dark bus stops and the well-lighted area in front of the Chancellor's office is a political statement in itself.

We are keenly aware of the need to question international politics, and to challenge big business exploitation. But rape too is political oppression and it must be prevented and challenged by all. As long as our and other cultures socialize males to believe they are to be dominant and keep women "down under"--rape will continue. What's wrong with this socialization is what pushes the rapist to a violent assault upon a woman.

This issue will not be resolved quickly; so we must take preventative measures now. Lighting is of imperative importance to prevent this political crime at night. There are plans for more activities to deal with the rape issue. We need support and we need awareness. Lights must be repaired, and monitored to keep them on. New fixtures must be installed in key areas.

We appreciate the New Indicator's efforts to increase students' awareness about international and big business issues, but we are angry and feel the women on campus are being slighted by your neglect of this vital "back home" problem.

Sincerely,
The Rape Task Force of the Women's Center

New Indicator responds

You are right--we should have been there. We were absent not because of a lack of interest, concern or awareness. Rather, our basic problem is one of trying to do too much with too little. We have said in the past that the process of producing a newspaper from start to finish is an enormous and grueling task--our resources are stretched and sometimes communication breaks down. We are doing our utmost and can use more help--as well as criticism--from the community.

On the other hand, the notion that our coverage and analysis have been too heavily weighted toward national, international and corporate topics is simply not borne out by the evidence of our past and present issues. We have done, and will continue to do, as much coverage and analysis as we are able of the university and of everyday life in and around it. Moreover, we have always cooperated with the Women's Center and the Rape Task Force in publicizing their actions and the conditions they are working to change; we have actively solicited material from both groups and will continue to do so.

We appreciate your criticism.

Suggestions Towards a Comprehensive Referendum

The Student Cooperative Union has a basic assumption: Participatory democracy is open and accessible to all members of society; it is the only legitimate process for making political decisions. When there is common access to participation in creating and controlling institutions, there is democracy. To the extent our universities (and other institutions) are removed from such access, they are not democratic. Freedom cannot be delegated.

The work of democratizing the university entails developing priorities for short-term and long-term change. The Student Cooperative Union, or any form of central student organization, needs to receive and work to implement mandates from the student community. The following list of issues describes areas of concerns; it is meant to direct and stimulate the petition process.

- I. Referenda
 - a. moratorium on referenda on central student organization
 - b. _____
- II. Central Student Organization: Autonomy and Regental Authority
 - a. Should the Student Cooperative Union be the central student organization
 - b. If no, which model would you like as the central student organization
 - c. Which of these bodies should be branches of the central student organization: College Councils, Graduate Student Union, Communications Board, Campus Program Board, Student Center Board, Advisory Committee to Student Fee Programs, Elections Board
 - d. Student Body Presidents Council--evaluation/reorganization
 - e. Fiscal and Legal Autonomy of Student Organizations (Campus Activity Fees?/ membership fee to central student organization; Student Center Fee; campus media--student funds, student control)

- f. Reorganization of Regents and Campus administrations with respect to participatory democracy
- g. UC Student Lobby
- III. Student Academic Freedom
 - a. curriculum control
 - b. grades
 - c. independent studies (198/199)
 - d. Student/TA ratios
 - e. course/faculty/department evaluations
 - f. tenure
 - g. communications program status
 - h. semester/quarter systems
- IV. Open Admissions/Admissions Policy
 - a. 1st year support program for disadvantaged students
 - b. abolition of fees
 - c. education fees.
 - d. financial aid
 - e. EOP
 - f. Bakke decision
 - g. recruitment program
- V. Women's Rights
 - a. curriculum
 - b. faculty/staff hiring
 - c. health care
 - d. Women's Center
 - e. _____
- VI. Student/Community Services
 - a. recruitment program and financial aid program
 - b. food service and bookstore control
 - c. ASFCME
 - d. dorm rents and student housing
 - e. unit credits for community action programs
 - f. country club expose
- VII. Disclosure and Severance of UC-CIA relationships

Appeals for International Aid

Dear Friend:

Franco's death has changed little in Spain and even less in the position of the refugees from his Civil War. His heirs still dominate the Cortes, the police and the Guardia Civil. Arbitrary arrests somehow keep on happening. Free trade unions are still outlawed. Elections are promised but without the basic reforms that would give them meaning. Regional autonomy, as in Catalonia and the Basque country, is no nearer.

And the refugees are still ignored. To them the post-Franco regime offers neither amnesty nor compensation in any serious sense.

"Why should I return to Spain," asks Manuel S., "when they killed my father and four of my family?" The Spanish government is still "them" to the refugees; not until the gap between "them" and "us" is bridged will there be a chance for any meaningful change.

We are still trying here at SRA to back up the idealism of the refugees with some very materialistic aid.

We are daily reminded of the people behind the statistics. Like Juan B., who is only fifty-eight--we still have many veterans his age on our lists--and who fought through the Civil War and then spent nine years in Franco's prisons, Juan B. is almost totally incapacitated by a serious work accident and chronic polyarthritis. He can count on just \$70 a month as his income...

Or there was the simple note we received the other day from the adopter of one of our families: "I was distressed to learn of the death of Mr. M. He was a fine man." Mr. M. was remembered in death by an American friend who had never met him. Will you remember those who still live?

I hope you will join us again this year.

Cordially,
Dwight Macdonald
Chairman
Spanish Refugee Aid, Inc.
Room 412, 80 East 11th Street
New York, N.Y. 10003

Work Experience Narratives Solicited

The New Indicator is soliciting first-person narratives from our readers about their work experiences. We are looking for personal accounts of the experience and the work-related problems encountered. Submission won't guarantee publication, but we will read everything submitted.

We hope the focus will be on the complex subjective meaning of the job and the attempts to create a better work situation. We want to know not only how the job was done, but also what internal effect it had on the participant and her/his fellow workers. The account should be between 1-4 typewritten pages, double-spaced.

The articles should be mailed to the New Indicator, c/o Student Organizations or brought to the office on the 2nd floor of the student organizations building (Student Center).

Desmond Morgan

the new indicator

is officially recognized as a campus newspaper by the Student Communications Board of UCSD.

The views expressed do not necessarily reflect or represent those of the Board, the Chancellor, or the Regents.

the new indicator subscribes to the Liberation News Service (LNS) and is a member of the Alternative Press Syndicate (APS)

Please type letters on 60 space lines and send to:
new indicator collective
student organizations center, UCSD
La Jolla, California 92093

collective contributors and workers: alda,alfred,beth,betty,catharine, charles,dawn,dario,debby,don,doug,ellyn,emily,gerry,jan,john,jor,julie,katherine,lino,monty,patrick,peter,rebekah,richard,rick,sarah, sharon,sherl,suzie,tracy,victor,xavier and many others, thank!

SOLIDARITY APPEAL

General Defense Committee (IWW), local 4, in Agana, Guam, is asking for a steady flow of contributions that will go to the aid of our imprisoned comrades in the Philippines. Thousands languish in the "detention centers" of the Marcos dictatorship. Their crimes: opposing Marcos and his fascist "New Society." One need only read the daily newspapers and weekly news magazines to know that the torture of class-war prisoners is practiced everyday. Local 4 hopes to provide more concrete information in the future. But for now--we need your help!

Make your checks and money orders payable to "G.D.C., Local 4," and indicate that they are earmarked for aid to our Filipino fellow workers. Mail them to G.D.C., P.O.Box 864, Agana, Guam 96910 USA.

Coop condones A+L Racketeering

Editor:

The recent (Nov. 22, '76) decision of the Student Cooperative Union to reject the Arts & Lectures' percentage surtax of student organizations' benefit programs was good, but their measure failed to answer the real problem of student control over their own groups. The surtax, rather extortion, was a ploy reminiscent of mafia scams. Not only does A&L receive \$15, but now they want more of the pie. Unfortunately the SCU did not condemn the whole of this extortion racket only a meager aspect of it.

According to some of our more jaded student functionaries, whose whole existence seems to revolve around the SCU, the \$15 is necessary to prevent embezzlement. Embezzlement has been a past problem which the A&L tax hopes to correct. However, it only penalizes the student organizations which cannot really afford the money, even though it is ostensibly budgeted to them automatically. This foolish argument allows for a steady depletion of the funds for these programs. If, for example, 100 programs were funded in one year, that would be \$1500 fed to the bloated carcass of A&L.

So, student "embezzlement," which is at the moment unsubstantiated, is replaced by administrative extortion, which is paid for by the students. Sadly, some people of the SCU don't see this as an erosion of student control over their own groups. Moreover, they prop up the tired bureaucracy of A&L, vitalize it, and then bemoan the withering of support for the SCU and the lack of control students have over their own university. They help sustain the monster they wish to abolish.

The issue, however, is not \$15 or 5%. The real issue is, who should control the students' organizations, and moreover, who should control the university. I maintain that this is the ultimate issue which the aspiring professional politicians in the SCU have failed to wrestle with. Perhaps the SCU should re-examine its position on certain matters and determine whether or not they do justice to their alleged principles. If they decide against this, they should consider collective suicide before the campus public. I would hope they'd have the courage to refuse to pay the \$15 to A&L.

The University Today... part two

A Look at the Administration

"Company contributions [to higher education] have now been tested by experience over a long enough span of time to be proved a sound investment. They are not philanthropy. Guided by reason and a clear purpose, they are an aspect of good management in the conduct of business."

—Council for Financial Aid to Education, 1956

We have already claimed that the campus administration responds uncritically to what a specific and limited stratum of society decides are the 'needs' of society as a whole, that it delivers up the university as an instrument into the hands of a certain elite represented by the Regents. We have also suggested that the administration's insistence on value-neutrality and enforced pluralism also functions to align the university with the moneyed interests of big business and big government, regardless of the consequences for education. In effect, pluralism extends only far enough to permit the range of studies these interests support, just as value-neutrality serves to guarantee that the results can be utilized as means by these same interests, as they see fit.

Although we have made an important first step in identifying the interests of the administration, the situation is in fact more complicated than this: the ad-

ministration does not merely pass along the dicta of the Regents: it is an active force on campus. And luckily, the university has not (yet) been reduced to a mere technological institute, though that is certainly the predominant tendency at UCSD. If the administration did respond solely to the demands of the governing board, the university would most likely only train skilled technicians, technologists and technocrats, and really educate virtually nobody.

Now in order to understand why the administration retains the facade of liberal (as opposed to technical) arts education, we must consider the role of prestige in the orientation they give to the university. This is a very important analytical category for the modern university. In the first of the two models we sketched at the outset, the university produces people, or more specifically, it produces the technocrats that today's corporations need. According to the second model, the university sells degrees, which are consumed by the students, and later re-sold on the job market. The first model corresponds to the university as technological research institute, the second involves this notion of prestige, the perceived worth of the institution in the eyes of students, faculty, other institutions, and eventually employers.

In the first place, then, the administration has to maintain some semblance of equilibrium between liberal arts education and technical training in order to gain accreditation, be eligible for certain state and federal funds, etc. (In fact, the accreditation committee has consistently pointed to the imbalance in precisely this regard as one of UCSD's major faults.) On top of this, though, the administration has its own reputation to protect as the head of a big-name university: it has in fact hired a public relations agent for just this purpose. His job is to polish the university's image through the media

with the aim of attracting top-notch students, faculty, and research teams. This in turn presumably increases UCSD's chances of receiving big-money grants from government and industry for teaching, research, maybe even students' financial aid.

The interests of the administration, then, fall into two lines. On the one hand, the campus administration is formally responsible to the Regents and the interests they represent. On the other hand, it is concerned--less formally perhaps, but probably more personally--with the image that the university presents to the nation and to other research and educational institutions and agencies. It is important to remember that the campus administration does not just passively follow the dictates of the Regents or of prestige: it is a very active and dominant force on campus, controlling faculty hiring and the development and deployment of the university infrastructure. In this way, it strongly affects the students, of course, but also even more strongly influences the interests of its principal academic employees, the faculty. It is to them that our analysis will turn next.

"If business and industry could not draw upon a large reservoir of educated manpower, they would be handicapped in every phase of their operations. American education does a job for business and industry."

—Frank Abrams, ex-head of GM

DNA cont.

Association, said that with modifications, the drug industry "should and will accept the guidelines as an affirmative and constructive approach." The modifications referred to concern the prohibition the NIH guidelines place on production scale experiments, a prohibition not in the immediate best interests of the drug industry.

But regarding the best interests of the public, there does not appear to be anyone person or organization with a clear idea of just how much recombinant research is already being done in industry and with what precautions.

At the industry-NIH meeting held last June the general industry sentiment was against offering research results open to competitors. When controversial scientific techniques become trade secrets of companies whose prime motive is profit, publicity is not encouraged. Also at this June meeting, industry emphasized that being more safety conscious than universities they would have less difficulty in complying with the guidelines, anyway. How this follows, when one, the university, is publicly supervised and accountable to the public and the other, industry, is not, is not made clearer by the statement of one of Merck's scientist that, "It's harder to destroy the world without people noticing what you're doing in an industrial lab than in an academic lab."

To analyze this question under these circumstances requires a reassessment of the dangers and risks. This reassessment is necessary by members of both the non-scientific and scientific communities. This necessarily includes the impact of the research locally, nationally, and internationally. The methods of biological and physical containment should be carefully scrutinized. The criticisms directed at the usage of E. Coli introduces an important issue which should be examined if not for its own merit then to broaden the perspective on the safety debate. That is, development of alternative technologies, such as the isolation of genes from higher organisms using IN VITRO (outside of the living cell) techniques that do not involve the manufacture of new micro-organisms. These alternatives should not be ruled out by over-investment, intellectually and economically, in the recombinant DNA techniques. Especially since, as Dr. Grobstein stated, "We do need to focus more effort on research that will better define the level of hazard" in present research methods. Is the scientific community ready to move ahead with actions that potentially have irreversible consequences and may critically alter the environment for future generations, when it is agreed that not enough research has been done to clearly define even the hazards? As Dr. Sins-

heimer asked, "Do we want to assume the responsibility for life on this planet...? Shall we take into our own hands our own future evolution?" Silence.

Future generations may find themselves in a position similar to that of today's generation and ask questions about recombinant DNA research similar to our questioning of the atomic age with its beginnings at Hiroshima and Nagasaki. They will, if artificial evolution or nuclear destruction will not have prevented them, take interest in the quality of arguments involved in this crucial debate. Hopefully, before any further action is taken concerning this research, every argument will be investigated--in the interest of our society, not just for today or tomorrow, but in the long term.



What is missing is the participation of the public (in the form of active citizens' organizations) in presenting questions concerning the motives of scientists and industry, as well as the social-ethical ramifications of such research. Should anyone be even allowed into the position of doing research that can destroy the world? And isn't the problem of whether people notice or not irrelevant to the answer? Can it be expected of the scientific community to hold in check their own freedom of inquiry? Can it be expected of industry to ignore the profit motive? Questions like these must be answered before the public. For, as was stated in a recent exchange between Dr. Sinsheimer and the senators on the Senate health subcommittee, in terms of magnitude, this research is of as great significance as the splitting of the atom. Hopefully, the senators will follow up on the implications of this comparison and energetically advocate public confrontation of these serious questions.



What we can expect from the academic or corporate scientific community without such rigorous public scrutiny, we have learned from their collusion in subverting most attempts by citizens' organizations, by the public, to impose adequate nuclear safety conditions. Why should we expect it to be otherwise, anyway? As we pointed out in the New Indicator in our first issue this year, the profit motive of private industry informs much of the work by academic scientists, too. After all, they often work for private industry on the side or will work for it at some point in the future. No wonder, therefore, that so many cars with No on Proposition 15 bumperstickers were parked on the Revelle faculty parking lots. They could also be found on the parking lots of General Atomics.

On the local level, the city of San Diego's DNA subcommittee has had another meeting to hear scientists' testimony, this time in favor of the research. However an event more significant in terms of public participation was the Del Mar City Council meeting held November 15th. A new group Citizens for Safe Research (CSR), concerned about the DNA research the UCSD campus intends to conduct, introduced the following resolution:

A resolution of the City Council of the City of Del Mar relating to recombinant DNA research at the University of California, San Diego.

WHEREAS, researchers at the University of California at San Diego are preparing to begin experimentation in the recombination of DNA molecules; and

WHEREAS, it is generally recognized by both proponents and opponents of such research that there are grave potential dangers to the community from such research;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Del Mar City Council supports the work of citizens groups to insure effective community participation in the evaluation of potential hazards associated with recombinant DNA research and in the establishment of restrictions on such research in order to protect the public health, safety and welfare; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Del Mar City Council requests the University of California at San Diego to publicly disclose all information pertaining to grant proposals and on-going re-

search on recombinant DNA, and the City Council further requests that the University establish a mechanism that will insure substantial community participation in the review of such research proposals and the imposition of appropriate restrictions.

It passes with four councilpersons in favor, none opposed, and the abstention of Dr. John Ware, a chemistry professor at UCSD. He abstained because his wife is doing cloning research at UCSD.

This is a significant step forward in the effort to involve the public in the local political process surrounding this controversial issue. As the attention given to this topic by citizens' groups like the CSR (and hopefully others) increases, it will emphasize the need to have public input also into the biohazards committee at UCSD. Hopefully, an outcome of this will pose the questions of the scientific freedom of inquiry. Dr. Grobstein, Vice Chancellor of University Relations and Coordinator of Public Education for the biohazards committee, has said that this particular issue of freedom of inquiry--yes or no--"is an area that goes beyond the NIH guidelines... Might be interesting (to discuss) but doesn't fit the charge of this committee."

It appears that it is the responsibility of the public to show its concern and demand answers to these questions, and thereby show this committee that it is their task to define what responsibilities the scientist has to the public--at least concerning recombinant DNA research. Dr. Grobstein said that we need "an effective public role to press for the best possible estimate of hazards and everything we can do to develop safer facilities."

So the invitation to the public has been presented, but it will take a lot of prodding for the scientists to overcome their reluctance to debate the broad level of argument concerning freedom of inquiry. Now we have some scientists asking that the right of inquiry not be absolute in the case of recombinant DNA research. They are not asking for a limitation on free inquiry, but rather they suggest that the public's right to know of possible dangers to its health and safety takes precedent over the scientist's right to inquiry.

Research and Development

ITT Aerospace/Optical, Electro-Physics Labs, Inc. Farnsworth Research Corp. (satellite communications) Industrial Laboratories Division, ITT Electron Tube Division, (defense space, marketing), Sterling Design Co. International Standard Engineering Inc. Co. ITT Management Research, (ITT Data Service Navy contracts)

The ITT "Conglomerate"



Peterson School of Business
 Allied School of Mechanical Trades, Inc. Speedwriting Inc. Bailey Technical Schools Inc. ITT Business Institute, Inc. Bramwell Business College, Ham-mell Business University, Electronics Institute of Technology. The Office Training School, Applied Institute of Technology, Temple School Inc.

Henze Kaye Instrument and Machine Inc. Thompson Industries Inc. Stover Tanks Livery Corp. General Controls Co. Ltd. ITT Systems Construction, Inc. Heating and Air Conditioning Pumps-ITT Hays Furnace Company Marlow ITT Pasco Inc. ITT Wakefield, International Electric Corp. Amplex Corp. Art Metal Lighting ITT Reznor, ITT Nesbitt Candy Company Industrial Cafeterias Inc. Menumat, Boston ITT Abma-ive Products

ITT Jasper Blackburn Co. (electric parts) Royal Electric Co. ITT Electronic Service Co. Ltd. of Canada. CFS Lighting Maintenance Co. ITT Electron Tube, American Electric Manufacturing Corp. (street lights), ITT Lighting Fixtures, ITT Cannon Electric Manufacturing, International Standard Electric Corp. of New York Ltd. Aetna Electric Co. Consolidated Electric Lamp Co. Amplex Photo Lamp Corp. Got-ham Lighting Corp. ITT Lamp Division, Lustra Corp. Vulcan Electric ITT Illumination Inc. Champion, Inc. (lamp fixtures, photo-fishes, lighting fixtures)

Levitt Sons Inc. (Plan & construct residential communities shopping centers) United Homes Corp. American Building Services Inc. Mass Trades Shops Corp. Barfield Cleaning Co. United Building Services City Building Maintenance

ITT Gwaltney Butcher and Meat Manu-facture. Wonder Snacks DiCarlo's Baking Co. Panipius Co. Morton Frozen Foods Hostess Cakes Canteen Corp (vending) ITT Continental Baking Co., Inc. Grinnell Corp. (fire protection sprinklers)

Howard W. Sams, Inc. (magazines, books) The Bobbs Merrill Co. ITT Education Services Inc. The Research Review Service of America. Margolis Technical Services Inc.

ITT Federal Support Services, Inc. ITT Technical Services, Inc. Federal Electric Corp. CNA SA OEO Air Force contracts) ITT Aerospace (navigational radar systems & space contracts) Gillilan Inc. Health, Life and Accident Insurance ITT Aetna Corp., Bergen Corp., Fire Insurance Co. ITT Hamilton Life Insurance Co. Liberty Life Insurance Co. of Canada. Lyndon Life Insurance Co. Midwestern Life & Health Insurance Co. ITT Credit Life Insurance Corp. ITT Financial Services Inc. Aetna Finance Co., Thorpe Finance Corp. (consumer loans) Mutual Funds-Hamilton Management Corp., Hamilton Securities Corp. International Growth Funding International Income Trust Co. ITT Aetna

ITT Sheraton Corp. of America (Sheraton, Biltmore, Four Ambassadors, Ritz, Park Sheraton, Cleveland Motels (Holiday Inns) etc. Sheraton/Thompson Inc. (operates hotels, apartments, office buildings) APCOA-Airport Parking (also operates bus-taxis, limosines) Transportation Display Co. (advertising-timetables) BNY Airport Advertising Company ITT Consumer Services Corp. (Airport Parking & Motel Companies) ITT Avis Rent-a-Car National Auto Renting National City Truck Rental State Auto Parks Thompson Industries Inc. (auto holdings, accessories)

ITT Europe Inc. Puerto Rico Telephone Co. ITTowns plants & companies in Argentina, Australia, Austria, The Bahamas, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, The Congo, Cuba, Denmark, England, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Indonesia, Jamaica, Luxembourg, Mexico, Morocco, Malaysia, New Zealand, Nigeria Norway, Northern Ireland, the Netherlands, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Puerto Rico, The Phillipines, Rhodesia, Scotland, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Surinam, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uruguay, and Venezuela, the Virgin Islands, and Zambia, producing electric and lighting equipment, telecommunications, radio, auto & electric parts, motors, pumps, bakery & frozen foods, metals, hardware, car rentals, parking, hotels, motels.



ITT Telecommunications United States Telephone & Telegraph Co. ITT World Directories Inc. ITT Terryphone Inc. Mobile Telephone Inc. Systems Installation Inc. Intelix Systems Inc.

Legal Lynching in Ireland

Ireland, the land that has given the world James Connolly and Jim Larkin and many other freedom fighters, is about to hang by the neck until dead two Irish rebels: Noel and Marie Murray.

Noel and Marie are two Irish anarchists who have been active in the international solidarity movement with the Spanish libertarian resistance. They were first arrested in 1974 along with three other comrades—Desmond Keane, Columba Longmore, and Robert Cullen—for allegedly blowing up the Spanish Cultural Institute. In the subsequent trial Keane, Longmore, and Cullen were condemned to serve sentences of five, four, and seven years respectively in the Curragh Military Prison. Noel Murray jumped bail and Marie (McPhillips) Murray was given a two-year suspended sentence.

On September 11th, 1975 a policeman was killed during a Dublin bank robbery that netted the culprits about 7,000 pounds. The cops had no clue as to who had actually pulled the job, so they decided to go after the small anarchist movement in Dublin. On September 23rd the cops made over 200 raids on the homes of known anarchists and their families, including the families of the Curragh prisoners, in the hopes of linking the robbery-murder to them.

On October 9th, Noel and Marie were arrested by 20 armed policemen. Shortly afterward Ronan Stenson, who had been arrested in earlier raids, badly beaten, and then released, was also arrested. Stenson had been a thorn in the side of

the police for a long time as an activist in the Prisoners' Rights Organization. The police now had their anarchist desperadoes, but no proof. They had to resort to torture to extort confessions. Stenson was beaten with a hammer and a nylon rope as well as being subjected to the normal treatment of beatings with fists, humiliation, and intimidation. After he finally confessed he was taken to Curragh Military Prison. He was refused independent medical attention.

Noel Murray was hung up by his feet and his head lowered into a toilet while his torturers urinated into it and then flushed it. This went on for 18 hours until Noel made a verbal statement. Marie was kept in an adjoining cell where she could hear the torture proceedings. She was told that her husband would be killed

if she did not confess. She finally did.

It was on this so called evidence-confession through physical and mental torture—that the Murrays were convicted on July 9th by the Special Criminal Court in Dublin. The Murrays were tried not by a jury, but by three judges appointed by the Government—Pringle, Martin, and Carroll. They were not represented by legal council, and were not present for two-thirds of their 'trial'. The Murrays were then sentenced to death by hanging. Their appeal of their conviction to the Appeals Court was denied. The case will be heard before the Irish Supreme Court November 1st. If it is denied there, then the Murrays will most likely die shortly thereafter.

On October 8th and 21st demonstrations of solidarity were held throughout Europe and North America. Let us hope that these protests have convinced the Irish authorities of the injustice of this barbaric sentence. If not, then Marie and Noel Murray will join the long list of martyrs in the cause of freedom.

Please send what financial assistance you can manage to: Murray Defence Group (London) Box 2, Rising Free, 138/142 Drummond Street, London N.W.1.—from Industrial Worker



Agribusiness Growth and Peasant Resistance in Mexico

Culiacan, Mexico (SBN&R/LNS)—The rich coastal valleys of northwest Mexico—farmed by U.S. agribusiness giants in partnership with Mexican landowners to produce half the fresh winter vegetables consumed annually in the U.S.—have turned into fever-pitched, bloodstained battlegrounds.

On one side are thousands of landless farm workers. Dispossessed by the technological revolution in agriculture, they have occupied more than 60,000 acres of land throughout Mexico, which they say are rightfully theirs.

Their target: the powerful agribusiness interests who control the more than \$100 million-a-year industry.

So far, most of the farm workers, armed only with ancient 30-30's dating from the Mexican revolution, have staunchly stood their ground despite a mounting death toll. More than 100 people have been killed by soldiers, police or ranchers in the past year.

The farm workers' desperation is rooted in the ever-increasing centralization of modern agriculture that now also dominates rural North America: the displacement of the many small farmers by the corporate giants.

In bringing modern corporate farming to Mexico, California and Arizona companies have increased their profits by transforming the states of Sinaloa and Sonora into fertile farmlands much like the Salinas and Imperial valleys of California. Ford and John Deere tractors plow the earth; crop dusters sweep down covering the fields of tomatoes, cucumbers and peppers with Niagara and Dow chemicals.

Just since 1964, vegetable imports from Mexico jumped from \$36 million to over \$100 million annually.

But in the process, small independent farmers and peasants who can't afford to invest in modern technology have been forced out of business and off their lands, often leasing them to large growers and hiring themselves out as farm workers.

In Sinaloa, for example, where corporate farming has developed most quickly, 85 grower families now control nearly one-fourth (298,000 acres) of the irrigated lands; causing the number of landless farm workers to double to 126,000 between 1960 and 1970.

The result has been a mushrooming seasonal migrant work force—now numbering 350,000—faced with long periods of unemployment and squalid living conditions.

THE UPROOTED

The migrants, some in beat-up cars, most on trains and buses, move north each year up the coast for the vegetable harvest in Sinaloa and Sonora, then on to the fall harvest in Sonora and Baja-California asparagus fields.

In Mexico, the migrants either construct their own temporary camps of cardboard, tin and tarpaper or sleep outside in their cotton picking bags or tomato bins. Outhouses are built by the growers on stilts over the open canals—the same canals that supply the workers' drinking and bathing water.

Intestinal diseases and sunstroke are the migrants' most common illnesses. In 1975 alone, 792 people, mostly children, died in Sinaloa from diarrhea and dehydration. But there is neither medical insurance nor a rural plan covering farm workers.

The average wage in the northwest is a little over \$2.50 a day for those migrants who work part of the year on their own plots of land, and closer to \$5 a day for the year-round workers.

Hundreds of families, unable to find any work at all on the ranches, follow the cotton trucks down the highway, gathering the fiber that blows off the trucks, trying to sell it to middlemen.

These are the conditions that have produced the wave of recent land occupations. In Sinaloa alone there have been 76 land invasions in the past year, many of which remain unresolved.

One recent target in Sinaloa was a small section of the 17,000-acre spread owned in partnership by Nogales, Arizona distributor James K. Wilson and Mexican grower Benjamin Bon Bustamante.

THE GOVERNMENT: PROMISING LAND REFORM...

According to the Mexican Secretary of Agrarian Reform, the squatters themselves held long-standing rights under Mexican land reform laws to this and two million other acres of Sinaloa land, nonetheless still controlled by large owners.

One worker on the ranch explained the squatters' desperation after years of litigation: "What is the only road open to us? To take the land by force, work the land. If the gringos want to go home, let them go. They can't take the land with them, and the land is what we want."

Despite laws restricting the size of land holdings to 247 acres per family and of holdings to 247 acres per family and prohibiting foreign land ownership within 50 kilometers of the coast, the Mexican government has tolerated the use of loopholes by investors. Today the James K. Wilson Co., which dates back to the 1920's, is one of the largest distributors of Mexican produce. It ships over 12 million pounds of vegetables with sales of more than \$5 million a year.

Faced with the prospect of a thousand small rebellions breaking out in the countryside, the Mexican government attempted to calm the angry squatters last year by re-distributing some land it expropriated from one of the large Sonora growers.

But in December, 1975, the landowners of Sonora and Sinaloa organized an industry-wide work stoppage to protest the expropriations. Three thousand growers suddenly moved hundreds of tractors from the fields onto the highways and streets. "How much longer can we put up with this?" asked one Sonora grower. "Many people are ready to put their finger to the trigger." The Mexican government then guaranteed the growers that their holdings will be respected and that no legal changes will be made regarding land tenure—despite the Secretary of Agrarian Reform's declaration that peasants have rights to much of the disputed land.

...AND FINDING WAYS TO DELAY IT.

The most recent government seizure of 243,000 acres in Sonora state must be seen with this history in mind. Clearly it is in response to the unabated land occupation wave by the small farmers who, as the leader of one land occupation said, "are tired of promises, leaders and labor bureaucrats...and will only be removed from the occupied land to the cemetery."

But once again the government plan to redistribute these lands from 72 wealthy ranch owners to 8837 campesinos might remain the empty gesture its similar move was last year.

When 45 of Mexico's principal cities in 11 states were shut down by an employers' boycott against the government's land seizure, Nov. 24, 1976, a subsequent compromise between labor bureaucrats and the growers' organization to hold off on any changes until the new president, Lopez Portillo, was inaugurated, pointed to the familiar policy of delay. As Marco Antonio Rubio of the Monterrey Chamber of Commerce estimated, the shutdown by the employers cost Mexico more than \$90 million.

That the outgoing president, Luis Echeverria Alvarez ordered further 1.1 million acres of private farmlands expropriated on the last day of his government, Nov. 30, does not necessarily imply a sudden and drastic change.

For though it is true that including the recent 1.5 million acres only four million acres have been expropriated in 40 years of supposed agrarian reform, this last big increase might in fact be either not implemented or even annulled by the new Lopez Portillo government. The employers' promise to hold still till the new government was installed indicates that they think Portillo is their man.

Thus it is doubtful that the government will voluntarily change the present class structure in Mexico, in which 3% of the population take 50% of total income, while 70% of the population is left with 30%, with a middle class of 27% receiving the remaining 20%.



[Woman's] development, her freedom, her independence, must come from and through herself. First, by asserting herself as a personality, and not as a sex commodity. Second, by refusing the right to anyone over her body; by refusing to bear children, unless she wants them; by refusing to be a servant to God, the State, society, the husband, the family, etc., by making her life simpler, but deeper and richer. That is, by trying to learn the meaning and substance of life in all its complexities, by freeing herself from the fear of public opinion and public condemnation.

Emma Goldman (1869-1940)



Give your heaviest raps on the head of every naboob who does injustice to a human being for the crime of color or sex!

S. B. Anthony



REVIEW

Women's History Bibliography: A Class, Sex and Race-Conscious Resource

(LNS)—The Common Women Collective of Cambridge, Massachusetts has published a women's history bibliography which incorporates some of the virtues of the most valuable historical writings.

"Women in U.S. History: An Annotated Bibliography," is a concise and clearly organized 114-page paperback well-suited for anyone with an introductory interest in the subject.

Sources listed in the bibliography are organized into about 20 topics beginning with Native American, Colonial, Black and Chicana women, on through some of the better known movements in which women have been active, such as abolitionism, temperance, women's rights and suffrage, as well as anarchist, communist and socialist movements. Lesbians are also among the book's major organizational categories, as is a substantial section devoted to Women at Work.

The bibliography recognizes how the class, race and sexual bias of historians affect the presentation as well as the content of history books. "Works are frequently written in such a way that automatically excludes certain groups of people," the introduction notes. "The clarity and directness of an author's style limits or expands the accessibility of her or his writing."

The introduction also indicates that the women who compiled and annotated the bibliography shared a feminist perspective which helps them confront traditional treatments of women's role in history with an alternative interpretation.

They emphasize the role of all women in society in making history, and also female culture—women's relationships with other women—as a vital and often-ignored aspect of women's history. "While many books lacking a feminist perspective con-

tribute to women's history," they write in the introduction, "we believe that those which integrate our basic assumptions about women are of greater value."

The cover graphic of the book, though finely drawn, seems an unfortunate choice, as it depicts a group of women of fairly uniform height and age, few of them black, looking over the shoulders of a group of women at a table who could be interpreted as the ones "making history."

Inside, this valuable introductory source book guides the student of women in U.S. history towards a dynamic and liberating approach to our past.

(Women in U.S. History: An Annotated Bibliography," is available from the Common Women Collective, 5 Upland Road, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 02140, for \$2.00 plus 25¢ postage per single copy.)



"Mother, what is a Feminist?"
"A Feminist, my daughter,
Is any woman now who cares
To think about her own affairs
As men don't think she oughter."

—Alice Duer Miller, 1915

LNS/cpf

The Token WOMAN

The token woman gleams like a gold molar in a toothless mouth. The token woman arrives like a milkbottle on the stoop coming full and departing emptied.

The token woman carries a bouquet of hothouse celery and a stenographer's pad: she will take the minutes, perk the coffee, smile like a plastic daisy and put out the black cat of her sensuous anger to howl on the fence all night.

A fertility god serves a season then is ritually dismembered yet the name, the function live on: so she finds the shopping lists of exiled women in her coat pockets.

The token woman stands in the Square of the Immaculate Exception blessing pigeons from a blue pedestal. The token woman falls like a melon seed on the cement: why has she no star shaped yellow flowers?

The token woman is placed like a scarecrow in the longhaired corn: her muscles are wooden. Why does she ride into battle on a clothes horse? The token woman is a sandbag plugging the levee: Shall the river call her sister as the flood waters rage?



The token woman is a Black Chicana fluent in Chinese who has borne 1.2 babies (not on the premises, no child care provided), owns a Ph.D., will teach freshmen English for a decade and bleach your laundry with tears, silent as a china egg.

Your department orders her from a taxidermist's catalog

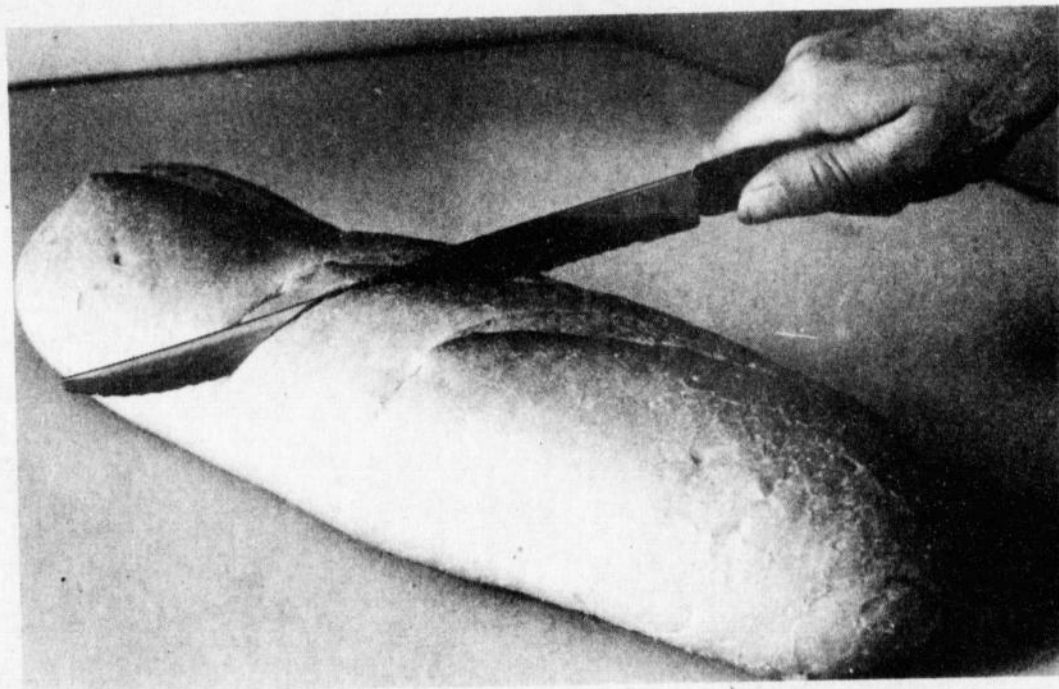
and she comes stuffed with goose-down able to double as sleeping or punching bag.

Another woman can never join her, help her, sister her, tickle her but only replace her to become her unless we make common cause, unless she grows out, one finger of a hand, the entering wedge, the runner from the bed of rampant peppermint as it invades the neat clipped turf of the putting green.

Marge Piercy

(from FEMINIST COMMUNICATIONS)

PRESIDENT CARTER,



is a 'half a loaf' the way to begin?

During the campaign, Jimmy Carter promised to pardon those who resisted Vietnam by refusing to be drafted. But he says nothing about the 780,000 military resisters who received less-than-honorable discharges during the Vietnam era.

WRITE President-elect Carter (Box 1976, Atlanta, GA) and give him your views.

A public service from this publication and the SAFE RETURN Amnesty Committee, 175 Fifth Ave., NYC 10010