

"The press does not speak the voice of the nation. It does not even speak the voice of those who write for it." - Fanny Wright, 1829

RIGHTWING COUPS THREATEN HUMANITIES & SOCIAL SCIENCE PROGRAMS

The Music department is destined to lose one third of its TAs....the long suffering Communications program is facing extinction....the already pathetic Revelle Humanities program is being transformed into a collegiate version of "twenty-questions"a flood of faculty firings and resignations is radically altering the composition of the Literature and Sociology departments....red-baiting is enjoying a revival as a form of academic one-up-manship. What the hell is going on?

Bringing it all back home

The current struggle of French students to resist their government's decision to channel more people and money into technical training programs at the expense of humanist disciplines it deems impractical or anachronistic appears less distant every day. Recent shake-ups in several departments indicate that UCSD is in lock-step with the international trend toward

relegating traditional areas of study in arts, letters and social sciences to a merely decorative function at the fringes of education. The policy has its origin in the world economic crisis and its first born, the new politics of "austerity". The process of streamlining and regearing the mechanisms of capitalism in order to accommodate new conditions entails the withering away or lopping off of super-structural limbs which are regarded as vestigial, or dangerous to the smooth functioning of the system. The minimal critical thinking fostered in humanist studies at institutions like this one was (as

was pointed out in our last collective desk, NI April 20-26) useful to bourgeois society during periods of growth and surplus. Now, however, such previously innocuous concerns as music, literature, and sociology have become ugly, dangerous fat from the point of view of our corporate social engineers and their administrative/academic errand persons.

The effects we are now experiencing derive from the austerity program as it is interpreted and applied with increasing particularity by business interests, the various levels of government, the university administration, and ultimately, the affected departments themselves. The immediate beneficiaries of the cut-backs are, ironically, the conservative, tenured faculty in those very departments. Their willingness to participate in planning the obsolescence of their own disciplines can be understood if we take into account the

power shifts of the last few years. From the middle sixties until quite recently, right wing academics have glumly observed the gradual slippage of the authority they had long exercised through seniority and tight control of the patronage system. As student interest turned toward more progressive and radical perspectives, these academics were forced to sit back and watch their power dwindle along with the enrollment in their classes and seminars. For a time, in some departments, there was at least a superficial hegemony of the liberal-left.

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WHAT'S HAPPENING HERE?

Last Thursday 20 UCSD student and worker organizations held a rally on the gym steps at which they presented carefully researched analyses of regressive trends in educational and working conditions at our picturesque campus by the sea. Coverage of the event by local media was sporadic and/or belated. Yet coverage by UC police was thorough and ostentatious, featuring plainclothes cops in the woods and a uniformed servant of the people stationed prominently to the rear of the crowd. Why did this officer conspicuously display a camera with a powerful telephoto lens? Why, when asked if the lens would "really zero in," did he reply, "I hope so"? Why was he taking notes on the rally? Why did he retire temporarily to the Mandeville Center? To take some snapshots for his scrapbook? It seems that the administration's concern with the resurgence of student activism at UCSD has driven them to discourage students from even listening to what speakers have to say by employing crude and overt means of intimidation. We join all concerned persons and groups in the UCSD community in demanding an explanation from the Chancellor and a discontinuance of this outrageous conduct on the part of the UCSD administration.

ACCREDITATION ???

THE RALLY

In an impressive show of solidarity, twenty campus organizations rallied on the gym steps last Thursday to demand that the Western Association of Schools and Colleges (WASC) deny UCSD ten year accreditation. Among the more than three hundred persons who participated in the rally were at least two members of the visiting WASC committee. They heard spokespersons for the groups demand redress of grievances ranging from the abridgement of the freedom of speech to institutionalized racism.

In his keynote address, Ernesto Hinojos of MECHA stressed that UCSD students do not feel the "sense of belonging" which the 1973 visiting accreditation team report listed as a critical factor in determining the institution's worth.

This was the first time in recent memory that such a broadbased coalition had come together to protest the University administration's insensitivity to student needs. The presentation of the long list of grievances was made even more electric by the issue of accreditation. UCSD, which now ranks fifth nationally in federal grant awards, stands to lose some \$70 million annually if accreditation is denied.

Administration fear of the loss of accreditation was made evident by veiled warning to some groups to stay clear of the rally, removal of posters and leaflets announcing the event, and by the dissemination of misleading information to the press. Wayne Gray, executive secretary of the UCSD accreditation steering committee, told the Evening Tribune that the issue was "cutbacks." Not surprisingly, there was no Tribune reporter on hand.

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THE FORUM

"If the University could run this entire research center without undergraduates, they would do it," angry students told the Western Association of Schools and Colleges accreditation committee in an open forum last Friday in the North Conference Room of the Student Center. Chairperson Richard Gilman and members of the visiting committee were given their second straight day of anti-accreditation protest.

MECHA reps presented the committee with copies of the statements read by 20 campus organizations at the "Stop-10-Year-Accreditation" rally held on the gym steps the day before. The groups had united to shatter the 1973 WASC report's notion that UCSD students feel a "sense of belonging." They charged instead that UCSD practices "institutionalized racism" and accused the administration of attempting to subvert student's rights. Most of Friday's protestors seemed disillusioned with the University's failure to provide the "effective undergraduate education" prescribed by the 1973 report. The fireworks began immediately after the MECHA presentation. Using a rapid fire question and answer format, Mr. Gilman heard disenthralled students condemn the University's neglect of undergraduate education. Students complained of little professorial contact, increased class sizes, and elimination of important services (e.g. correcting of math homework, humanities essays, etc).

Graduate TAs with four years experience claimed to have witnessed a "visible deterioration" in the quality of undergraduate education over the past three years. Several students charged that

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Democratic workers march against government unions May 1 in Tijuana (see page 9 for story).

MAYDAY

POLICE MAUL STRIKERS IN SANTA BARBARA

Again Santa Barbara was rocked by irresponsible violence on the part of the Santa Barbara Police and Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Department. This morning, May 1, 1976 (International Worker's Day) at approximately 5:00 A.M., Santa Barbara City and County law enforcement officers numbering in the hundreds were sent in to enforce a restraining order on a peaceful demonstration (approximately 500) by B.F.I. workers and supporters.

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"The first May Day demanded the introduction of the eight-hour day. But even after this goal was reached, May Day was not given up. As long as the struggle of the workers against the bourgeoisie and the ruling class continues, as long as all demands are not met, May Day will be the yearly expression of these demands. And, when better days dawn, when the working class of the world has won its deliverance--then too humanity will probably celebrate May Day in honor of the bitter struggles and the many sufferings of the past."

--ROSA LUXEMBURG

For a comprehensive report on May Day events around the world and here at UCSD, please turn to pages 8 and 9.

CONSTRUCTIVE CRITICISMS

New Indicator Collective, Your latest edition is a sight for sore eyes. The reality of a principled, non-sectarian radical publication pushing no hardfast line and dealing with local, national and international realities is something that everyone who wants to see an authentic journal of communication in this community should put some energy into and support.

I have only two small constructive criticisms to make about the first installment of the Gay Liberation series. The articles-- though excellent in every other particular-- contained two historical errors, neither of which concerns gays per se. First, it is a mistake to suppose that "western guilt" was the motivating force behind the U.S.--British bloc's support of the creation of the Israeli state. Secondly, these individuals executed for the Haymarket disturbance were hardly "rioters" -- martyrs is a more fitting description.

It is an error in historical judgement that guilt or other emotions would be the deciding factor in any action taken by an imperialist force. Better to look for solid historical, economic factors-- i.e., how did the solution imposed on Palestine benefit U.S.--British corporate and government structures. (See Corporations and the Cold War, ed. Horowitz, for background on the logic of how the world was divided up after WW II.) If the U.S. government and corporate structure had cared about the Jews they might have done something for them when the Nazis were slaughtering them-- instead of letting in fewer immigrants from Germany than allowable by established quotas in effect during the period preceding the war. Britain actually sent a boat load

of Jewish refugees back to Germany! As for the Haymarket victims-- of whom I doubt many of your readers have heard, because of the sorry state of "history teaching" in our great land--the individuals indicted and executed for a provocateur's bomb at a peaceful gathering were martyrs to a heinous and not untypical episode in American history in which the true character of our socio-economic system showed through its liberal facade. Sal from Solana Beach

SOLIDARITY VOICED

To the Anti-CIA Coalition: Since the CIA has a long history of acting against the interest of the world's working and oppressed peoples, and has carried out planned terror, murder, assault, assassinations and the overthrowing of legitimate governments and interference in the internal affairs of other governments throughout the world; and where there is repression then there is resistance: we as students and workers support that resistance.

The Political Education Club (P.E.C.) of San Diego City College hereby expresses our solidarity and support to the Anti-CIA Coalition, to the students who have come under attack, and to all people who have raised the issue of the CIA on campus and the role it plays in the world and we furthermore call upon all progressive people to support these issues and to demand the CIA off campus and that all charges against the students of UCSD be dropped

CIA OFF CAMPUS! DROP THE CHARGES! SUPPORT THE TEN! SUPPORT THE ANTI-CIA COALITION!

From: The Political Education Club of SDCC

UNITE THE MANY, DEFEAT THE FEW!



ACCREDIT WHERE ACCREDIT IS DUE

To the New Indicator: We would like to commend the members of the New Indicator collective for the high journalistic standards they have maintained in facing the flagrantly autocratic actions of Vice Chancellor George (III) Murphy and his minions. Many concerned persons are incensed at this despicable attempt to suppress alternative media at UCSD, in what is tantamount to violation of the First Amendment to the Constitution.

As you are undoubtedly aware, however, this action is but the latest in a series of intolerable repressive measures initiated by the UCSD administration. Earlier actions have included redefinition of University time regulations to prohibit union organizing activity during lunch breaks, intimidation of campus workers, denial of due process and open hearings for the 10 selectively-charged students in the Nov. 25 demonstrations, the prejudicial and biased coverage of same in Murphy's "official" campus newspaper, and the inequitable distribution of space to student organizations in Step II of the Student Center (which we all paid for out of our student activity fees). The latter issue is compounded by Murphy's rejection of viable alternative plans submitted to him by recognized student government bodies. All of these attempts to stifle and harass campus activists are also an attack on the broader campus community by undoing basic liberties guaranteed under the Bill of Rights.

In view of the above UCSD is clearly not the center for "free exchange of ideas" and "excellence in quality of academic life" that the rhetoric we hear proclaims. Moreover, UCSD is becoming plagued by serious problems of deteriorating academic standards and working conditions, attributable largely to rampant maladministration. The specific evidence for this is almost too great to enumerate but some of the highlights are the following:

1. Plans afoot in at least 3 departments to impersonalize undergraduate education through increasingly large class and "discussion" sections conducted by overworked junior faculty, TA's or unpaid undergraduate tutors. Many of these schemes are even touted as novel academic improvisations, when in fact they are merely clever ways of accommodating inadequate funding (and preparation to shift the teaching load carried by TA's elsewhere in response to further cutbacks).

2. Widespread cheating on tests due to lack of close supervision and unhealthy competitive pressures (which contribute to our high incidence of pill-popping, run-arounds, and even suicide). The administration approach to these problems seems to be to treat the symptoms

rather than the causes, through palliatives like the "24 hour burnout center" during final week, mindless distractions like tricycle races and snowball fights, and an enormous psychological counseling program designed to help the individual "adjust" to the UCSD environment.

3. Elimination of undergrad 198's and 199's by the Academic Senate, making it all the more difficult to pursue personalized programs of instruction. Proposed new regulation that undergrad instructional assistants can receive either 195 credits or pay for their services (often just \$150/quarter), but not both. Refusal of Graduate Council to make support necessary upon admission, or to set a 50% FTE support level for grads. Fewer tuition waivers for out-of-state and foreign students (who cannot establish Calif. residence), meaning that some (even those with 50% support) will have less than \$1800 to cover all living expenses for 9-12 months after paying their fees. Consequent decline in quality of graduate admissions due to financial restrictions.

4. Use of OASIS tutors to write up confidential evaluations of non-tenured instructors without their knowledge, violating academic principles. At the same time some departments are overlaid with tenured faculty who do not carry their full share of teaching responsibilities (and some of whom are consistently rated as poor or incompetent teachers by CAPE). Absence of a major, on-going TA training program with input from graduate students as to design and content. Next year's program may be compulsory, and begin two weeks before start of instruction, causing hardship to some grads.

5. False promises and lies in negotiations with GSU to stabilize TA employment situation. These start with Chancellor McElroy's statement to the Board of Regents last summer that UCSD has no TA problem and enjoys a 40:1 student/TA ratio, when in fact this ratio continues to rise (on State-funded basis) to over 56:1. Conflicts between undergrad Work-Study money and unused Work-Study funds which the Chancellor stated in writing would be available to hire qualified grads this year, but which reverted to the undergrad Work-Study pool. This is especially important because reductions in EOP programs will effectively exclude access to higher education by minority and working-class persons. Lack of firm contract commitments called for by April 15th in GSU negotiations, even at this late date. Elimination of "extra" TA positions in Literature (according to Jean Fort) which may put a dozen grads or more out of work and school.

6. Use of \$100,000 in campus discretionary funds and salaries of employees for kangaroo trial of student activists (when the DA determined there wasn't enough evidence for a civil case, and the regulations alleged to have been violated may have been written after Nov. 25). The



What's going on

DISABLED PERSONS' AWARENESS WEEK

There is a forgotten issue that was raised during Saxon's visit to UCSD last November 25. When asked about the problems of disabled persons in the UC system, the UC president confessed to being entirely ignorant of the difficulties faced by the disabled. This lack of awareness is shared by persons not only throughout the UC system, but throughout our society.

This lack of awareness is illustrated by things that happen every day. In a society where "public" transportation is for the most part inaccessible to disabled persons, able-bodied persons continue to park in space reserved for the handicapped. In a society where education is important, the disabled face problems in gaining access to this education in admission policies, in physical barriers, and in lack of supportive services. Social misconceptions make even a trip to the supermarket a demeaning experience. These problems are not the result of malice, but are merely reflective of the lack of awareness of the people involved.

UCSD's Disabled Students' Union is attempting to combat this lack of awareness. May 19-21 will mark Disabled Persons' "Awareness Week" at UCSD. A number of activities are scheduled. Among them will be the lend-out of wheelchairs, ear plugs, canes and blinders to enable persons to experience first-hand the difference a disability makes in their daily activities. In addition, seminars will be held each evening covering various facets of the disabled experience. Seminar topics will include attitudes, sexuality, and career planning.

We hope to get the participation of a large part of the UCSD community in the planning of the "Awareness Week" as well as in the subsequent activities. Planning meetings will be held at 3:00 Wednesdays at the DSU office in the Student Center. If you wish to participate in these activities but can't attend the meetings, contact Sandy in Student Organizations and leave your phone number.

CINCO DE MAYO ...and more

5/5 Cinco de Mayo! Celebration on Soccer field, UCSD, spon's'd by MECHA 11 to 3.

5/5 El Teatro de la Esperanza, CR 107, 3rd COIL, UCSD. 8 to 10 pm. ...FREE!

5/8 "Las Manos de Dios," performed by El Teatro Chicano de UCSD, CR 107, 3rd coll., UCSD. 8 to 10 pm. free.

5/8 Cinco de Mayo Dance, Revelle Cafeteria, UCSD. Free. 9 pm to 1 am.

5/7 San Diego Women's Coalition will meet at 8 am at Las Hermanas-- call the cafe for breakfast reservations.

5/9 Films. Mother's Day Program; Benefit for Las Hermanas Women's Cafe. Films include: "Women and children at Large"; "Home-born Baby"; "Chris and Bernie"; "Film for My Son." Unicorn Cinema, 7456 La Jolla Blvd.

5/13 Omar Musa, Socialist Workers Party candidate for U.S. Senate from Calif. Noon, Muir Plaza, UCSD. Spon's'd by Yng Socialist Alliance.

5/15 Calif.-wide demonstration for Equal Rights Amendment in Los Angeles. More info available at ERA Task Force meetings, Mondays at 4, Women's Center, UCSD.

Feminist Coalition meets Wednesdays at 4 at Women's Center.

Lesbian Caucus meets Mondays at 5 at Women's Center.

Each Saturday night at Groundwork: 7-10 pm--Open political discussion.

administration asserted to GSU such sums of money could not be found in campus budget to remedy TA situation this year (acknowledged as being critical in campus planning documents, and in letter from division heads to Chancellor).

7. Refusal of UC administration and Regents to re-order priorities to ensure quality of existing programs. While pressing ahead for luxuries such as \$158,000 addition to Muir parking lots, \$2,000,000 University Art Museum, 9 hole golf course, new cafeteria for the Med. School on the site of demolished Student Organizations building. Other plans call for slowed expansion of UCSD library collections.

8. Possible conflict of interest or collusion of top UCSD administrators with Board of Overseers businessmen (who sit on mutual board of directors for bank handling UCSD funds), with absence of significant student input. Past preferential land dealings involving top administrators (reported in SD Union). Lavish housing, entertainment, and travel expenses for top administrators--while students face 8% rent increases for next 4 years. \$400 raise in out-of-state tuition, parking fee increases, elimination of bus services or other necessities at Mesa Apts., uncertain food quality (and duplication in college food purchasing expenses paid for by students in meal tickets).

9. Largest administrator/student FTE ratio of all 9 UC campuses (over \$100 more spent per student on general administration at UCSD than at next highest campus, UCR. Note SIO and University Hospital have their own separate accounting and administrative staff not included in the general campus administration FTE used to compute ratios in GSU report).

10. Accreditation Commission report of 1973 grants UCSD provisional 3 year accreditation due to confused UCSD administrative structure and general imbalance between sciences and other divisions. Purported "self-study" documents prepared by UCSD administration contain numerous vagaries and mistakes. Moreover, itinerary prepared for accreditation team visit allowed little time for contact with students.

We would like to recommend that students review the 1973 Accreditation Commission report, examine the positions presented by the groups at last Thursday's rally, and continue to expose as a farce accreditation for an institution whose priorities and programs are so clearly unrelated to the real educational needs of our society as those of the UCSD administration.

- People's Accreditation Committee

NOTES FROM THE COLLECTIVE DESK



FACULTY VOTE SELVES INCOMPETENT TO GIVE GRADES

The decision of the Academic Senate to make pass/not pass grades mandatory for 198 courses must not slide by without some comment and analysis. 198's are courses in which a group of students and a professor work out a course together in an area of mutual interest. 199's, which are individual study with a professor, fell to the pass/not pass axe in June, 1974. Now, if a student desires a grade in either a 198 or a 199, she or he must petition the Academic Senate's Committee on Educational Policy. The secretary for the Academic Senate has said that that body's policy is to accept no grades whatsoever for 199's, even when they are petitioned.

This policy means that students cannot receive grades for studying things that really interest them. This means in turn that their grade point averages will be determined only by their performance in large, impersonal, competitive class situations. Furthermore, they will be discouraged from pursuing relevant, innovative and controversial subjects; the elimination of the grade option here makes it even more difficult for students to engage in studies which question the system.

In voting as they have, the Academic Senate has affirmed a belief that grades are only valid in impersonal, competitive situations. They have slandered the integrity and efficacy of co-operative educational experiences, experiences through which it is possible for everyone to grow and learn and to do excellent work together.

This point is crucial: to accept that parties would be capable of achieving excellence would negate the very system of hierarchical dominance which it is the University's job to perpetuate. Indispensable to the University's logic is the dogma that in any given group of people a small percentage is capable of excellence, a small percentage will fall and the vast majority will wallow in mediocrity. The system could not function as it does were we all to achieve excellence. There is simply not enough space at "the top"; so an important function of the University is to condition us to failure or mediocrity, to allow only those most able to adapt to impersonal, hierarchical educational structures to succeed.

In view of the change for the worse in the socio-economic structure and situation as a whole, the University simply cannot tolerate the challenge of co-operative education; because the number of places at the top is diminishing. Thus, gradually, inevitably, they are wiping out the educational reforms won through hard struggle since the mid-Sixties. If we are to reverse this trend, our only option is to organize and struggle in the same way as those who achieved the reforms that are now being taken from us.

We are printing the statement made by a representative of the Student Cooperative to the Academic Senate. After hearing this statement, the Senate debated briefly before a majority voted to abolish grades for 198's. Both the statement and the vote speak for themselves.

COOP STATEMENT TO ACADEMIC SENATE

There is a problem. It appears to some students and faculty that many students are taking 198's of little content. The students are receiving A's for these courses and effectively "padding" their GPA's.

But perhaps it's not the students who are misusing the system, but the professors who are giving undeserved grades. It seems incredible that this problem is blamed on the students.

The professors I've talked to have all felt that independent studies are valuable learning experiences. The students believe this too. 198's are legitimate courses and we should have the option to take them for grades.

We need grades for our major. We need grades for applications for grad schools and for jobs. Grades are the currency of the system. We have to make our educational decisions with them in mind.

Some professors say that students should not be concerned with grades for independent studies since we will get letters of recommendation anyway.

That's not the issue! The issue is that students have the option to take independent studies for a grade if they would like. We often need the grade, so we need that option.

If students are doing academic work, they should be able to get a grade for it. If they deserve a letter of recommendation, that's good too. But one does not replace the other.

It's the professor's responsibility to see that grades adequately reflect the work that's done. Many professors feel that independent studies are ungradable. But independent studies are a contract situation. The professor and student can draw up an outline at the beginning of the quarter. They can define together what an A is worth. If the student hasn't performed the work that was planned, he will be graded accordingly. Professors have an obligation, a responsibility to grade students fairly.

The aspect of independent studies that makes them so important learning experiences is interpersonal contact. The proposition here is that this interpersonal contact prohibits professors from giving unbiased grades. But so many aspects of academic life involve interpersonal contact. When you judge another faculty member's work, read a thesis paper, or write a student's letter of recommendation, the same conflict is there. How can you be unbiased in one situation but not in the other?

We don't want to discourage contact between students and professors. That would be counter-educational. The most important part of independent studies is student-professor interaction. That's the heart of education.

If you think education is ungradable... maybe we should join together in abolishing all grades as artificial devices.

But that's not the issue here today. We are not dealing with all grades. We are talking about limiting the evaluation of 198's to Pass/Not Pass. As such you would be limiting student options to pursue the educational experience to its fullest potential.

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

The New Indicator subscribes to Liberation News Service (LNS) and is a member of the Alternative Press Syndicate (APS). Letters and articles should be, if possible, typed on 60-space lines and sent to: The New Indicator Collective, Student Organizations Center, UCSD, La Jolla, California 92093.



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Murphy's closet

by Our Reporter

There is an understandable shyness among members of the New Indicator Collective to discuss the so-called office Mr. Murphy assigned them in the so-called student center. To begin with, it's not an office but a closet. A medium size closet, but still a closet. This reporter, who accepted the assignment to cover it, doubts whether Mr. Murphy could hang all his wardrobe in it. And even if he tried, Mr. Whitehill would have to applaud from outside. The window is the size of one towel and if, for example, Mr. Saville were to sit behind it, writing a letter to Mr. Berman in Washington, who was appointed by Mr. Nixon to help humanities, Mr. or Ms. Stroll (but only one of them) would have to stand behind Mr. Saville, holding a flashlight, because a filing cabinet, for which there was no other space, is blocking the window-- and, at any rate, while this closet may indeed be big enough for one person to write a letter to another person, it is certainly not big enough to produce or even discuss the production of a newspaper and you, the reader, are urged to stop by and take a look, try turning around in it without hitting something, then write us your comments. On your way home, you might drop in at Mr. Murphy's office which was assigned to him by Mr. Murphy.

We need grades for our major. We need grades for applications for grad schools and for jobs. Grades are the currency of the system. We have to make our educational decisions with them in mind. Some professors say that students should not be concerned with grades for independent studies since we will get letters of recommendation anyway. That's not the issue! The issue is that students have the option to take independent studies for a grade if they would like. We often need the grade, so we need that option.

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We don't want to discourage contact between students and professors. That would be counter-educational. The most important part of independent studies is student-professor interaction. That's the heart of education. If you think education is ungradable... maybe we should join together in abolishing all grades as artificial devices.

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TOKENISM SUCKS

...But it's better than nothing, which is what students had before the sixties as far as official representation in University affairs. For now students have, for the most part, full positions on the various Campus Wide Committees. These committees initially determine every phase of student life from what goes into your head to what goes into your stomach. With this in mind, it is clear why certain concerned individuals felt that it would be nice if student views were represented on these committees.

...And so it came to pass, after much sitting in and coping out (compromising) that students were allocated positions on committees. But alas, where are the students to fill them? They are generally found among the ranks of the already over-committed activists who know enough to understand what goes on in these committees but don't have the time to do much about it. But what is a student activist? A student activist is a person who attends an institution of learning and is involved in the process which determines his or her life. At this institution, the "process" involves the "officially recognized" areas of UCSD such as the Campus Wide Committees, College Councils, College Committee's, and Affirmative Action groups. This "process" also involves such "unofficial" areas as the Student Cooperative, Anti-CIA Coalition, Young Socialists Alliance, Young Americans for Freedom, and other such "radical elements".

Do you want to put a little of your hard learned theory into practice? Do you want to "broaden your horizon"? How about simply getting to know your way around this place just in case you want or need to do "something".

If you are at all interested, a good starting point for aspiring activists is a position on one of the Campus Wide Committees. There is literally a committee for everyone in that there is a broad range of prerequisite experience for each of the various positions.

The At-Large Appointments to these committees will be made this quarter (spring) for the next year by the Appointments and Evaluations Committee of the Student Cooperative.

The deadline for applications is Friday, May 7 (you probably have received an application and descriptive brochure in your mail), and should be turned in to Sandy at Student Organizations. Applicants will be contacted for an interview time. Any questions should be directed to the Appointments and Evaluations Committee, x 4450.

Mark Fingerman for Appointments and Evaluations



BY THE WAY ...

Remember the "freeze" placed on our funds two weeks ago? Well, as you may have guessed our finances thawed out Tuesday afternoon with the announcement that Vice Chancellor and Dean George Murphy had been contacted at home, where he is still recovering from a particularly virulent new strain of flu, and that he had decided to rescind the freeze of New Indicator funds. Earlier in the day the Chancellor's office had cancelled a meeting scheduled for 11 a.m. with New Indicator representatives and Robert Lynn, our attorney from the A.C.L.U. and the Chairperson of the Student Communications Board, because Chancellor McElroy would not be back from Sacramento in time. Our lawyer subsequently placed a telephone call to the University Counsel in Berkeley regarding our plight. According to Rick Whitehill, Murphy's subordinate, it was a call from Berkeley that prompted Murphy's change of heart.

To reiterate our reasons for not acquiescing to Dean Murphy's veiled position is that we are in compliance with Comm Board regulations, as confirmed by the Comm Board's statement that we have satisfied our obligation to them and to the Chancellor. We reaffirm our belief in a collectivist approach which abjures elitist and ego-tripping, not to mention exploitive, structures such as "editorial boards." We have of course no way of knowing for certain if the fund freeze was part of a systematic effort to suppress us or if it simply represents an isolated display of eccentricity. We harbor no illusions that we pose a major threat to the Establishment hereabouts. But as we've noted, the freeze did follow directly on the heels of the administration's thwarted attempt to sell typesetting equipment used by alternative media at a time when "official" UCSD media were effectively ignoring Dean Murphy's imperious conduct in the Student Cooperative space allocations affair--a matter, incidentally, which is an ongoing problem. Although we are thankful for Dean Murphy's apparent change of heart regarding our funds, we will continue to cover campus and other events as we see them, including conduct of University administrators.

Accreditation Rally

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

Channels 8 and 10, also conspicuously absent from the rally, denied that any pressure was brought to bear to avoid covering the protest. Both claimed "other priorities," yet did not state whether they were aware that \$70 million was at stake. (Channel 10 did have a reporter on campus, but evidently the public relations office directed him to a story about a newly developed HUD.)

The rally was marred by the appearance of uniformed and undercover policemen outfitted with photographic and electronic communications equipment in addition to the usual pistols and clubs. But, despite their presence, the rally was orderly and the groups assembled were able to deliver their concrete evidence of administrative malfeasance.

Several of the organizations pointed out the administration's discrimination in the hiring and recruitment of women and minorities. Connie Jeung-Mills, spokesperson for the Feminist Coalition, said that women account for only 11% of the UCSD faculty, and for only 3.3% of the tenured faculty. According to Jeung-Mills, men staff earn an average of \$2,300 more per year than women in the same positions. She cited the high attrition rate of women students at UCSD, and sexist imbalance in the graduate schools (25% women), medical school (18%) and Scripps (13%) as evidence that "women are being burnt" on this campus.

Mariana Mejia of MECHA called for immediate action to improve conditions for Chicanos at UCSD. She expressed grave concern that there are only four tenured Chicano faculty members, and that Chicano student enrollment is decreasing. Mejia also deplored the fact that Third College, a college "set up for people of color, is now 60% white."

Asian-American Student Representative Elena Yagada blasted the administration for its "insensitivity towards a unique and particular minority." She went on to say that while Asian-Americans comprise 12% of the student body, there are no Asian-American administrators, no Asian Americans on the EOP staff, and none in psychological counseling.

The Third World Coalition lashed out at the University for its "policy of institutionalized racism." Spokesperson Merle Smith pointed to the administrative inefficiency in the recruitment of third world peoples. She asked why, when there are nearby Native American reservations of 70,000, the University has no more than nine Native American students. Why, she demanded, does an expenditure of \$264,000 result in only 290 ethnic students being admitted? She pointed to administrative insensitivity to the problems and needs of minority youths. She challenged the administration's choice of a white man to recruit ethnics of color for Third College, "to go into Watts, East Los Angeles, Compton, Southeast San Diego and the Chicano communities of the state and convince them to come to UCSD by showing them films of beautiful downtown La Jolla, the blue Pacific (surfers included) and the Crew Classics at Mission Bay..."

Dario McDarby of the Tenant Union Organizing Committee saw the proposed 8% per year housing increase for the next four years as a direct threat to "single mothers and working class minorities and whites." McDarby warned that the 8% figure is based on inflated occupancy levels (95-100%) and that the actual increase may well be as much as 15% per year. He demanded that State funds be used to operate the Housing Service and free students from the responsibility of paying Housing employees. He also called for more human services to deal with the problems of student tenants trying to cope with financial chaos. "We want control over our housing and our lives," McDarby asserted.

Various groups criticized the University for stressing research to the detriment of undergraduate education. Arthur Corpus of Students Active Toward Community Health (SATCH) deplored the policy of encouraging "research and theory" while ignoring the "relevant and practical back-

ground necessary for us to become health professionals in the low income and disadvantaged communities..."

Cookie Mahoney of Students Against the CIA accused the administration of caring less about the "quality of education undergraduates receive," than about the "quantity of money it receives for doing classified research." Mahoney quoted a recent L.A. Times article which exposed the CIA's use of University administrators, educators, and students to subvert progressive movements. Citing the \$90 million grants UCSD has received from the Department of Defense, she called upon the WASC to accredit the campus not as an institution of higher learning, but as a "servant of the repressive apparatus of the U.S. socio-economic system."

Cory Smith, a GSU member, demanded that luxury items be trimmed from the University budget to forestall educational cutbacks. He said the GSU seeks to "end the medieval treatment of grads as second class employees and restore the quality of undergraduate education, as a prime UCSD objective." He warned that the administration's use of Work-Study funds to pay TA's may cause hardship to undergrads seeking loans to replace Guaranteed Student Loans many banks have eliminated. He went on to state that, "if these funds run out or are reduced (as Federal EOP funds were reduced this year) then we will be worse off than we are now under current strained conditions."

Concern over the rundown conditions and overcrowding at the UCSD Coop Day Care Center was expressed by Mujer and the Day Care Center Parents. Anna Sinsnet, spokesperson for the Parent group criticized the administration for ignoring "the welfare of coming generations" while wasting money on "Trike Races, Snowball fiascoes and punitive, futile judicial trials."

Members of the New Indicator Collective, Student Coop-BOA and the Communications Student Union condemned the administration for usurping the rights of students. Gina Lobaco, speaking for the New Indicator, explained how, without prior warning and in defiance of the Communications Board, Vice-Chancellor Murphy froze the paper's funds. Members of the collective were then forced to pay for the already printed issue out of their own pockets. She received an ovation upon referring to the Triton Times as "officially sanctioned garbage" and vowing to continue the struggle to preserve campus media and freedom of the press.

Montgomery Reed of the CSU, his voice charged with emotion, recalled how people had fought and died during the Sixties, at places like Kent State and Jackson State to secure those very rights which the administration is now trying to subvert. Administrative attempts to block the Student Cooperative's ability to function drew sharp criticism from Coopspokesperson, Marco LiMandri. He decried the administration's tactic of constantly challenging the legitimacy of the Coop's mandate. The challenges seem spurious to LiMandri since the Coop's "combination of 35% voter turnout and winning 60% of the vote reflect the same statistics that the U.S. media labelled the greatest landslide in history when Richard Nixon won in 1972." LiMandri called on all students to insist on the rights guaranteed them by the Constitution.

Anthony Gonzales of the Young Socialist Alliance warned of a "concerted effort to roll back students' rights and tighten government and corporate control of the University." He urged students to organize to fight cutbacks and insist on the right to an education.

Ernesto Hinojos closed the rally with a call for all groups to convene at the open meeting with the accreditation committee on Friday at 9 A.M. in the North Conference Room of the Student Center. The rally was determined to be officiously over when Deputy Vice Chancellor Rick Whitehill (who, upon seeing no marchers to push, had stretched out in the sun) came and sauntered away. □



"Smokey in a plain white wrapper" lurks in woods near accreditation rally.

Accreditation Forum

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

professors were more concerned with doing research and maintaining personal business concerns than with undergraduate instruction. One TA claimed that many graduate students had been put in the vulnerable position of having to do private business-related research for their advisors.

The WASC Committee was also informed of the risky administrative policy of using work-study funds to pay the TAs. One grad student warned, "If obligatory work-study applications are ruled illegal, and there's a good chance they will be, student/TA ratios will jump to over 70:1"

Mr. Gilman asked at one point how representative of general campus sentiment the 30 assembled professors were. In a show-of-hands survey, he found a 2:1 undergrad/grad ratio with all disciplines and all four colleges represented. None of the students in attendance voiced any arguments in favor of accreditation. Besides criticism of the serious deterioration of undergraduate education, the committee again heard charges of University discrimination against minorities and women. Chairperson Gilman was so impressed by the Day Care Center Parents' criticisms that he appointed a special committee member to visit the Center and speak with the parents and staff.

Charges of violations of Constitutionally guaranteed freedoms moved several committee members to note-taking. The NEW INDICATOR fund freeze and the mysterious February appearance of campus regulations governing student disciplinary hearings were the primary focal points.

One irate student explained to the puzzled committee that regulations were written in such a way as to prevent student participation in the quasi-

judicial proceedings against the ten members of the anti-CIA coalition. He expressed concern that the regulations empowered Chancellor McElroy to appoint the hearing officer even though McElroy was responsible for the preferment of charges.

The committee was also told of the failure of the administration to refute published charges that the regulations had been written after Saxon's November 25th visit. Finally, it was alleged that Chancellor McElroy had violated UC-system-wide regulations (revised Oct. 1973) by allowing Vice-Chancellor Murphy to write campus regulations governing disciplinary hearings.

For Deputy Vice-Chancellor Rick Whitehill, who attended the student forum, it was another bad day. His attempt to speak in defense of the administration on the issue of Third College Departments led to loud protests which prevented Chairperson Gilman from recognizing him. Students claimed it was unfair that their mere hour with the committee should be shared with the administration which had already had two full days to snowball the WASC. Mr. Whitehill also received criticism for removing an anti-CIA coalition banner from the gym steps on the occasion of the Saxon visit. This incident was presented to the committee as evidence of "a consistent administration pattern to deny the freedom of speech."

As the hour drew to a close, one student said to the committee, "if you can listen to all you heard today and still accredit this campus as an institution for undergraduates, then what the hell did you come here for?"

Mr. Gilman himself passed the buck. While the visiting accrediting committee can make recommendations in its report, he emphasized that the final decision rests with the WASC Commission. □

UNITY THROUGH ACTION-

Campus Wide Committee Positions for '76-'77 Will Be Appointed This Spring

These committees ultimately determine every phase of activity at U.C.S.D. For at-large student representative positions, apply at Student Organizations (2nd floor of Student Center) by May 7.

For more information contact Appointments & Evaluations Committee of the Student Cooperative—x4450.

Reactionary Trends In Academia

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

Out of the closet

The new turn of events has allowed the Right to emerge from the shadows, closets and woodwork into which they had retreated. They are ideologically consonant with the administration line, and thus feel few qualms about cutbacks and layoffs, which permit them to give fuller vent to authoritarian and elitist proclivities. Whereas they once had to settle for condescending reprimands, they can now flunk and fire to their hearts' content. A more important motive, though, is probably simple opportunism: by dutifully carrying out administrative orders, conservative faculty establish a privileged relationship with the powers-that-be, which enables them to consolidate and aggrandize their strength within their own limited spheres. They do not feel personally endangered by the marginalization of their professions because, at least in the short run, it serves to winnow out their competition and to concentrate power in their hands. Even over the long haul, it is likely that token humanists of the correct political mold will remain. It requires no great stretch of the imagination (indeed, it requires no more than a peek into Humanities 7) to envision a tiny, priestly caste of selectively ordained aesthetes and "thinkers" blessing awe-struck multitudes of technicians with the sacred artifacts of western culture.

Specific instances of cutbacks, firings, etc., are available in every department we contacted. Conditions are especially critical at this moment in the departments of Sociology and Literature. A closer examination of these two areas provides some idea of the patterns which the general restructuring of the non-science curriculum will take in the future.

Right Turn Ahead for Lit

The department of literature has garnered a reputation as an important locus of Marxist criticism and as a political stronghold for the Left on campus (a "beachhead" according to one passing savant). This reputation, coupled with a history of faculty support for demands made by its graduate students, has established the department as a target for administrative harassment—pay checks are routinely held up, leaves are denied, etc. It now appears that a combination of external pressures and the dissolution of the loose coalition of liberals and Marxists who have decided much departmental policy is resulting in a move to the Right. The faculty have recently voted (1) against the extension of employment for a reputedly well qualified Marxist teacher; and (2) in favor of a three year job extension for a conservative professor (and self-proclaimed ex-CIA functionary) who

se scholarly and pedagogical merits have been vehemently attacked by colleagues and students. Actions of this sort and the deterioration of educational conditions have led a number of teachers to look for work elsewhere—e.g., Marxist luminary Frederic Jameson is threatening to leave for Yale.

A mass exodus of tenured, Leftist faculty would certainly be filled by the newly resuscitated conservative faction. Selection of chairperson to replace resigning Joseph Sommers could be decisive. Reactionary Jonathon Saville has been quietly lobbying for the post for some months. His chances were considered laughable until it emerged

that forces outside the department are actively supporting his candidacy. Ronald Berman, ex-UCSD Lit. prof. and Nixon appointed head of the National Endowment for the Humanities, was in town last month and is reported to have offered to fund all writing TAships on this campus, provided that the "right people"—read J. Saville and A. Skroll—are given positions of authority. The straw ballots taken so far indicate that the Left is seriously divided, and that little backing has been given the three candidates proposed by the grad students, save for Shirley Ann Williams, who has stated that

she will refuse the office. A reliable source inside the department claims that conservative James Lyon is a strong contender, but that the smart money is on dark-horse Roy Harvey Pearce as a compromise, "liberal" candidate. Should Pearce be chosen, given his track record

as Dean of Graduate Studies awhile back, Lit. grad students had better be ready to beat feet for their nearest unemployment office.

Heads roll in Sec.

The Sociology department carried out a virtual St. Valentine's Day Massacre of junior faculty. Every member up for tenure was denied it, and in one case tenure consideration was brought up and denied a year early. The firings appear to have little to do with the quality of teaching, research, or publication of those axed. It is speculated around the department that the reason for the action is two-fold—first, to eliminate troublesome Leftists under cover of an indiscriminate purge; and second, as a move on the part of tenured faculty to make room for their proteges.

The decision to terminate Marxist professor Will Wright is clearly politically motivated. Wright has more than fulfilled the criteria ostensibly used to

judge faculty abilities: he has been consistently nominated "outstanding teacher at Muir College", and he won that distinction one year; he has published many articles, one book, and is in the process of completing a second. Nevertheless his tenure was reviewed a year in advance and he was given a one year terminal contract. Wright made clear his intention to take the matter to court, and in response reportedly received a two year offer from V.C. Paul Saltman. Wright is said to have refused the offer.

Grads down the tubes

Graduate students in both departments stand to lose a great deal from the rearrangements of the faculty power structure. Many will lose the teachers and advisors with whom they came here to study. On the whole, grad students will lose whatever advantage was to be had in a sympathetic faculty acting as a buffer between them and the "cost cutting" decrees emanating from OGSR. Lit. grads are faced with unemployment for from 19 to 40 of their number, depending upon how euphemistic an interpretation one wishes to give the available data. The present crisis has, if nothing else, served to shake Lit. students from the complacency into which they had sunk sufficiently for them to initiate a strike vote. The final tally is not yet in. "Last Judgement" in Sec.

Sociology chairperson Fred Davis called all grad students in his department to a meeting at which they were presented with a ranked list showing employment priorities for next year. Queried as to what one had to do in order to be ranked high, Davis reportedly threw up his hands and said simply, "Do well!" Ultimately, no criteria were given for the ranking. Instead, it turns out that each prof. in the department was asked to rank every grad student with whom he was acquainted and the lists were then collated to produce the final series. Thus ranking was independent of students' GPAs, core exams, and undergrads' evaluations of their teaching. Obviously, a first year student or anyone doing specialized work with limited number of faculty is unlikely to ascend very far on such popularity charts. The grad students have sent a petition to the Sociology faculty protesting the degrading public presentation of the list and the whole public presentation of the list and objecting to the whole process. We excerpt: "Ranking fosters competitiveness among students which is not conducive to a community of scholars. This leads students

to view one another as rivals in a Hobbesian war for scarce resources rather than as colleagues engaged in the collective pursuit of knowledge... Ranking is a superb instrument of social control. While perhaps not intended as such, it is a method of determining the type and direction of student work. We conclude that ranking prostitutes the goals of the university as an institution of higher learning."

Undergrads screwed again

Undergraduates may view the political battles within various departments as petty squabbles of little concern to ourselves. Think again. As usual, we will eventually experience the most severe consequences of the changes taking place above

us in the hierarchy. A major shift to the political Right is not an abstract proposition—it is concretely resulting in the deterioration of the quantity and quality of education at this school. We can see the effects right now in our daily lives—the attempt being made to do away with "wasteful" independent study by removing grades from 198's; the restrictions on enrollment which are jeopardizing the continued existence of whole departments. When the Right sets out to redefine education, it means that they are going to redefine us, as persons. We are being told which facets of our lives and personalities we will be allowed to develop and which we will not. Interests much more grandiose than the UCSD administration have determined that the educational process must be "rationalized" and expenditures withdrawn from programs which are incidental to the production of one-dimensional women and men. Those who will administer this rationalization of production will get plenty of support from higher up. The new program calls for the marginalization of not only programs, but also of people. The fact that cutbacks in humanist studies happen to coincide with cutbacks in minority recruitment and support is no accident. □

the answer

My young son asks me: Should I study Mathematics?
What for, I am tempted to say. That two pieces of bread are more than one you will learn by yourself.

My young son asks me: Should I study French?
What for, I am tempted to say. With your flat hand just rub your stomach and moan. They will understand you.

My young son asks me: Should I study History?
What for, I am tempted to say. Learn to keep your head down

And you will perhaps survive.

Yes, study Mathematics, I say, Study French, study History!

—Bertolt Brecht



Student hunger strike fought for principles of Lumumba-Zapata College in 1972.

GALLO ANTICS AT SDSU & UCSD

San Diego State University's Daily Aztec recently found itself involved in a controversy centering around its carrying ads for Carlo Rossi wine, a product boycotted by the UFW.

In opposition to the Rossi propaganda, the Farmworkers' Support Group (FSG) at State ran a series of counter-ads in the Aztec against Rossi, a subsidiary of Gallo wines. Payment for these ads came from the Associated Students Council, the funding body for the FSG. During the counter-ad campaign, the Aztec staunchly maintained they were only running a business and cited the First Amendment as their defense for continuing to advertise Rossi. Aztec business went on as usual, with both Rossi ads and the counter-ads appearing concurrently.

The debate continued unresolved, with the solution of the conflict left up to a student referendum on April 8. Three questions were put to SDSU students, the first — "Do you agree with the Council's decision to fund ads to present an opposing viewpoint to the Gallo ads currently being run in the Daily Aztec?" — received 517 "yes" votes and 1,652 "no" votes. On the second question — "Do you favor continuing the AS Council's current policy supporting the UFW?" — the vote was 782 in favor and 1,330 opposed. To the question, "Do you want Gallo wine ads in the Daily Aztec?" 1,367 responded "yes" to 571 "no" votes. Slightly more than 2,000 votes were received on the three referendum items, although State's current enrollment is estimated at 32,000. The lower voter turnout was surprising considering the length and intensity of the debate prior to the polling. One explanation might be that the date of the referendum was on the last day of classes before spring vacation.

In an Aztec editorial of April 20 entitled "A Student Vote of Confidence," the paper's editorial board in self-congratulatory tones wrote: "...the students have given a vote of confidence in the policies determined by the newspaper's staff, who should not be pressured by special interest groups." Evidently, Carlo Rossi and Gallo do not constitute special interest groups since they, like the Daily Aztec, are only running a business, and there's nothing special or interesting about corporate profits.

What is special and interesting about Gallo is that in a state government complaint filed last November 17, Gallo was charged with "interfering with, restraining and coercing its employees in the exercise of the rights guaranteed by the Agricultural Labor Relations Act."

In April, 1975, two workers at Gallo's Livingstone, Calif., ranch were electrocuted while working with machinery close to high-voltage power lines. An investigation of the fatalities by the state Division of Industrial Safety subsequently found Gallo guilty of numerous safety violations and fined them \$75 for the violation which caused the workers' deaths and \$35 each on four other violations.

Clearly, then, in the case of Gallo, it's not just business, but constant exploitation which meets with slight reproval from the state and outright endorsement from some students.

Meanwhile, the kind of business being done at UCSD's radio station, KSDT, might well be a little more than the usual monkey business (which was reported recently in this paper) as they, too, have carried ads for Carlo Rossi.

Former Station Manager Eden Martinez — who was discharged from his job for violation of the station's constitution and fiscal irresponsibility by the Communications Board on Friday, April 30—accepted a contract for \$575 for broadcasting advertisements from the Gallo subsidiary. According to Ralph Hawkins, the new station manager, Martinez received a letter from Mark Bookman of the Student Affairs Office who threatened to lock the doors of the radio station if KSDT could not show a guarantee of incoming revenue to compensate for a projected overexpenditure in its budget.

A decision by the Communications Board a few months ago allowed formerly commercial-free KSDT to broadcast advertising in order to ensure the station did not exceed its \$10,000-a-year budget. Hawkins said that Rossi had previously solicited KSDT to air its ads and that Martinez, when confronted with the station's closure, quickly signed the contract in order to placate Bookman.

Hawkins was unsure as to whether or not the Rossi contract had been fulfilled but said that no more ads for Rossi any other Gallo subsidiary would be accepted by KSDT. □

Community Fights To Keep Bi-lingual College

CLAIMS EDUCATION MORE IMPORTANT THAN BASEBALL

New York (LNS)—Students at Hostos Community College in the South Bronx area of New York City are fighting attempts to close their school. A predominantly third world school and the only bilingual college on the East coast, Hostos is one of several colleges scheduled to be closed in September as part of the city's budget cuts.

In the latest and most militant in a series of actions, over 500 students took control of the school on March 24. The students threw the administration out, but otherwise kept the college functioning. The occupation ended on April 12, however, when police broke into the building and arrested 46 people inside.

More demonstrations and actions are currently being planned by the Community Coalition to Save Hostos, a group which includes not only various student and faculty organizations at the college, but also numerous political and community groups in the South Bronx.

The campaign to save Hostos began almost a year ago when the city first announced its intention to eliminate the school as part of its "restructuring" of the CUNY (City University of New York) system to meet budget cutbacks. These cutbacks were ordered by the Emergency Financial Control Board, a group made up mostly of business representatives appointed by the governor, which assumed control of the city's fiscal policies last fall.

In November, Hostos students demonstrated in front of the banks in the college area, and in early March of this year some 600 of the 2,600 Hostos students joined a statewide protest against university cutbacks at the state capital in Albany. Also in March, a dozen Hostos students occupied offices of the Board of Higher Education while 300 picketed outside. Marches, candlelight vigils, city hall demonstrations, and traffic blockages have been staged almost continuously.

THE OCCUPATION

The decision to finally take over the college was due in large part to frustration at the way Hostos President DeLeon was handling the situation.

"We were 99% sure that the Board of Higher Education was going to accept the plan to eliminate Hostos," explained one student active in the occupation, "but DeLeon was going through normal, accepted steps—the 'good way'—good for the sys-

tem, that is, but not good for the people." "We were trying to save the school, but we couldn't use the resources," said the student, describing the situation that led up to the occupation. "We needed students for demonstrations—needed to inform them why our presence was necessary at City Hall, or the banks or the Board of Higher Education offices. But to use the resources we had to go through all this red tape, and there was always the possibility of censorship."

"Also, teachers would mark students absent, and DeLeon wouldn't think to lift that (rule)... And you need credits. But things become so serious that you make a choice—later for the credits."

The aim of the occupation, students stressed, was not to close the school, but to keep it open. Faculty members were encouraged to come in and teach classes and for the first week the school was functioning at 95% of its usual schedule. Then DeLeon called for an injunction against those people occupying the college and asked faculty not to teach until the students gave up the building. Initially, the faculty had voted to cooperate with the students, but this time they sided with DeLeon.

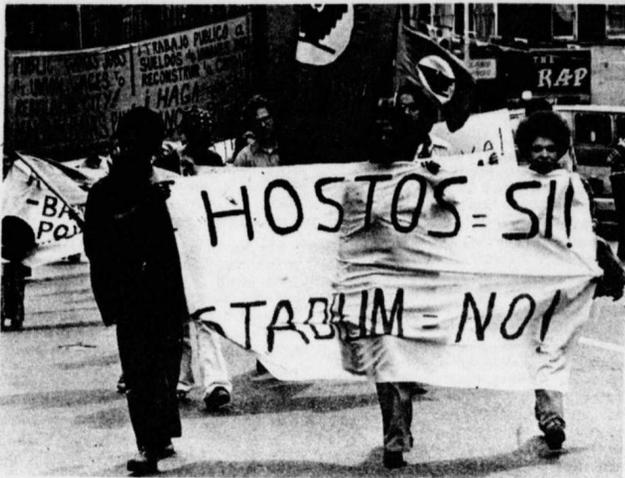
The South Bronx community has supported the students all the way. Community organizations and even patients and staff from the nearby Lincoln Hospital have joined picketlines. And during the occupation, people in the community contributed money and food.

CUNY "RESTRUCTURING"

The city's "restructuring plan for the CUNY system was accepted by the Board of Higher Education on April 5. The planned cutbacks include the closing of two colleges—Hostos and Richmond—reduction of the predominantly black Medgar Evers College in Brooklyn from a four-year to a two-year college; and the elimination of many programs at other colleges.

The plan also calls for an end to open admissions. Only high school students with a high academic rank will be allowed into four-year colleges. Other students will be granted admission only to two-year colleges, and some will no longer be eligible at all.

Critics see the plan as one more attack on the gains minorities have won over the past several years, with schools serving



blacks and Latin communities singled out for the heaviest cuts. They charge that the plan will result in the segregation of higher education in the city. And when restrictive admission requirements are imposed, the four-year colleges will remain predominantly white, while black and Latin students will be tracked into the two-year community colleges—which will be transformed into technical schools.

HOSTOS & S. BRONX

Hostos is a case in point. Founded in 1970 after massive pressure from the Latin community for a bilingual college, Hostos was seen as a first step toward rebuilding the deteriorating South Bronx community and it became an important center for local activities.

The South Bronx is one of the most poverty stricken urban areas in America, and has the highest unemployment rate of any neighborhood in New York City.

Forty per cent of the population is on welfare. 60,000 of the 80,000 housing units are considered substandard. And an estimated 25,000 apartments have been lost in the last few years due to fires, abandonment, and landlord and real estate manipulation. Yet in the face of these conditions, no money is being put into the area for housing, jobs, drug programs, education. Instead, hospitals and schools are being closed down.

For the vast majority of South Bronx residents, Hostos is the only place to get a college education. 98% of the students are minorities, 66% Latin. And the college has the highest percentage in the City University system of full time adult students who are earning a degree after working for several years. Half of the 2600 students are more than 27 years old. Many are veterans, ex-prisoners or recent immigrants.

them into the meeting during the "Correspondence" part of the agenda. He then gave them to the secretary (one of the 3 women at the table, the others being another secretary and Carol Mock, Student Regent) as we watched anxiously.

The meeting was called to order by UC President Saxon. Half of the regents were absent (including the Gov. and Catherine Hearst). Wilson Riles, California Superintendent of Schools, was the only Black and/or Third World person present. Each of the regents had a thick report on agenda items, so that as they quickly ran through them it was difficult to follow what was being covered. Much of the meeting consisted of "in" joking, pats on their collective backs through citing awards professors have received, amazing results of research (mostly scientific or medical), and monetary contributions to the University. There was little discussion or dissension; everything was formally approved, which seemed to be the primary function of the meeting.

Finally our moment of glory: the secretary read our petitions. A moment of silence, an unidentified mumble to "refer the issue to the President (Saxon), a question as to if a follow-up report would be made (which went unanswered). Our official voice on the Board, Carol Mock, remained silent. In fact, the only student to actually speak at the meeting was a woman who invited the Regents to the annual UCD picnic.

Nuff said?

Simon says colleges should sell capitalism



Treasury Secretary Simon.

Corporate gifts to universities should be used to guarantee that college students do not learn to question capitalism.

That was the gist of a message given by U.S. Treasury Secretary William Simon to the New York chapter of the American Public Relations Society.

Simon urged that they look twice "in funding colleges that graduate students that are dedicated to killing the free enterprise system, which some of them do."

"There are those institutions that just teach the socialist side, if you will, rather than the total freedom side that I have espoused."

Simon told the public relations group to urge their bosses to take a close look at the teaching policies of those schools and foundations being considered for corporate gifts. "Find out if the subjects of that generosity are really assisting in the fight to maintain our freedoms or if they're working to erode them and urge that judgments be made accordingly."

Simon later attempted to deny to reporters that his suggestion meant that corporate contributors should exert pressure to have professors fired for political reasons.

'INVISIBLE HAND' STRANGLING CHILE

U.S. PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR'S ADVICE BRINGS MASS HUNGER

After two and a half years of government, Gen. Augusto Pinochet's military junta has established a reputation of being one of the most repressive regimes in the history of Latin America. The suspension of all civil liberties, the suppression of the press, the massive and indiscriminate arrests, the 'disappearance' of nearly 2000 citizens, the systematic torture of prisoners by the security agencies and the summary executions of thousands are all facts now well known by most of the world. Condemned by nearly 100 countries in the UN General Assembly, the Chilean government today stands as a universal symbol of terror and repression.

But strangely enough, the one aspect of oppression which is most common in the Chile of 1976 is the one least publicized outside that country's borders. It is a type of terror that affects not thousands of Chileans, but as many as eight million out of a total population of 10 million -- poverty and hunger.

18c. Laissez Faire Making Children Beg a la 18c.

When the generals seized power from the progressive government of Salvador Allende in September 1973 they dreamed of 'reconstructing' Chile, attempting to emulate the model established by their military counterparts in Brazil. And, as in Brazil—only worse—they have created a nightmare of deprivation and misery.

Even the most oblivious of tourists on a 24-hour stop-over in Santiago cannot help notice the effects of the junta's economic policies. El Mercurio, the Chilean daily that most ardently supports the junta, and in the past received copious amounts of CIA 'destabilizing' dollars, was forced to editorialize in a recent edition: "Street begging, especially in downtown Santiago, has risen dizzily. Young mothers, often with two or three children at their sides, can be found begging in front of every major building and office. The children learn how to mix play with begging at a very early age." The article continues, "In the suburbs the problem is more severe. In spite of posted warnings, the buses are invaded by little children of both sexes that ask for money and bread. It has also come to our attention that every night, just minutes before the curfew, numerous children move from door to door through the neighborhoods in one final last minute plea for food."

The economic policy which has created this situation—just as the junta's broader political policy—is a product of U.S. imperialism. Pinochet's regime has become a willing guinea pig for the experiments of Milton Friedman and his 'Chicago School of Economics.' Friedman, a professor at the University of Chicago, advocates in essence a warmed over version of 18th century laissez faire capitalism or—as he prefers to call it—"competitive capitalism where the invisible hand of the marketplace acts as the primary regulating factor."

Junta's Program of Prostitution

Writing in the April 1975 issue of Monthly Review, professor Michel Chossudovsky outlined how Friedman's theory was being put to use by the generals, listing the eight major points of the junta's economic program: 1) return of nationalized firms to their former owners; 2) repeal of the agrarian reform; 3) a policy of free and competitive prices and the elimination of price controls on basic consumer items; 4) an exchange rate policy re-establishing a so-called

- 5) liberalization of trade and implementation of a policy of free imports;
- 6) implementation of measures allowing foreign firms operating in Chile to expatriate a higher percentage of profits;
- 7) a tight money policy, restriction of credit, and a cut back in government employment;
- 8) a freeze on wages and salaries.



This reversal of 50 years of working-class struggle in Chile has brought Chile to the verge of total economic collapse. According to figures of the National Statistics Institute, a Chilean government entity, the rise in average consumer goods prices since the month of the coup up till Jan 1, 1976, has multiplied 32 times, while average wages have multiplied only 11 times.

It is calculated that the average Chilean household has lost an astounding 60% or more of its buying power over the last two years. This has led to an obvious collapse of the internal consumer market, in turn causing a massive business depression. According to a report published in Unidad Antifascista, the underground bulletin of the Chilean Communist Party, overall industrial production in 1975 fell 23% against that of 1974. Even the pro-junta Chilean Industrialist Federation admits to a fall of 20%.

According to the federation, essential imports fell tremendously in 1975, notably in the area of food. Unemployment in Santiago, as of January, stood at an official rate of 19%. While that figure in itself is shocking, more objective observers—the Roman Catholic Church among them—place the real figure at 25% or more. This does not include the other 20-25% of the population that is either marginally employed, underemployed, or just plain paid a miserable wage.

350% Inflation—Some cure

Hundreds of small businesses, and even good-sized factories have gone bankrupt, their goods placed in auction, and gobbled up by a small group of monopolists who concentrate more and more business into their hands. All of this is a result of Friedman's "anti-inflationary shock treatment." The patient has obviously died as a result of the remedy: the inflation rate for 1975 still stood at an official 350%.

This economic chaos affects the working class in most brutal and dehumanizing ways.

Los Pajaritos is one of the hundred-odd working-class housing projects that surround Santiago. It is a community of 9000 people, all housed in small brick homes built by the Allende government. Prior to

their construction, the 1800 families lived in wooden windowless shacks in one of the many squalid shanty towns, where today more than a million people still live.

When given their homes by the Allende government, the families were required to pay a nominal monthly mortgage that never exceeded 5% of the family income. But under the military government this payment was raised twice in the last quarter of 1973, four times in 1974, another four times in 1975, and finally in Jan. 1976 was raised another 500%.

Expropriating the Expropriated

In this neighborhood, where more than half the heads of household are now unemployed, the new mortgage rise has forced many families to abandon their homes and to return to the shantytowns. The empty homes are being turned over to families of the armed forces and police.

In Los Pajaritos, during the Allende period, the left set up a people's dining room where three hearty meals were served at nominal cost. After the coup it was closed having been labeled 'subversive.' Today, the Catholic Church, increasingly critical of the junta, has had to establish an emergency soup kitchen to ward off the immediate effects of starvation. The kitchen serves one hot meal, six days a week to all children in the neighborhood under 15. During a clandestine interview the priest in charge of the kitchen said, "The church made a survey in this neighborhood and found that 60% of the children were suffering from malnutrition, 16% of them gravely so. We usually cannot afford to serve any milk, but we took the small amount we did have and gave it to these 16% hoping to pull them through."

In Los Pajaritos those lucky few that had jobs were for the most part earning the minimum legal wage: 10 pesos a day -- \$1. But with meat costing nine pesos a pound, chicken seven, beans six, the bus one peso each way, and bread almost two pesos a pound, it is easy to understand Chossudovsky's assertion that "whereas in 1969 fewer than 30% of Chile's population had incomes insufficient to meet minimum caloric and protein requirements, it seems that 85% of Chile's population is now below the poverty line and suffering from malnutrition, while 60% of all households (primarily blue collar workers) are in conditions of extreme poverty and malnutrition."

In terms of the possibility of education, these conditions have resulted in the transformation of reading and discussion meetings for women of the Pajaritos project into survival workshops. While the former were sponsored by the State Publishing House, Quimantu, the survival classes are organized by the Church and deal with issues like how to homebrew medicines, how to deliver and care for babies, how to manage small food gardens, and how to make shoes out of flat tires and clothes out of curtains and tablecloths.

Fewer Rich, But Richer

In 1967 the top 5% income bracket in Chile received 22.6% of total income. Research completed this last year shows that the top 5% income bracket now controls approximately 50% of total income, suggesting that income in Chile is more concentrated and unequally distributed than in any other country in South America. Carlos Ossa, an exiled Chilean journalist writing in the Argentine publication Crisis, recently summed up the Chilean economy in this manner: "It can be said then, that never before have so few gotten so rich so fast and, inversely, never before have so many gotten so poor so fast and arrived all at the same time at the point of collapse."

FORD BUDGET : GUNS NOT BUTTER

... ARMS FOR PROFIT OF THE COMPLEX

NEW YORK (LNS) — Guns, not butter, is the message of the Ford Administration's proposed federal budget for Fiscal Year 1977 (October 1, 1976-September 30, 1977). It contains a \$12.9 billion increase in military-related spending over the year before (Fiscal Year 1976), and a \$7 billion decrease for human resources (education, health, food stamps, etc) and physical resources (agriculture, natural resources, housing, environment, etc.).

Although the Administration claims its request for national defense is \$101.1 billion, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom says the proposed FY 1977 military budget is really \$159.9 billion.

The WILPF figures include the costs of military aid to foreign countries, military atomic energy activities, the Coast Guard and Selective Service System, as well as expenses due to past military programs, such as interest on war debts and on veterans' benefits. None of these expenses are included under the budget's "national defense" heading.

Altogether military related spending accounts for 55.9% of the Administration's FY 1977 request (it was 53.2% in FY 1976), whereas all domestic non-military programs comprise only 30.8% of the request (34.3% in FY 1976). The remaining portion of the proposed federal budget is for foreign affairs and general government expenses.

The bulk of the increase in the defense budget is for weapons programs, with increased production of warships, jet-fighters, helicopters and tanks planned. The most expensive items are "strategic weapons systems" such as B-1 bombers, Trident submarines and atomic cruise missiles. These three weapons systems, the most expensive ever conceived, are in their early stages of development and are currently costing very little compared to their future production costs.

The B-1 bomber, for instance, only accounts for \$1.6 billion on the proposed FY 1977 budget, but will cost \$92 billion according to Administration sources (more likely over \$100 billion) over a thirty year period.

The Ford Administration's projections for the "national defense" part of the military budget amounts to a 45% increase over the next four years.

Cost for us—More than arm & leg.

Although Ford's budget shows a \$7 billion cutback for domestic spending, when inflation factors are taken into consideration, the cutbacks amount to nearly \$21 billion, according to the Nationwide Campaign to Stop the B-1 Bomber.

Some of the areas facing massive cutbacks are as follows: Health -- Ford is proposing changes in Medicare (aid to elderly or disabled) which will require all recipients to pay part of the medical expenses they receive. Under the proposal, it is projected that



"Sorry, kid, that's not my table."

Medicare patients would pay \$1.9 billion for medical costs, while receiving only \$568 million for Medicare. The new requirements will all but eliminate twenty-two million people from the program.

In addition, Ford wants to eliminate federal Medicaid (aid to poor patients) and fifteen other health programs entirely, with the federal government turning over a lesser amount to individual states to operate their own programs.

Food and Nutrition -- Ford proposes to pare \$900 million from the food stamp program despite the fact that more people than ever qualify under current standards. A proposed change in standards would

"INVISIBLE HAND" OR FASCIST FIST?

U.S. BLUEPRINT PARALLELS CHILEAN "ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT"

Chile, it can be conceded to those who want to stifle our curiosity about what is going on outside the U.S., is indeed quite distant geographically. But clearly the "Chicago School of Economics" which provided the blueprint for Chile's present economic policies is not, nor does it seem likely that its plans for the U.S. would differ greatly from those submitted to Pinochet. The ultimate bosses of both Friedman, head mentor of the "Chicago Gang of Economics", and Pinochet, head of the junta, are after all the monopolies who benefit most from the brutal preservation of that "competitive capitalism" advocated by Milton Friedman, "where the invisible hand of the marketplace acts as the primary regulating factor."

With Rockefeller and Ford in the White House, it comes as little surprise that Friedman and his pro-monopoly line finds an open ear in the administration. What big ears, can be inferred from Ford's budget proposal for next year:

While containing a \$12.9 billion increase in military-related spending over this year's budget, it would cut expenditure for human and social needs by \$7



Sanitation workers picketing Browning-Ferris Industries, Inc. attacked May 1.

SANTA BARBARA

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

Police charged picket lines swinging clubs and spraying mace without provocation on the part of the demonstrators. The demonstrators were brutally beaten, showing a total disregard for the right of a peaceful assembly. Police chased the demonstrators as far as eight blocks away from the B.F.I. yard, threw them to the ground and trampled many of them. As far as is known, 30 persons have been arrested. The actions showed the irresponsibility of the law enforcement officials in keeping their officers under control in critical situations. We feel that the breaking of ranks on the part of law enforcement officers and the discriminate violence that ensued more than show the total disregard for safety and portrays total incompetence or a conscious effort to inflict bodily injury to B.F.I. strikers and supporters.

As picketeers were peacefully demonstrating in front of B.F.I., the Santa Barbara Police immediately declared the gathering unlawful, allegedly on the grounds that picketers were fighting with scabs, who in fact were lined up along Ortega Street and told by police to stay there.

At about 6:30 A.M. bus loads of riot-equipped Santa Barbara police and county sheriffs arrived to enforce the police declaration that was not heard by demonstrators who were shouting Huelga slogans.

To disrupt the peaceful demonstration of B.F.I. strikers and supporters, the police plainly singled out the supporters to reinforce the myth that students and other supporters are outsiders and the "cause" of the problem.

In persecuting supporters after they had dispersed away from the B.F.I. area, the police chased and beat more than 60 supporters all the way up State and other streets in what appeared to be a police free-for-all on any person who had the semblance of a supporter. The beatings that were in great part directed at women, amounted to more than 30 injuries, 3 of which were hospitalized. A crippled supporter who was knocked down by police and beaten, and then picked up by supporters was again subjected to the same treatment by the police. Another individual was handcuffed and beaten for about 15 minutes, leaving a half-inch thick pool of blood, and a face that could not be recognized by picketeers.

After demonstrators were dispersed, officers began discriminately selecting other supporters and leaders who were among the groups that were literally trapped on streets that police had sealed off at both ends. At this time, a worker was arrested and beaten, and as his wife attempted to aid him, she received a dose of the same hostility. Bystanders overheard these officers stating that they had made a mistake in arresting this worker as he was not a supporter, but that it was too late to release him now that he had already received the "pre-arrest treatment."

As the arrest record will bear out, not only were supporters targeted but those with prior arrests for supporting the B.F.I. strike and their leaders were singled out. One such leader was hospitalized after receiving a blow in the face with a night stick. In addition, the more than 200 policemen were reinforced by numerous plainclothesmen who did not deny their identity when questioned by supporters.

In reference to the brutal tactics of these law enforcement officers, it should be noted that aside from the usual night stick, pistol and mace, they were armed with 12-gauge pump shotguns, M-79 grenade launchers and other weapons used for engaging in chemical warfare. These weapons were often pointed in the ready position at the B.F.I. strikers and supporters. Last, but not least, a motorcycle police squad practiced running down individual dispersed members prior to beating and arresting them.

We have witnesses that saw law enforcement officers search out and club picket monitors that were clearly attempting to restore the order that the

police had disrupted. At no time, did the B.F.I. strikers and supporters provoke or inflict violence upon either B.F.I. scabs or law enforcement officers. On the contrary, the actions by the police in singling out the monitors was a blatant example of an attempt to render them ineffective. Also, the discriminating arrest procedure against supporters only and not against strikers was yet another attempt to isolate and discredit the unity that was a prime factor in the planning and execution of the peaceful demonstration by the various community groups and organizations.

At this writing, we have no valid confirmation on the alleged bomb threat by the New World Liberation Front and suspect that the government and law enforcement officials have, and are using this rumor to justify the irresponsible violation of the rights of working people, especially the Mexican/Latino community and their supporters. We do not condone any terrorist activity and disavow ourselves of any connection that government officials may attempt to link to the organized effort of the B.F.I. strike. The violence that has occurred in the three and a half month old strike up to the present and any future violence that may occur, is and will be the total responsibility of government and its law enforcement officials.

This morning's police riot is a blatant example of how the Santa Barbara Police Department and the County Sheriffs are working in total collaboration with B.F.I. to break the strike. Throughout this strike these law enforcement agencies have shown us that they are not neutral and will work to keep the trucks rolling out of B.F.I. at all costs.

The blame for the violence lies totally with the city police and county sheriffs, especially Police Chief Alfred Tremblay and Sheriff John Carpenter, for ordering these tactics used on a peaceful crowd. The ultimate responsibility lies with the Santa Barbara City Council who oversee the police and who hold a contract with B.F.I. The City Council has stood by watching, condoning the actions of the company, its scabs and its police, as long as the trash would get picked up. B.F.I. has negotiated in good faith. The so-called negotiations that have taken place this past week are nothing but a farce and an effort by the B.F.I. company to make it seem like the situation will be resolved soon. Striking workers were not even informed of the last negotiation meeting, and the company and the Teamsters Union met alone.

The Teamsters officials have shown that in this strike they do not care if the strikers get their jobs back, mainly because these have attempted to publicly expose the corruption of the union and its handling of the strike. All the support from handling of the strike. All the support for the strike has come from community groups and individual supporters and not from the union leadership, least of all from Teamster Secretary-Treasurer Art Chavarria.

We demand a stop to all police brutality immediately.

We call for all charges against strikers and supporters who were arrested this morning to be dropped.

We demand immediate negotiations with full B.F.I. striker participation and for striking workers to be reinstated in their jobs with all their demands met.

We call on the Santa Barbara City Council to either force negotiations or to revoke its contract with B.F.I.

B.F.I. STRIKERS AND SUPPORTERS



Banner of government union named after genocidal ex-president.

MAYDAY TIJUANA

May First is a national holiday in Mexico. The government made an impressive show of it in Tijuana by calling out five 5,000 union members in a May Day parade. The Taxi Drivers' Union was there with their daughters dressed as princesses embellished with flowers on the cab hoods. The government water distributor workers were there with two new water trucks and, as with the Taxi Drivers, a fleet of union members followed on foot. Representatives of the flower sellers participated as did manual laborers, transportation workers, office workers, nurses, and factory workers all behind the banner of one of the charro syndicates, the government controlled unions. Many of the groups had marching drummers leading flags with union colors above and many were uniformly dressed in these colors.

While there was a stream of onlookers throughout the long procession there was little visible enthusiasm on the part of the marchers and onlookers. The members of the charro unions were expected to march. A source related that the penalty for not attending the march was three days suspension from work, and a deduction of \$8 from ones pay check. Roll call was taken at the beginning of each groups' entrance into the procession. In Mexico City, thousands of demonstrators marched, chanting: "Union unity without Fidel!" (Fidel Velasquez, the top bureaucrat who runs the charro unions), "Death to Charrismo," and "Workers to Power."

Opposition to the government demonstration was organized by the Committee of Support for Popular Struggles. This committee united various left groups such as, the Socialist League, the Communist Party, International Communist League, the Culinary Workers Union, and the Independent Union of Urban Bus Drivers and Employees.

The group of protestors stood at the side of the march and as the marchers

lined up to join it they denounced the charro unions with slogans such as, "Sindicatos, Si, Charros, No." They moved into the line of marchers behind a truck and loudspeaker provided by the committee. As the demonstrators proceeded the loudspeaker explained the significance of May Day to the crowd of onlookers and joined in the demands and denunciations voiced by the demonstrators. At the end of approximately twelve blocks the demonstration separated from the march.

The focus was the historical significance of May Day and the need to create unions independent of both government and political bodies through which workers unite to struggle for economic and political demands. The speakers directed the attention to the significance of liberation struggles in Portugal, Spain, Angola, and Vietnam; the specific problems that the Independent Union of Urban Bus Drivers has encountered in Tijuana; the University workers strike in Hermosillo, the proposal for independent unions; and the Independent Revolutionary Front, a group composed of parties and groups to the left of the PRI. This new group has nominated as their candidate in the next election, Valentine Campa, a political and union activist most widely recognized for his participation in the 1958-59 railroad workers movement, for which he was kidnapped and then imprisoned for approximately 12 years.

At UCSD MECHA, Chile Democratico and the Hermosillo Strike Support Committee sponsored a program featuring speakers from each group, including a representative from Tijuana of the Committee to Support Popular Struggles, who spoke on the growing movement of independent unions throughout Mexico. A German film, "La Guerra de los Momios," on the Popular Union government of pre-junta Chile.

Europe Latin America Asia Eastern Africa Mid-East

INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' HOLIDAY

SPAIN

More than 400 persons were arrested today in Spain in the different political expressions organized by the opposition in celebration of May Day. In Barcelona, the police dispersed the hundreds of demonstrators by beating them with billy clubs and shooting into the crowd with rubber bullets.

In Madrid, the Spanish Communist Party organized the largest demonstration in the history of Spain since the civil war ended with victory of the Fascists in 1939. "El pueblo unido jamas sera vencido" was the chant heard throughout Spain today. A homage was paid to the founder of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party, Pablo Iglesias, and despite governmental prohibition, 600 persons attended singing the "Internationale."

In Madrid more than 4,000 communists gathered in a park to celebrate this historic date. Francisco Salve, a worker-priest, spoke to the participants, saying, "Monarchy is a continuation of a dictatorship. Without us, the communists, there can be no democracy." The participants hummed the "Internationale," stopping only when the military helicopters circled them from above then switching to Spanish folk songs. In the Basque nation and in Seville, flags bearing the hammer and sickle were hung from telephone poles and power lines. Similar political expressions took place in Pamplona, Malaga, Valencia, Bilbao, and La Coruna.

FRANCE

Hundreds of thousands of workers marched from the Bastille to the Opera House while thousands of people observed in Paris. This demonstration was called by the C.G.T. (Communist) and the C.F.D.T. (Socialist) labor unions, in unity with the revolutionary groups of the Left, including the Anarchists. This year, May Day coincided with the fiftieth anniversary of the Popular Front. Demonstrations also took place in the provinces.

PORTUGAL

A bomb exploded shortly before dawn in front of the Central Office of the Portuguese Communist Party. A person was killed and six injured in the blast. In their attempts to suppress any demonstration, the police arrested at least 400 persons in seven Portuguese cities, where there took place anti-government demonstrations and May Day rallies.

EASTERN EUROPE

In Moscow the Politbureau of the Communist Party participated in a military march to Vladimir Ilich Lenin's grave. Guests included Raul Castro, Cuban Defense Minister. For the second consecutive year, there were no speeches or official statements of the Politbureau.

In East Berlin, the only military parade of the Soviet Satellites was held, with guests on the parts of the British, French, and American governments, arguing that it illustrated "renewed violation of the status of the de-militarized city."

Poland, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania held "civic" parades. In Bulgaria, however, the atmosphere of workers' solidarity was soured by the recent exiling of anarchist workers to isolated, rural regions of that country.

ISRAEL

Approximately 3,000 members of the Israeli Communist Party organized a peaceful demonstration, in Nazareth, the Communist Party marched in protest of the establishment of Israeli colonies in occupied Arab territories. In the western section of Jordan, Israeli troops shot and killed a young Arab demonstrator during a march denouncing the nationalist chauvinism of the Israeli right.

EGYPT

We only have news of a financial broadcast of Anwar Sadat's from the Suez. The President of Egypt offered hope food and some money for the poor masses of Egyptian workers, but added them that they had to share the economic difficulties of the country.

CYPRUS

Large contingents of security forces acted in Cyprus when thousands of workers, peasants, and students demonstrated in Nicosia and in the southern part of the island. The demonstrators, Greek-Cypro patriots, concentrated in front of the U.S. embassy to protest against the U.S. policies that divide the island.

VIET-NAM

Thousands participated in the marches and festivities held in Ho Chi Ming City and Hanoi, celebrating the defeat of U.S. Imperialism and the reunification of the North and the South into one Vietnam.

CHINA

There was much tension in the streets of Peking, when militia guards took vigil at the parks and plazas. In the sports arena, authorities, headed by Chiang Ching the prime minister, Hua Kuo-Feng with the participation of moderates and radicals participated in a fireworks show that lasted two hours. Top Chinese leaders made an unusual television appearance saying, that "there is unity in the Party, despite the political crises that has hurt the country."

MOZAMBIQUE

For the first time in its history, Mozambique had an official celebration. Workers were given two days of celebration, even though Monday they will give their salaries for one of those days to the "Solidarity Fund to Help African Liberation Movements."

ETHIOPIA

Demonstrators marched through the streets of Addis Ababa and when the participants began to chant anti-government slogans, soldiers intervened, shooting into the crowd, killing one person and wounding three. The multitude fled from the streets, leaving behind shoes, posters, and banners with such slogans as "YOU CAN KILL A REVOLUTIONARY BUT NOT A REVOLUTION."



SAN DIEGO - TIJUANA

A HISTORY OF UNEVEN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

by Dr. Mario Garcia, Professor of History, U.C., Santa Barbara

(Note: The first two parts of this article were printed last week in the New Indicator. Here are the concluding parts.)

III

Although the depression of the 1890's hurt San Diego's economy, a new period of growth occurred between 1900 and 1920. As in the 1880's, tourism had clearly become the base of San Diego's economy. "One of the greatest natural resources that this city is possessed of is her matchless climate," wrote Mayor Edwin M. Capps in 1901. "This factor alone, coupled with a slight effort on the part of her citizens, is sufficient to place San Diego in the foremost rank as a tourist resort!" In addition to tourism,

San Diego also expected to diversify its economy. Since the 1850's when William Heath Davis had built the town's first wharf, San Diegans had hoped to capitalize on the town's excellent harbor. Davis desired however had turned to Davis' folly and San Diego failed to increase its maritime commerce. Yet the acquisition of the Panama Canal by Teddy Roosevelt's "Big Stick Diplomacy" in 1905 raised once again San Diego's aspirations to become a major seaport. Unfortunately, San Diego lost this opportunity to its rival, Los Angeles, and San

Pedro harbor. Nevertheless, by 1909 economic diversification began to take place. The values of manufactured products in that year exceeded those of agriculture. A total of 96 firms with 1,082 workers produced goods worth almost \$3 million. In addition, San Diego's agriculture production also witnessed a substantial increase. Fishing also became an important industry. In 1911 the year's catch amounted to nearly 6 million pounds. With the increased economic activity, the population of the city rose to 39,578 by 1910.

World War I provided an additional impetus to the city's economy. Although the navy had made some use of San Diego harbor during the Spanish-American War, it was not until the first World War that it began to develop San Diego's military potential. Due to naval expansion during the war years, San Diego Harbor became the operating base for squadrons of the Pacific fleet.

IV

Although the post-war depression brought some economic dislocation to San Diego, the 1920's proved to be prosperous for the city. Besides a thriving packing industry in agriculture and fish products, San Diego experienced an extensive military buildup. New naval fac-

ilities added to the military payroll of the city and by 1925 San Diego's identity as a "navy town" had been clearly established. Tourism also continued to grow aided by new resorts such as those at Mission Beach. With the addition of new homes and subdivisions, the construction industry expanded at a rapid pace between 1920 and 1926 the value of building permits from \$31/2 million to over \$18 million. Finally, in the last years of the decade, the aircraft manufacturing industry began to play a role in the San Diego economy. As a reflection of San Diego's prosperity in the twenties the population rose to 147,897 by 1930.

San Diego's economic development between 1900 and 1920 also affected the growth of Tijuana, although in an unequal fashion due to its complete dependence on American tourism. Despite its capture during the Mexican Revolution of 1910 by the liberal supporters of Ricardo and Enrique Flores Magon, Tijuana continued to grow as a tourist center for Southern California. With a population of only 1,000 in 1915, Tijuana hosted hundreds of Americans who had arrived in San Diego to visit the San Diego Exposition of 1915-1916. One visitor observed that Tijuana consisted of,

...a number of wooden stores, restaurants and saloons, mostly one-story with a scattering of wooden bungalows, some neat and whitewashed on the side streets. All streets are dusty and often muddy and in wet weather very muddy but wide."

Beside its saloons, gambling also began to lure tourists to Tijuana after 1915. The Tijuana Fair was built that year as a gambling casino and bar with a variety of other attractions such as bullfighting, cock fighting and boxing matches. Boxing and horse racing proved to be of keen interest to Americans since both attractions had been banned in California by

Progressive Reforms. Other Tijuana tourist attractions during this period included dog racing first started by James Coforth a former boxing promoter from San Francisco. Coforth's establishment, owned in part by Spreckels' interest, could seat 3,500 persons. The \$100,000 Monte Carlo Casino represented an additional tourist center. The Monte Carlo operated on a 24 hour basis with a cabaret, casino and restaurant which featured a variety of entertainment from Mexican dancers to



an Irish quartet. Unfortunately for Tijuana, concern for American morals during World War I led to a ban on U.S. citizens crossing into Tijuana. In June of 1917 the authorities forbade men in U.S. military uniforms to enter Mexico. Six months later, the U.S. Immigration Department began to require passports at what had been traditionally an open border. "Tijuana as a tourist town for Americans will cease to exist during the war," American immigration officials announced. "Pleaseasure-seekers, tourists, and in fact men and women in every walk of life are absolutely prohibited from crossing the border unless their business is such as to render their presence in Mexican territory imperative."

V

The prosperity of the twenties, however, proved to be shortlived due to the effects of the Great Depression. Although the San Diego Union believed in 1931 that the depression in Southern California had caused less hardship than in the other parts of the country, nevertheless, San Diego experienced a decade of stagnation. By the spring of that year, 4,835 persons in San Diego had no jobs and "breadlines" had to be formed to feed the hungry.

Two years later local officials reported 23,000 San Diegans out of work. In addition to unemployment, the value of manufactured products decreased from almost \$38 million in 1929 to about \$16 million in 1933. The depression might have hit San Diego worse had it not been for the city's military resources. Nevertheless, large-scale unemployment led to various signs of discontent among the workers of San Diego, highlighted by demonstrations on Memorial Day 1933 which Authorities suppressed as a Communist plot. According to one account, when the demonstrators attempted to form a parade line, they were met, by a solid wall of police officers. A struggle commenced which injured six persons. Police arrested eight demonstrators and escorted others accused of being Communists to the city limits.

Tied to the fluctuations of Southern California's economy Tijuana received a severe setback in the 1930's. As tourist traffic decreased, many establishments closed down including the race track. Moreover, the enforcement of new Mexican anti-gambling laws by the reform government of Lazaro Cardenas dealt a second blow to the Tijuana economy.

Displaying its dependence on the economy of San Diego and of Southern California, Tijuana also underwent a decade of growth. Investors built various new tourist facilities to accommodate the larger number of American tourists who in the 1920's flooded to Tijuana to spend their dollars in gambling, drinking, and other diversions. Shut down during the war,

the race track in Tijuana re-opened in 1920 to large number, including celebrities such as Jack Dempsey who served as honorary race starter. Hollywood stars also were frequent visitors to the Tijuana track and tourists could often catch glimpses of Charlie Chaplin, Fatty Arbuckle, Tom Mix, and Buster Keaton. Yet prohibition in the United States constituted the single greatest factor in Tijuana's expansion during the twenties. Unable to legally drink in the United States

Americans from California crossed into Tijuana where the practice was encouraged. As a result, numerous bars sprang up in Tijuana, most of them owned by Americans. "Everything goes at Tijuana," a representative of the Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals of the Methodist Church wrote in 1920,

There are scores of gambling devices long drinking bars, dance halls, hop joints, cribs for prostitutes, cock fights, dog fights, bullfights. The town is a mecca of prostitutes, booze sellers, gamblers, and other American vermin.

Built by an American syndicate in 1928, an additional symbol of Tijuana's expansion was the construction of the Agua Caliente race track and golf course. Representing an investment of 6 million dollars, one observer wrote of the complex:

Diplomats from the East and West, potentates from the Orient, American business, even gangsters spawned by the prohibition era, all felt the spell of Agua Caliente.

VI

The U.S. entrance into World War II, however, ended the economic downturn for both Tijuana and San Diego. During the war San Diego served as a major military location for naval operations in the Pacific. In addition, the aircraft industry, which had moved into the city during the 30's, provided a major impetus to the economy. Consolidated Aircraft Corporation, for example, which had transferred to San Diego from Buffalo, New York, employed over 9,000 workers during the war. San Diego's recovery also revived Tijuana's economy. "During the war we had thousands of sailors in their uniforms every night," a Mexican citizen of Tijuana later remembered.

They came with a few months pay and spent it wildly. We figured the Americans were real suckers. They would order shots of tequila with beer chasers and in an hour they were yelling in the streets.

Besides serving as a recreation center, Tijuana also provided Americans with goods that had been rationed in the U.S. One observer noted in 1944:

Tijuana's new clientele is mostly Army, Navy, and aircraft workers. They are trying to buy everything that has become extinct in the states. They can buy alarm clocks, meat, gasoline, butter, cream, shoes, woollens, hardware, sporting goods, silk stockings, chewing gum, and yes--hairpins.

The war also made Tijuana a major labor center for Southern California agribusiness as well as industries. Thousands of Mexican workers began to migrate to the border in hope of finding work in the United States. Many found jobs through the Bracero Program of 1942 which proved to be a major federal subsidy to southwestern agriculture. Furthermore, thousands of other

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BORDER ECONOMICS

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Mexicans who could not participate in the program, arrived in border cities such as Tijuana and Ciudad Juarez and crossed into the U.S. through legal or illegal means. As a result of this migration means. As a result of this migration, the population of Tijuana tripled in the 40's and doubled in the 50's.

VII

The war years released a pattern of economic development for San Diego that has continued to the present. Besides a marked urban expansion throughout the county and a city population which has grown from 203,341 in 1940 to 696,769 in 1970, recent figures reveal that the major industries of San Diego are aerospace, military facilities, electronics agriculture, tourism and fishing. While such industrial development made San Diego a major urban center in a short period of time, it has also integrated the city more thoroughly to the national economy. Consequently, the effects of the present recession have caused a serious slowdown in the local economy and lead to an unemployment rate of over ten per cent.

Even more dramatic than the growth of San Diego since the war, has been that of Tijuana. From only 21,000 residents in 1940, Tijuana's population has grown to about 700,000 in 1975. Most of this increase has come from a massive migration of unemployed and displaced Mexican workers in search of work in northern urban centers such as Tijuana or in the United States. Unfortunately for most of these economic refugees and their families not enough jobs can be found in Tijuana. Despite an increase in tourism due to the post war boom of Southern California, Tijuana has been limited in its economic diversification. According to John Price, Tijuana must import from the U.S. 99.9% of its transportation equipment, 83% of its paper products, 68% of its machinery and appliances, 64% of other manufactures, 62% of its food, drinks, and tobacco, and over

U.S. TRIES TO TIGHTEN GRIP ON PUERTO RICO

NEW YORK (LNS)—The United States is now moving to strengthen and "legalize" its colonial domination over Puerto Rico with a new bill in Congress.

Known officially as the "Compact of Permanent Union Between Puerto Rico and the U.S.," its writers pledged to "develop the maximum of self-government within the framework of Commonwealth ... compatible with the U.S."

But supporters of Puerto Rican independence say the real effect of the bill will be to allow the United States to reinforce its claim that Puerto Rico is an "internal affair," a move aimed at blunting growing international support for the independence movement in Puerto Rico. At the same time, it calls for drastic cutbacks in the already strained living standards of the Puerto Rican people.

The bill was presented to Congress in December after two years of planning by a committee composed of seven Americans appointed by the president and seven Puerto Ricans appointed by the governor of Puerto Rico. The Americans include Senator James Buckley, oil industrialist Paul N. Howell and other businessmen and politicians; the Puerto Ricans include Angel Rivera, president of Banco Credito, Jaime Benitez, Puerto Rico's "representative" to the U.S. Congress, and Luis Munoz Marin, former governor of Puerto Rico.

In the hearings on the bill before the House Interior Committee, which began on Jan. 20, Carlos Gallisa of the pro-independence Puerto Rican Socialist Party (PSP) testified that, "The anticipated legislation for our country is an act of imperial rule over a colony. The political dominion that you exercise over our people today is founded upon an act of war."

The proposed Compact would, for the first time, exempt Puerto Rico from specified federal legislation which it was pre-



50% of its garments and footwear. Moreover, both Mexican and American economic interests have found it more profitable to invest in lucrative tourist enterprises, rather than in attempting to lessen the city's reliance on tourism. One successful attempt, however, has been Mexico's Border Industrialization Program, which has introduced a twin plant concept of industrialization. Under this program, U.S. assembly plants for such items as clothing and electronic parts are established in border cities like Tijuana. The finished products are then transported to the U.S. for sale. Although the dual plant concept has created a layer of industrial workers it has also introduced a new form of economic dependency for Tijuana on American interests. In addition, it has allowed American industries to tap a large army of unemployed Mexican workers who are paid wages as low as \$3.60 per day for the productions of goods that are then

sold for large profits in the U.S. While some may argue that the program creates employment, it should not justify an open form of labor exploitation of an extremely vulnerable people.

Historically Tijuana has existed not only because of border conditions, but specifically because of its location adjacent to a prosperous part of the United States. American tourism created Tijuana and continued to keep the city in a state of dependency and inferior economic development. Regional planning may alleviate

some of the symptoms of this condition such as poor housing, poor sanitation, poor health, and related problems, but it should also address itself to larger questions of economic underdevelopment on the Mexican side of the border due to corporate interests-- both American and Mexican which place profits ahead

of human needs. Rather than regional planning which would integrate Tijuana even more towards the United States and increase the city's dependency and underdevelopment, it would seem that a systematic movement toward economic independence and self-sufficiency must be undertaken by the Mexican people themselves.

The United States and concerned Americans can aid in an advisory capacity, but it must be done in a spirit of cooperation and devoid of any economic interests. □

SON OF PUERTO RICAN SOCIALIST LEADER SLAIN

New York (LNS)—A son of Juan Mari Bras, Secretary-General of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party (PSP) was found murdered near Caguas, Puerto Rico, on March 24

The 24-year old PSP member, Santiago Mari Pesquera, son of Mari Bras and Paquita Pesquera, was found by a pedestrian in a deserted area south of San Juan. He was the victim of a gunshot in his right temple. Even police discarded robbery or suicide as a motive for the murder. The victim was found in his automobile, which was in perfect condition, with his belongings undisturbed.

In a press conference held in New York City, members of the Political Commission of the PSP and a member of its Central Committee, asserted that "this horrendous assassination has a clear political character and it is the first time in the history of Puerto Rico that we reach the extreme of killing the son of a political leader."

Julio Vives Vasquez, president of the PSP, stated, "Our Party denounces before the people of Puerto Rico that those who are behind this repugnant and despicable assassination are the same hands which daily exploit our people: imperialism and its repressive agencies."

"We reaffirm before our people our unshakable commitment with the struggle for the definite liberation of our homeland," said Jose Alberto Alvarez, First Secretary of the U.S. branch of the PSP.

The murder follows a series of violent attacks both in the U.S. and Puerto Rico, on the PSP. In January, 1975, a bomb killed a PSP member and a second independentist when it exploded in a crowded restaurant in Mayaguez minutes before a PSP commemoration activity began. In September, 1975 a bomb destroyed the wall of a daycare center in which many children of PSP members are cared for. In February of this year a PSP member was killed in Chicago. And in March a smoke bomb was thrown at the Central Committee offices and shots were fired at the home of Rosa Mari Mercedes, Mari Bras' daughter. □

In Puerto Rico, we have an abundance of bright, energetic workers.



Governor Hernández-Colón chats with a few of Puerto Rico's near-million eager workers.

viously subject to. "Soon the 3 million inhabitants of Puerto Rico, without losing the benefits of U.S. citizenship, may be able to decide which U.S. laws shall apply to them," the Christian Science Monitor reported recently. But the laws that Puerto Rico will be exempted from, according to the Compact, are those protecting minimum wages, occupational health and safety regulations and environmental standards.

The proposed elimination of the minimum wage will allow corporations to drive labor costs even lower, especially in the view of the high unemployment rate.

In addition to the Compact committee, a "Committee to Study Puerto Rico's Finances," headed by Yale Economics professor James Tobin, has been investigating ways to attract more American

PLEASE TURN TO PAGE FIFTEEN

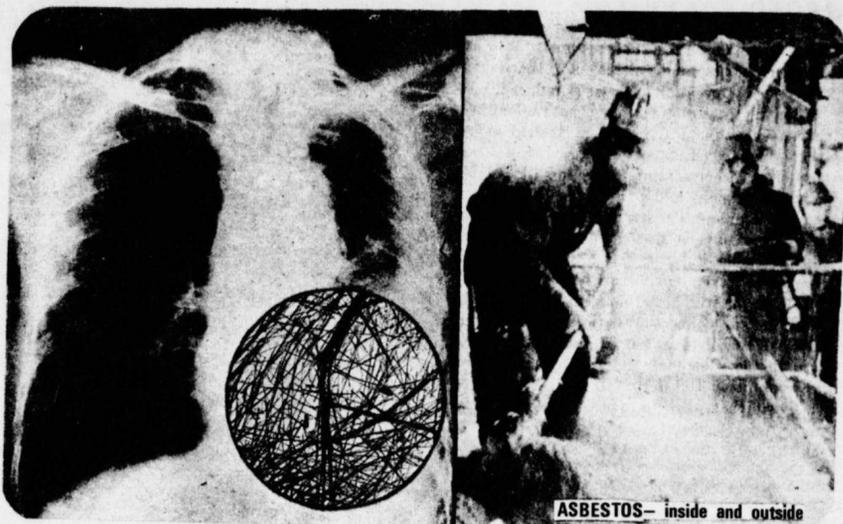
THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF CANCER

Cancer and the Workplace: Your Job Can Kill You

(Editorial note: The following article by Phillis Lehman is reprinted from the first issue of *Hazard*, a newspaper published by the Society for Occupational and Environmental Health)

"Cancer--in the last quarter of the century--can be considered a 'social disease,' a disease whose cause and control are rooted in the technology and economy of our society"

--Dr Umberto Saffiotti of the National Cancer Institute.



New York (*Hazard/LNS*)--At present rates, some 58 million people now living in this country--one in every four persons--will eventually get cancer. A growing number are beginning to ask: How does my job determine whether I'll be one in four?

The link between cancer and the workplace has been known since 1775 when an English surgeon, Sir Percival Pott, reported on the high rate of scrotal cancer among London chimney sweeps. Yet today, thousands of coke oven workers in the US are exposed to the same kinds of coal combustion by-products--and are dying of lung cancer at a rate 15 times higher than the general population.

Dr John Wagoner, director of the Division of Field Studies and Clinical Investigations of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), cites some other examples from the woeful record on occupational cancer:

**In 1971, 90 years after miners in Central Europe were found dying of lung cancer and 30 years after radioactivity in the mines was known to be the cause, thousands of US uranium miners were still exposed to levels of radioactivity that tripled their chances of dying from lung cancer.

**Some 130 years after the discovery of scrotal cancer among copper smelters exposed to inorganic arsenic, 1.5 million Americans still are exposed to arsenic on the job. According to recent reports, some of them are dying of lung and lymphatic cancers at two to eight times the national rate.

**In 1973, 80 years after aromatic amines were found to cause bladder cancer among German dye workers, "thousands of American workers were still literally sloshing in them." Fifty per cent of former employees at one benzidine plant have developed bladder cancer.

**Twenty-five years after asbestos was known to cause lung cancer and 75 years after it was linked to a fatal fibrosis of the lung, workers in numerous asbestos factories and related trades were laboring in dust so thick it blotted out the light. An estimated 300,000 of the one million current and former asbestos workers in this country will die of cancer.

TIP OF AN ICEBERG

"In the 200 years since Percival Pott," says Wagoner, "the problem of occupational cancer has become more serious, more subtle and more pervasive." In fact, the full impact of occupational cancer is just beginning to be felt. Early in 1975 it was recognized that vinyl chloride--a chemical crucial to the manufacture of convenience plastics--is a potent killer.

Once thought so harmless it was considered for use as an anesthetic, vinyl chloride was found to cause angiosarcoma, an extremely rare form of liver cancer. In the year following the report of three deaths from angiosarcoma in one vinyl chloride polymerization plant, 29 additional deaths from the disease were documented among workers in the U.S. and nine other countries. Because the plastics industry is relatively young, scientists agree that these deaths represent only the "tip of the iceberg."

The question remains: how big is the whole iceberg of occupational cancer? The World Health Organization estimates that between 75 and 80 per cent of all cancers have environmental causes, but no one knows how much occupational exposures contribute to these "environmental" cancers.

Likewise, no one knows how many workers are exposed to carcinogens (cancer causing substances), largely because no one is certain just how many chemicals are in use today. (There are 3 million known chemicals, but this mind-boggling list includes many rare substances, as well as many that are no longer used.)

There is one figure that is frightening enough: More than 1,400 of the 14,000 substances on NIOSH's Toxic Substances List have shown some evidence of being neoplastic, or causing new cell growths in humans or animals. But again, there is no way of knowing which of these are important in occupational exposure.

A COMPLEX DISEASE

What causes cancer? Under the right conditions, probably many things. Known human carcinogens include ultraviolet and ionizing radiation and such chemicals or combinations of chemicals as nitrosamines, some pesticides, and combustion products (including tobacco smoke). Some viruses are known to cause cancer in animals and are thought to be the culprits in some human cancers as well. Numerous other factors--genetic makeup, the body's immune system, hormones, diet, and widespread use of medications--may all affect development of cancer.

Cancer-causing stimuli induce an abnormal cell growth that at first may be reversible, but later becomes irreversible and finally malignant--spreading throughout the affected organ and probably to other parts of the body. "We are now learning an important lesson," says Dr. Emmanuel Farber of the Temple University School of Medicine. "Not only can environmental substances trigger abnormal cell growth. They can also determine, whether or not a new cell growth becomes malignant."

In occupational cancer, there is usually a long latent period between first exposure to a carcinogen and development of the disease. This period ranges from 10 to 50 or more years, but averages about 20 (in some cases, such as in skin cancer caused by exposure to tar pitch, the latent period can be short as two years).

Since countless new substances have been introduced into the workplace because of technological changes in the last 25 or 30 years, the real story of occupational cancer has yet to unfold. "In coming decades, we'll have to cope with the consequences of our failures to protect workers in the past and simultaneously have to protect workers of the future," says Dr. Irving Selikoff, director of the Environmental Services at the Mount Sinai School of Medicine in New York City.

Although occupational cancer usually results from long exposures to certain substances, even very brief exposures can trigger the cancer process. Selikoff cites a study of more than 250 asbestos workers exposed at least 25 years ago to heavy concentrations of asbestos for three months or less. Their death rate from lung cancer proved to be three and a half times the expected. "A worker could be exposed heavily to asbestos for even one day and conceivably develop cancer much later in life as a result of that exposure," explains Selikoff. "He may have been exposed for only one day, but his lungs continue to be exposed to the asbestos deposits."

Although there are some promising new laboratory procedures for rapid testing of substances for carcinogenicity, the only accepted proof is induction of cancer in experimental animals. This is time consuming and expensive.

SOME HAZARDOUS OCCUPATIONS

The occupational cancer picture becomes more alarming as new studies add yet other groups of workers to the list of those at high risk of cancer. Scientists attending a recent international conference on occupational cancer reported some of the latest research findings on the following groups:

Operating room personnel. People exposed to trace amounts of anesthetics in operating rooms get cancer--especially leukemia and lymphoma--1.3 to 2 times as frequently as medical personnel who do not work in operating rooms, according to a nationwide survey by NIOSH and the American Society of Anesthesiologists. Dr. Thomas Corbett of the Veterans Administration Hospital in Ann Arbor, Michigan, found cancer rate three times higher than expected among 621 nurse anesthetists he studied. Two children born to anesthetists who had worked during pregnancy also developed cancer.

Chemical workers. Bis-chloromethyl ether, an alkylating agent used in various industrial synthesis processes, ranks high among potent carcinogens in the workplace. A recent NIOSH study of 136 men in a plant producing anion-exchange resins showed that those exposed to BCME for five years or more have nine times the rate of lung cancer as the general white male population.

Rubber workers. Through a program negotiated by the United Rubber Workers Union and four major rubber companies, researchers at the University of North Carolina have been investigating causes of death among rubber workers during the last ten years. Their study has revealed a higher-than-expected number of deaths from cancer in general and especially high rates of cancer of the stomach, colon, and lymphatic and blood forming system.

Further, within the rubber industry, there appears to be a connection between certain cancers and specific job exposures. Workers exposed to solvents, for example, have three times the risk of getting leukemia; those exposed to high levels of solvents have a risk five times greater than normal. (In past decades, the most commonly used solvent in the rubber industry was benzene, which other studies have implicated as a cause of leukemia.)

The study showed similar relationships between lung cancer and employment in the curing room; between stomach cancer and rubber processing, where workers probably swallow such substances as carbon black; and between prostate cancer and pigment blending and batch preparation, where exposure to cadmium may be high.

Wood workers. In a study of nearly 300,000 death records in the state of Washington, Dr. Samuel Milham of the State Department of Social and Health Services found that workers in the wood products industry have unusually high rates of certain cancers. Although the types of cancer varied among specific occupations, nearly all of the groups surveyed--carpenters, loggers, and employees in pulp and paper mills and plywood mills--had high rates of cancer of the stomach and of the lymphatic and blood forming systems. These patterns suggest, says Milham, that wood itself, the breakdown of wood, or agents used in processing or treating wood contain carcinogens.

Metal workers. Another part of Milham's study revealed a pattern of cancer among Washington workers exposed to metals. All ten occupations, groups selected for study, from boiler makers to tool and dye makers, had increased rates of respiratory cancer. This is not too surprising since some metals--such as arsenic, nickel, and chromates--are known to cause cancer.

Four groups--boilermakers, plumbers, structural metal workers, and welders--were susceptible to urinary bladder cancer, which Milham thinks may be caused by metal excreted in urine. Machinists, plumbers, and structural workers showed an increase in cancer of the tongue. Aluminum mill workers and sheet metal workers had a high rate of pancreatic cancer. Malignant lymphoma was common among aluminum mill workers and plumbers. Milham suspects that cancers among aluminum mill workers may be caused by coal tar pitch volatiles released during aluminum refining rather than exposure to the metal.

Vinyl Chloride workers. Following up on Italian studies showing that animals inhaling vinyl chloride developed cancers of the lung and brain, as well as of the liver, NIOSH recently surveyed more than 1,000 US workers who had been exposed to vinyl chloride for at least five years and whose first exposure occurred at least ten years ago. They found higher-than-expected rates of lung and brain cancer and concluded that "evidence now points to vinyl chloride as the causal agent."

Chloroprene workers. Two Russian studies report increased incidence of lung and skin cancer among workers exposed to chloroprene. Chloroprene, used in the manufacture of synthetic rubber, is a chemical similar to vinyl chloride.

Politics of Cancer cont'd

Roofers. An American Cancer Society study of 6,000 workers exposed to benzo-(a)-pyrene when applying pitch and asphalt to roofs and waterproofing such items as electrical cable, showed an increase of cancer deaths. Cancer of the mouth, throat, and larynx were most common.

Coke oven and steel workers. Studies of some 58,000 workers by the University of Pittsburgh showed that coke oven workers are two and a half times as likely to die from lung cancer as are other steel workers. They also get kidney cancer at seven and a half times the normal rate. More recent studies indicate, however, that non-oven workers in coke plants also are susceptible to kidney and prostate cancers and have especially high rates of cancers of the digestive system.

A 1975 study of workers in a large Baltimore steel plant revealed high rates of respiratory, bladder, and kidney cancer--but these were by no means limited to coke oven workers. In fact, the most unexpected finding was a significant excess of lung cancer among workers in steel finishing operations. These findings suggest that cancer-causing agents may be more widespread in steel making than previously thought.

BEYOND THE FACTORY

There is disturbing evidence that the cancer hazard can reach well beyond the factory, endangering workers' families and other residents of the community. For example, numerous cases of mesothelioma, a rare cancer of the membrane lining the lungs or abdominal cavity that can be caused by exposure to asbestos--have been reported among people who live in the same house with asbestos workers.

In a study of three Ohio towns with poly vinyl chloride production plants, the Ohio Department of Health recently found a high number of birth defects--especially of the central nervous system--among newborn and stillborn children and a high rate of central nervous system tumors among adult men.

In addition, the high rates of lung cancer have been noted among both women and men residents of two western cities with copper mining and smelting facilities.

These findings point up the inevitable link between the workplace and the general environment. As one labor official says, "We're realizing that we can no longer distinguish between what goes on in the community and what goes on in the shop."

TOWARDS PREVENTION

Although the likelihood of contracting cancer has steadily increased, the chances of surviving it have improved. Twenty-five years ago, only one in four cancer patients survived five years after diagnosis. Today, with early detection and prompt treatment, one in three can expect to be alive in five years. But while there has been dramatic improvements in the treatments of certain cancers such as leukemia, there has been little progress on such major killers as respiratory and digestive system cancers--both commonly associated with occupational exposures.

The best hope, therefore, lies in prevention. And prevention can take many forms: identification and surveillance of high-risk groups; regulation of exposures through enforcement of standards or finding alternatives to hazardous substances; and training programs to inform workers of risks and precautions.

Unfortunately, research into occupational cancer is still in its infancy. "Almost everything we know now about occupational cancer comes from counting dead bodies," says Dr. J. William Lloyd, director of NIOSH's Office of Occupational Health Surveillance and Biometrics.

One currently available method of cancer prevention is through aggressive screening programs. But even where cancer was discovered early and treatment started, survival rates are still poor. "In general, the finest screening program is only capable of detecting a small number of lung cancer cases," Mount Sinai's Dr. Selikoff says. The only real solution, Selikoff says, is to clean up the workplace for all workers and to find better methods for diagnosing and treating cancer.

"We have to take the point of view that we can control carcinogens," says Dr. Eula Bingham of the University of Cincinnati School of Medicine. "We can't accept a certain level of exposure and then find it's too high." Sheldon Samuels, director of health, safety and environmental affairs for the AFL-CIO's Industrial Union Department put the matter another way, saying bluntly, "It comes down to the question who shall live and who shall die. We simply cannot continue to build industries around toxic substances." □



GAY LIBERATION

Radical Tradition Current Controversy

If, as the analysis in the previous article attempted to demonstrate, taboos on homosexuality derive from the class relations of bourgeois society, then liberation from those taboos can only come with the destruction of those relations. This destruction is, as we shall suggest, a necessary, but not a sufficient condition for liberation. For the moment, however let us simply repeat that gay liberation, just like the liberation of women, ethnic minorities, old people, and children is inextricably linked with class struggle and the impending socialist revolution.

The implications of a materialist analysis of gayness are far-reaching. Marcuse's entire line on sexuality calls for a return to governance by the pleasure principle (even in the realm of work, he sees the possibility of a new, non-repressive sublimation). What such a new sexuality would not be is any kind of bisexuality. Bisexuality is a sexist category employed in capitalist society to distort further the notion of sexuality which that society perpetuates. People who call themselves bisexual are victims of this distortion. Many of them use the characterization "bisexual" as an excuse to escape from the opprobrium in which calling themselves gay would result. In this sense, bisexuality represents an utterly liberal way of dealing with the contradictions of sexuality. It is as if racism could be solved if everyone would turn themselves lighter or darker to achieve some median hue. Bisexuality refuses to confront the contradictions implicit in the bourgeois nuclear family. It presumes that one "kind" of sexuality is as good as another when we know that that is simply not true, socially. Finally, bisexuality accepts given gender and sex-role definitions. It seems to me that the correct line on bisexuality is to help those who call themselves bisexual to come out and to work for the liberation of gay people and for the end of sexism between men and women.

The sexual aspect of socialist revolutions, far from embodying some kind of institutionalized and just as repressive bisexuality, must represent an end to the bourgeois nuclear family, first as an economic unit, since that unit replicates and reproduces class society. Furthermore, I would argue that sexual liberation cannot be accomplished without the destruction of the family not only as an economic unit but as anything at all. A political and economic revolution is not sufficient to accomplish this end. Only permanent superstructural (cultural) revolution will suffice. Socialist revolution rather than desexualizing liberation as it has seemed to in the past, must have as one of its fundamental goals the resexualization of daily life. In the so-called advanced countries like the United States, the family indeed exists presently only as an economic unit. Sexism exists in great part to preserve this unit, but it has continued to exist in socialist countries which have supposedly eradicated the institutionalization of the economic nature of the family. Sexism, therefore, continues to exist there, somehow apart from any infrastructural underpinnings. The family per se has become synonymous with the perpetuation of sexism. Sexism will only end when the family is destroyed in any fetishized form: just as it should not matter socially what race a person is, or what gender, so should it not matter socially who one's mother, father, brother, or sister is. The fetishization of these categories must be abolished.

The family must be replaced by some collective institution which would deal with child-rearing, reproduction, inculcation of revolutionary thought, etc. Wives would no longer "belong" to their husbands as private property, nor children to their parents, situations which have clearly persisted after those socialist revolutions which have not included provisions for constant cultural revolution.

The destruction of the family as a part of the institution of socialism would deal with child-rearing, reproduction, inculcation of revolutionary thought, etc. Wives would no longer "belong" to their husbands as private property, nor children to their parents, situations which have clearly persisted after those socialist revolutions which have not included provisions for constant cultural revolution.

tion of socialism would involve as well the re-eroticization of daily life, including that of the body itself. Sex would become degeneralized and more "polymorphously perverse," as children of successive generations were not only allowed, but encouraged, to enjoy a healthy sexual life, and as gender and role definitions are smashed. Indeed, I would say that in such a socialist society the very category "sexual" (and certainly "homosexual" and "heterosexual") would become incomprehensible as life as a whole becomes more and more eroticized, and as the connection between sexuality and reproduction becomes decreasingly important.

Of course, all these speculations are extremely utopian, sounding rather like a description of a hippie commune. And they hardly form an "analysis." My problems remain, notably the question of aggression and the question of monogamy and the question of how to struggle with sexual liberation now, in capitalist society. But one thing I am sure of. The desexualization of liberation by the organized left and by the existing socialist countries is a mistake, an error which we gay people must take the lead in correcting.

It seems to me, then, that we have two overriding tasks to perform before the political revolution in the U.S. takes place. The first is to demonstrate to other gay people the nature of our common oppression, and to help them to cope with that oppression. This task involves helping gay people to come out, fighting against job and housing discrimination, unionizing gay workers, etc. It involves also educating ourselves as to the history and theory of homosexuality and gay liberation; combating racism, sexism, and ageism among ourselves; and building working-class consciousness. Above all, this task must be performed critically. Thus, I do not mean to take any sort of reformist approach to gay liberation: coming out, for example, must be made to be seen as more than just being able to go to a gay bar--another closet, only bigger. Similarly, gay social service centers, like the ones in LA or San Diego, must be commended for any good they do, but must be condemned for exploiting their own gay employees and for having become government sponsored "philanthropic" agencies. The "right" to become policemen, soldiers, or security-cleared government bureaucrats must be exposed as a rather dubious privilege, at best.

We must pursue, in addition, a second, no less important, task. And this is the education of the non-gay left in America. However humiliating the struggle may be, we must convince the revolutionary working-class movements in this country of the validity of the kind of materialist analysis which proves the connection between gay liberation and socialist revolution. There is no hope for us under capitalism, because capitalism by definition is anti-gay and anti-sex. We must not succumb to the apparent hostility of socialists. We must be optimistic about the eventual outcome of this struggle which should be seen as a struggle internal to the socialist movement as a whole. But we must be prepared for a struggle which will be long and bitter. We must, it seems to me, attain the following minimum goal before a political revolution actually occurs: nominal acceptance (and I mean "acceptance" in its most patronizing sense) of the goals of gay liberation by a significant portion of the organized left. Maybe this goal is too little. If more is achieved, so much the better. But I do not underestimate for a second either the hostility of my non-gay brothers and sisters or the smug condescending tolerance which more often masks that hostility. If we get to the point I just described, I will be happy: at least, we won't, perhaps, get castrated by some commissar of social hygiene and morals, and we can get on the job of provoking a real sexual revolution.

This series of articles on Gay Liberation was written by a UCSD student. The New Indicator encourages further contributions from the community on this topic.

'Snuff': new low in U.S. 'culture'

By JOHN TRINKL From The Guardian
A new low has been reached in American film culture.

Protests in New York City and elsewhere have demanded that a new film, "Snuff," be shut down because of its excessive sadism and violence. The producers had strongly implied that a woman was actually murdered in the making of the picture.

The advertisement for the film says: "The picture they said could NEVER be shown... the Bloodiest thing that ever happened in front of a camera! The film that could only be made in South America... where life is Cheap!"

"Snuff's" distributor attempted to capitalize on reports of the existence of a number of films known as "snuff movies" in which women have actually been murdered. Imported into the U.S., they reportedly had private showings on the West Coast for as much as \$500 a head.

"Snuff" carries violence against women in films to new depths. It features a young woman being dismembered and disemboweled. Murder is portrayed as sexual entertainment. The purveyors of moribund capitalist culture are attempting to mine a new vein in their search for profits.



WHY WE HAD TO PICKET 'SNUFF'

From The Village Voice
by Leah Fritz

"Snuff" was perceived by many as a threatening letter to women. Women have been threatened often by the media, but previously these threats were veiled in the masks of make-believe. We have put up with the continuous, nauseating degradation of women in works of art enfranchised by men in their quest for "truth." We have been saturated with self-serving images of men delighting women with their ravagings. We have been devastated by male-enfranchised portraits of ourselves as docile, semi-paralyzed, infantile, stupid, grinning victims. We have paid our money to see such fantasies of ourselves, turned dials to see them, read books to believe them because they were the sum total of entertainment and education available to us. The censorship of our own visions of ourselves of what we might become—has been nearly complete. We have known since its inception that the Constitution did not belong to us, and neither did the Bill of Rights; that, in fact, men would use their freedom against us. And they have. Consistently. And yet, most of us have supported that freedom. Most of us will continue to support that freedom. We live in hope that some day it will include us, too. We have been threatened, as I said, by "make-believe." But "Snuff" purported to be real! Its advertising cashed in on news reports about films made for the sexual gratification of men in which real women were actually tortured and mur-



When "Snuff" opened in a neighborhood theater on New York's West side recently, it was greeted by a militant protest by community groups and residents. As cops lined both sides of the box office, people chanted: "Snuff out of the neighborhood!" and "Close down 'Snuff,' we've had enough!" The demonstrators carried signs that read: "Fight violence against women!" "Stop killing for profit!" "Life is not cheap!" and "Woman-killing is not entertainment!" The demonstrators were joined by by-standers until a picketline of 50 had formed in front of the theater.

'CELEBRATION OF SADISM'

As the picketline moved past the theater, different people from the community spoke. "We don't need a celebration of sadism and murder in our neighborhood," one said. Another stated that "We don't want something that glorifies genocide, murder and rape in our community." "By uniting we can beat them back," said another.

dered. "Snuff" purported to be one of those films. Its ads showed a picture of a woman being dismembered and boasted that it was "the film that could only be made in South America...where life is CHEAP!"

Women's lives suddenly, vividly became a commodity on the open market. Some places our lives were cheap, in others they were—presumably—more expensive. But they were definitely up for sale. Not just our vaginas...our very lives! How should we react to the information that a woman had been killed and canned for public consumption? How should we react to such a boast? Is it not cannibalism? Is it not Swift's "modest proposal" realized?

The threat to women's lives was so explicit in "Snuff's" promotion, it never even occurred to most of us demonstrating against it that it might be protected by the First Amendment. Threatening letters, blackmail, ransom notes are not; why should "Snuff" be? Our first thought was not that "free expression" had gone berserk. We considered the inherent madness of another freedom, one not written into the Constitution but nonetheless cherished by many American patriots: free enterprise. And, of course, we also considered another unwritten law: man's inalienable right to possess women. (Unwritten, perhaps, but isn't it implied in the "pursuit of happiness"?)

See how it all connects in this society-become-nightmare: The men who control the economy make the wars and fund the media. They have shown themselves to be ruthless, corrupt, and sadistic. Sadism which is defined as the sexual enjoyment of inflicting pain, is a desirable, and perhaps requisite, prop for militarism, as Goebbels clearly demonstrated. The men who control the media have for years been conditioning the people, particularly the semi-literate, to crave sadism. Not only does such a craving bring profits to filmmakers (at little cost, obviously, where life is cheap); it inevitably will earn profits for the munitions makers, too.

We have arrived at a time when the term "freedom" may well, in reality, mean "censorship"—censorship by money. We have arrived at that time Orwell warned us about when he cautioned against trusting the symbolism of abstract words. "Peace" can mean "war"; "freedom" can mean "repression". Devaluation of life, thought control—they are the same. To those to whom life is cheap (the assassins-for-profit), thought, real thought, disinterested thought, must be even more expendable. Usually in a society where women are burned, books also go up in flames. □

The leaflet calling for the demonstration summarized the feelings of many community residents about "Snuff" being shown in their neighborhood: "Snuff" encourages the most evil form of violence—yet we already have enough murders on the West Side. "Snuff" is racist and sexist—the emphasis on 'life is cheap in Latin America' is an insult by the Edison Theater directed at the Hispanic West Side population that patronizes this theater."

Protests have forced the closing of the film in Baltimore and Philadelphia. In New York City a group of 80 writers and artists sent a telegram to District Attorney Robert Morgenthau protesting the film: "This film exhibits the violent dismemberment and murder of a woman for the purpose of arousing sexual interest. As citizens we demand the immediate investigation, prosecution and removal of this barbaric film from our community."

An ad hoc coalition of groups has been will grow. □

picketing the Times Square theater which is showing "Snuff" to protest its sexism and racism. The distributor of the film has tried to claim that protests against the film have only created publicity for it. However, only a few people can be seen going into the theater and the management has had to put up a large sign in the cashier's window: "Theater is open for business." A spokesperson for the protesters said that the largest number of people to see one showing was 200 in a theater that seats 1500.

In other actions against the film, the Times Square theater was pelted with eggs and a TV screen outside the theater showing highlights of violence from the movie was smashed and had to be removed.

The distributor of the film defended it. "There was no crime committed," he told the Guardian. He characterized the protesters against the film as "feminist groups who were shrill and totally uninformed" and claimed that the film was no more violent than a half-dozen others "like the Texas Chain Saw Massacre." It was good enough for the District Attorney, the New York police and the customs officials and it's good enough for us," he said.

MURDER AS COMMODITY

Violence against women has been a staple of American films but "Snuff" tests the market for filmed murder as a commodity. "In objecting to the film I don't believe it really matters whether the murder really happened," a woman protesting the film said. "It's that they're advertising it as that. If they make money from advertising it as real murder, then we will have women being killed for this type of film."

"I think it's a danger to see this as an aberration—it's part of what film and TV and most popular culture have been about," another woman said. "Unless women believe they're in danger and can express their rage about this in an effective way, it will grow." □

SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS STATES' RIGHT TO CRIMINALIZE SODOMY



New York (LNS)—In a 6-3 decision on March 29, the U.S. Supreme Court upheld a lower court ruling that individual states may prosecute and imprison people for acts of sodomy conducted in private between consenting adults.

Although the Supreme Court ruled on "sodomy" defined as oral and anal sex acts practiced by heterosexuals as well as homosexuals, it is clear that the decision is directed against gay people.

The Supreme Court acted "summarily"—without hearing oral arguments on the issue—and without issuing an opinion. E. Carrington Bogan, a New York lawyer active in gay rights, expressed "utter shock" that the Court would render such a decision on an issue which they know would have widespread impact without even permitting oral argument. It is kind of disgraceful.

Gay and civil rights groups, expressing dismay and shock, called the high court decision a government invasion of the bedroom—a 1984 drive to control individual behavior," in the words of the National Coalition of Gay Activists (NCGA).

The Supreme Court's upholding of the

lower court decision departs sharply from a ten year trend in which it had increasingly expanded the constitutional right to privacy. Its decision does not require the fifteen states which have repealed sodomy laws to reinstitute those laws, but it does lessen the pressure on states that haven't. And even though sodomy laws are seldom enforced, they provide a pretext for discrimination against homosexuals in housing, employment, licensing, security clearances and other areas. "They create a... highly destructive...aura of criminality" around homosexuals, says Frank Kameny, a member of the Columbia Commission on Human Rights and frequent spokesperson for gay groups.

The recent Supreme Court decision affirmed a 2-1 ruling (though not necessarily its reasoning) of a lower Federal court that last fall rejected a challenge to a Virginia law prohibiting consensual sodomy. Two gay men had challenged the law, which makes the practice punishable by up to five years in jail and up to a \$1,000 fine, as a violation of their right to "seek and enjoy sexual gratification" and of their rights to privacy and due process. □

INVISIBLE HAND WHAT FORD BUDGET MEANS

Continued from page 7
billion. Concretely, this budget would mean that the spectre of malnutrition and starvation which is now haunting Chile "thanks" to the collaboration of the monopolies, the agencies of the U.S. government, and the "neutral" scientists from Chicago, would be spreading its horror further here in the U.S. where, unfortunately unbeknownst to most of us, it has a firm hold already.

21 Million U.S. Children Undernourished

Although a recent study by two professors at the University of California indicates that 2.1 million children in the U.S. are already so undernourished that there is danger of improper brain development, the Ford budget plans to pare \$900 million from the food stamp program despite the fact that more people than ever qualify under current standards. And although Congress found it necessary to override Ford's veto in approving the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC Program), the Ford administration not only went ahead and illegally impounded \$140 million of those Congress-approved supplemental funds (which would allow 500,000 additional infants, children, and pregnant or nursing mothers to benefit from the WIC Program), but also proposed to cut another \$600 million from 15 child nutrition programs in next year's budget.

Education, available only to the richest elites in Chile in the wake of the fascist takeover, will fall victim to further cutbacks in the Ford 1976/77 budget, too; as though education hadn't already proven insufficiently funded to prevent what must be called the great illiteracy crisis of this country. Instead of getting the funding necessary to train more and better teachers, institutes of higher education who, after all, train those teachers, face the biggest cuts -- \$400 million. The effects on graduate student employment, on classroom size and on opportunities in socially useful and needed careers have become manifest even here at UCSD, a university, after all, which already caters to what must be called a small elite. Clearly the elite of those of us who do want to remove our privilege by helping spread it—by helping others to read, figure and reflect for themselves—is going to be rendered even smaller, "cut to size" so-to-speak, by the proposed cutbacks.

Domino Theory Brought Home - Middle class Falls next

But this is precisely one lesson to be learnt from Chile—that "the invisible hand of the marketplace," if unleashed, becomes the very palpable fist of hunger sparing only few (15% in Chile right now, with things only threatening to hit even larger sections of the former elites, too) and which, because it spares but few, always comes armed with the brass-knuckles of fascist repression. For without those arms, the privileged fewer and fewer could not protect their ever greater and more outrageous privilege.

That the relegation of more and more people to the brink of poverty is not a matter of idle speculation as far as the U.S. is concerned, can again be learned from a closer look at Ford's budget plan. Even though this is an election year, Ford is planning to widen the gap between rich and poor by hitting workers with a 5% increase in social security taxes, while proposing corporate tax write-offs which would reduce the corporate tax by \$13 billion.

For Ford, like Pinochet, is the corporations' boy and gets his economic instructions from the same academic hitman, Milton "Man-of-peace" (in German "Friede" means peace) whose theory rationalizes the all-out economic war against all but the few who continue to suck new capital and the old privilege of leisure from the squalor and toil of the many. He does this on behalf of a corporate structure shaken by its own limits, by the ultimately lethal contradictions capitalism encounters when its imperialist expansion runs into the successful opposition of national liberation or independence struggles. It is at this point that the contradictions described by Marx as inherent in capitalism finally come back home again, after having for so many decades been displaced onto the Third World.

UCSD Repression - part of creeping coup?

We need not look far, either, for indications of the proto-fascist means always mobilized by capital when its crisis becomes oppressive. A catalogue of recent administrative acts and decisions may illustrate our administrators' role as apprentice Ruiz Dangeans (Ruiz Dangean, as the junta's superintendent for the university system of Chile, was responsible for the complete annihilation of all freedom of speech, thought, assembly, choice of study, etc., and for the systematic elimination of all progressive forces among students, workers, and faculty from the universities—and often enough from Chilean society.)

1) 10 out of over 150 students protesting UC complicity with one of the most bru-



mounts of capital from the productivity of labor in the Third World. That capital had until recently provided an almost inexhaustible flow of surplus with which the giant parent companies and banks could finance both the retooling necessary to stay competitive with the huge monopolies of other nations, as well as the bribes with which the labor force of the "advanced" capitalist nations could be kept in line.

Corporate Welfare State: Financing Public Profits Private

That source having been somewhat diminished and, maybe even more importantly, capitalism, in its necessarily insatiable hunger for profit, having converted so much of nature into exchange value, into commodity products, that the limits of nature's exploitability loom large on the polluted horizon, monopoly capitalism is no longer able to come up with the far greater amounts of capital needed to sustain its necessary growth, without taking back all the profit absorbing concessions it could afford to make to the working class at the height of imperialist expansion. Being basically bankrupt by itself, it uses its state to extract enough capital out of the pockets of wage and salary earners (by way of the income tax which accounts for an ever higher percentage of total tax revenue) to bail itself out. While in the past some of that money flowed into the public sector providing public services like education, health, housing, welfare, food programs, etc., the capital needs of the private sector are now so high that large amounts of capital are now taken out of the public sector and used to refinance the private sector. As the example of Lockheed shows only most blatantly, the state is the conduit by way of which the bankruptcies are socialized, whereas, of course, as can be seen from the manner in which the private banks in New York collect on their loans with interest and all, the profits made possible with the tax payers' money remain private—and accumulate in the hands of ever fewer superbosses.

As usual, the Federal Government isn't the only one doing the super-corporations' bidding. Hordes of smaller-time politicians and small-time bureaucrats, reaching all the way down to the level of UCSD administrators, have, because of the greater competition at the lower rungs, anticipated Ford in responding to the shifting corporate needs. For some time now they have tried to outdo each other in the brown-nosing and preparatory brown-shirting required to please their ultimate masters. Thus Brown and the California Legislature have been cutting educational programs that used to give women and working class minorities and whites at least the beginning of an opportunity, if by no means an equal one. And although the rent hikes projected for the next years do not yet even approximate the brutal house-expropriations employed by the Chilean junta, they still have the similar effect of squeezing poor, self-supporting students out of student housing, and in view of the exorbitant rents charged in the rich suburbs surrounding UCSD, out of the university, period.

Hang Together or be hanged
It is this writer's opinion that, unless we counter this open retooling towards fascism with the mobilization of the broadest possible front, and unless we do so with utmost dedication and commitment of our collective energies, here and right now, at our work and study place, we shall be lost—either in the abomination of concentration camps or in the daily dirty treason of accommodation from which none of the double talk by which so many German collaborators with the Nazi terror, for example, turned themselves into secret resistance fighters, can redeem us.

The hour is that late, and the choice that clear. And, as the example of Chile should have taught us, the other side does not hesitate to crush the people, no matter how beautiful and hopeful and persuasive and peaceful the flower of their liberation is. Or especially then!

And let us once more remind ourselves that they don't leave much. There is always a Milton Peace-maker to establish his Pax Americana of the cemeteries. □

part of creeping coup?

We need not look far, either, for indications of the proto-fascist means always mobilized by capital when its crisis becomes oppressive. A catalogue of recent administrative acts and decisions may illustrate our administrators' role as apprentice Ruiz Dangeans (Ruiz Dangean, as the junta's superintendent for the university system of Chile, was responsible for the complete annihilation of all freedom of speech, thought, assembly, choice of study, etc., and for the systematic elimination of all progressive forces among students, workers, and faculty from the universities—and often enough from Chilean society.)

1) 10 out of over 150 students protesting UC complicity with one of the most bru-

GUNS OR BUTTER

Continued from page 7
eliminate five million of the 25 million recipients.

Ford is proposing to cut another \$600 million from 15 child nutrition programs which have a current budget of \$2.9 billion.

Education - Federal spending on education will get cut back by \$500 million under the Ford proposal -- to \$7.6 billion. Aid to higher education faces the biggest cut -- \$400 million.

Employment - Despite an unemployment rate officially estimated at 8% and unofficially at 15%, a massive 27.5% cutback is planned for training and employment programs. The total program faces a slash from \$6.9 billion to \$5.0 billion, on the assumption that the average official unemployment rate for FY 1977 will be "only" 6.9 per cent.

Taxes - To raise money for the budget, workers will be hit with a 5% increase in social security taxes, a provision intended to compensate for the high unemployment rate (here admitted) which leaves fewer people paying social security. Meanwhile, Ford is proposing corporate tax write-offs, and reduction of the corporate tax rate representing \$13 billion in lost tax revenues. □

PUERTO RICO ...

FROM PAGE 7

capital to Puerto Rico. The committee recently submitted a long list of "hard-nosed" proposals to the Puerto Rican government, including:

--A three year wage freeze on all government employees (28% of the work force);

--Pressure to restrain wage increases in the private sector, and if possible, to impose the same curbs;

--Reduction, if not suspension, of federal minimum wage standards;

--No price controls;

--A "through review" of "fringe benefit" gains won by Puerto Rican workers in the past;

--Placing government-owned utilities on a "non-subsidized basis," that is, charging higher rates;

--Cut back on government expenditures;

--Provide additional tax incentives for U.S. corporations investing in Puerto Rico.

While Puerto Rican workers have led recent militant strikes and opposition to cutbacks, the government of Rafael Hernandez Colon has consistently sponsored these types of measures as the solution for the current economic crisis.

The Compact introduces the concept of "permanent union" to bolster the U.S. claims that Puerto Rico is its "internal affair." The Puerto Rican Solidarity Committee in the U.S. sees this move to tighten U.S. control over the island as a result of the discussion of Puerto Rican independence in the United Nations Decolonization Committee, as well as the growing international support for Puerto Rican independence, and "the emergence of a firmly based solidarity movement in the U.S. for the first time."

When the issue of Puerto Rico is brought up again in the U.N., the U.S. would like to be able to point to the Compact, in order, according to Juan Mari Brás of the PSP, to "give legal basis to the United States' claim that the discussion of the Puerto Rican case is an 'undue intervention of the U.N. in the internal affairs of the U.S.'"

In response to the growing independence movement in Puerto Rico, the United States is attempting to solidify its control while softening its image. The Compact calls for a change in Puerto Rico's status from a "Commonwealth" to a "Free Associated State." Similarly, the change from "Colony" to "Commonwealth" came in independence movement at that time, led by Don Pedro Albizu Campos.

These changes, which the U.S. portrays as concessions in a relationship it identifies as something in between a colony and an independent state, have "changed nothing in the colonial relationship in the thing in the colonial relationship between the United States and Puerto Rico except its name," according to the Puerto Rican Solidarity Committee.

"Independence is required as an indispensable prerequisite to the exercise of self-determination," Juan Mari Brás declared in the U.N., and "since Puerto Rico has not had independence at any time since the armed invasion by the U.S. in 1898," its legal status "cannot be validated by plebiscite, elections, or any mechanism whatsoever that maintains the present system." □



PAX AMERICANA—CHILE, Sept. 1973

LONG STORIES IN SHORT :

S-1 LIVES

NEW YORK(LNS)— S-1, the proposed federal criminal code bill, is not likely to become law—at least not in 1976—White House and Justice Dept. officials admitted privately on April 6. So far, liberals and conservatives on the Senate Judiciary Committee have failed to come up with a compromise on the bill, after a month of intense and secret negotiations.

Opponents of S-1 stress that mass media reports that the bill is "dead" are premature. "It is important that we educate the general public to the dangers still in S-1," asserts the National Committee Against Repressive Legislation (NCARL). "We stress that S-1 cannot be considered dead until the Senate Judiciary Committee agrees in some way to drop it for this year."

The group notes, however, that even if the bill fails to pass in both houses of Congress this year, the bill could be passed by the Senate this year and be reintroduced in the House next year.

Groups ranging from the United Steel Workers to the National Lawyers Guild have long attacked the 799-page S-1 bill as unamendable, asserting that its passage in any form would constitute a massive threat to many basic freedoms. An attempt to "revise" the U.S. Criminal Code, S-1 contains a score of legislative attacks on First Amendment rights of speech, assembly and petition; anti-labor provisions, and more punitive laws concerning sentencing, probation and parole.

S-1 STILL DANGEROUS DESPITE "CONSERVATIVE COMPROMISE"

Civil liberties groups and other S-1 critics dispute the well-publicized claim that conservative sponsors of the bill have given in on most of its objectionable provisions. Congress members heavily pressured by S-1 proponents have proposed 16 amendments to the bill—but conservative sponsors Roman Hruska and John McClellan have agreed to only four. The "concessions" are limited to decriminalizing the possession of small amounts of marijuana; repealing the Smith Act, which bars membership in groups advocating overthrow of the government; limiting the death penalty to those convicted of murder in connection with an airplane hijacking; and retaining the sanity defense in criminal trials.

"So far the media has stressed how much the conservative sponsors of S-1 have compromised," NCARL states. "We need to focus public attention on those amendments which were denied or only accepted in part, and those provisions not even considered controversial enough to merit attention by the liberals, which are clearly repressive and contribute to the overall authoritarian nature of S-1."

Un touched by any of the compromise measures are many provisions posing extensive threats to freedom of assembly, NCARL notes. "Similarly," the group says, "the threats to labor's right to organize and strike in the extortion provision have not been eased," nor have the dangers presented by conspiracy laws. Numerous other provisions—including the procedures for committing persons to mental institutions, forced 'use immunity' in grand jury proceedings, and the draft and military counseling crimes, NCARL says, "need to be carefully studied and opposed for the dangers they pose to constitutional liberties."

Critics of S-1 warn that unless opponents exert continual pressure against the bill, amended or not, liberals and conservatives on the Senate Judiciary Committee will press hard for a compromise and eventual passage.

For more information on the bill or opposition to it, contact the National Committee Against Repressive Legislation, 510 C Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002. Phone (212)-543-7659



U.S. COP PROVIDES KNOW-HOW TO IRANIAN SECRET POLICE?

NEW YORK (LNS)— A member of the Peoria, Illinois police department has left his job there for a top-level post with the Iranian national police. Richard D. Couron, a computer operations analyst, will be working under contract for Ultra Systems of Newport Beach, California. Ultra Systems has a contract with the Iranian government to provide the military police with computer technology.

At the present time, the Savak, the Iranian secret police, is fairly devoid of computer technology, but Couron predicts "great and significant changes." Known as the Father of the Computer Assisted Dispatching and Online Information Service, Couron is taking with him expertise in some of the most sophisticated police computers yet devised—quite probably to build huge data banks on political dissenters and prisoners of Shah Riza Mohammed Pahlavi's autocratic rule.

The Savak is possible the largest secret police force in the world with 60,000 members, several hundred of whom operate in Europe and the U.S., according to the Iranian Student Association. The Association says that 200-300 Iranians have been killed in prison or assassinated in the last three years, most of them victims of the Savak.

The Shah came to power in the first fascist coup engineered by CIA, shortly after the end of World War II; the coup was carried out of CIA agent Kim Roosevelt—a grandson of FDR—at the direction of the U.S. State Department, as Roosevelt freely admits in the BBC documentary, "The Rise and Fall of the CIA."

IRANIAN STUDENTS SET RECORD STRAIGHT

NEW YORK (LNS)—Pickets surrounded the Illinois State University's International House March 27, asking the public to boycott an International Fair inside. The fair claimed to "international understanding" and largely consisted of the sale of trinkets produced in foreign countries.

Iranian students wanted to explain the conditions under which some of those products were made, including imperialism, Third World poverty, multinational corporations and political repression in U.S backed dictatorships. Instead they were forced outside the fair where they picketed and handed out leaflets. The Iranian Students Association was joined by members of the Eritrean Students Association and African students.

FEMINIST JOURNAL

F.B.I. TARGET

NEW YORK (Militant/LNS)— A 1970 FBI memo reveals that "Women: A Journal of Liberation," published in Baltimore, has been under Bureau surveillance. The FBI admits to having monitored the publication's finances, leadership and activities. Women on the staff say they have had their houses watched, their mail opened, their phones tapped, and have been followed.

UNION GAINS IN E. KENTUCKY MINES

NEW YORK (LNS)— Miners at the Justus mine in McCreary Co., eastern Kentucky have voted 126 to 57 to be represented by the United Mine Workers (UMWA) union. The mine is owned by the Blue Diamond Coal Co., the owner of the Scotia mine in nearby Letcher County, Ky., where 26 men were killed in March in two methane explosions.

The Justus Mine, like the Scotia mine, had been organized into a company union with weak safety standards and almost no safety training. The current contract at the Scotia mine expires in July and the UMWA is also preparing for an organizing drive there.

UMWA President Arnold Miller said the April 1 vote at the Justus mine "proved that miners want more stringent safety standards." According to Miller, about one third of all the non-union coal mined in the U.S. comes from eastern Kentucky.

The UMWA began serious organizing efforts in eastern Kentucky after Miller's reform leadership ousted former UMWA president Tony Boyle in 1972. The first fruits of their organizing work in that area came in August of 1974 when a 13-month strike in Harlan, Kentucky against the Duke Power Co. triumphed over stubborn company opposition.

(Thanks to the Mountain Eagle from Letcher Co., Ky. for this story).

BIG APPLE WORMY TO SOME

NEW YORK (LNS)— Here are the figures to prove what everyone has been saying—women and third world workers have suffered the most from New York City's massive budget cuts.

According to a report from the city's Commission on Human Rights released April 15, whites represented 67% of the city agencies' work force sixteen months ago, but they have accounted for only 52% of the 46,435 "separations."

By contrast, third world workers accounted for 43% of the layoffs although they made up only 32% of the city work force. Similarly, the report says, women accounted for 33% of the job losses, although they represented only 28% of the work force. Men made up 71% of the work force and 63% of the job losses.

Particularly hard hit by layoffs, the Commission reports, are Hispanic workers, whose numbers were reduced by 51.2%. Black workers lost 35% of their jobs.

The three categories in which women and third world workers were most heavily represented—paraprofessionals, clerical and service/maintenance—made up 52.6% of the city work force, but sustained 73% of the layoffs.

... WHILE OTHERS ROLL IN STYLE

NEW YORK (D&S/LNS)— Rolls Royce Motors Limited had a good year in 1975—its U.S. sales were up 25%.

"I think you're making millionaires in the United States faster than we can make cars," a company officer said. U.S. buyers paid an average of \$40,000 apiece for the cars. In April, Rolls will offer a new handcrafted model that sells for \$90,000.

T.V. NEWS HAS CLASS BIAS SCHORR CHARGES

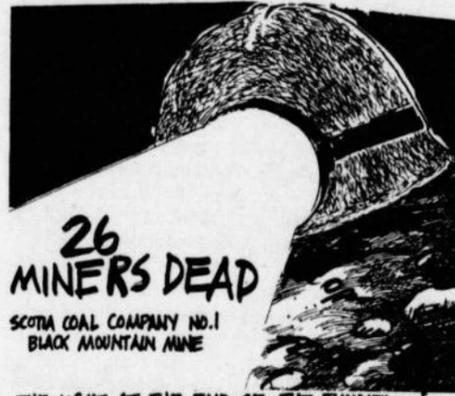
"The real bias on TV news is not a political bias, it's a class bias. For example, when I found out that the government was about to raise the cost of Medicare premiums, I couldn't get the story on the air. The Cronkite crowd couldn't have cared less. 20 million people were affected, and the Westport crowd didn't care."

--Daniel Schorr, journalist recently suspended by CBS for releasing the secret House report on the CIA, interviewed by Harrison Salisbury in March, 1976.

COMPANY OFFICIAL SAYS GRAIN DUST GOOD FOR WORKERS

(NEW YORK (JOB HEALTH NEWS SERVICE/LNS)— A Ralston Purina Co. official has concluded that grain dust is actually good for you. In a letter to Dick Ginnold of the Wisconsin Univ. School for Workers, who has done a comprehensive study of hazards among grain elevator workers, the Ralston official wrote: "Although I cannot document it with any specific reference, I think it has generally been held that grain dust may actually be beneficial to a normal, healthy pair of lungs."

Why? Because, he says, "it causes a worker to cough up foreign material and thus clear the respiratory system."



THE LIGHT AT THE END OF THE TUNNEL.

FARMWORKER FILM BANNED IN FLA.

NEW YORK (LNS)— United Farmworkers supporters picketed a local television station in Tampa, Florida, after WEDU-TV refused to show a Public Broadcasting documentary about farmworkers. The station president said "A Day Without Sunshine" wasn't shown for fear it might cause "divisiveness among certain socio-economic groups."

TAX-FREE PROFITS

Some facts you might've chewed on while filling out your Form 1040:

In 1974, Ford Motor Company paid no taxes on its \$352 million in profits; Honeywell paid nothing on \$99 million. Six other big corporations likewise paid nothing, according to the Congressional Record. American Motors was taxed at a rate of 8% on its \$35 million profits. That's the same rate paid today—one tax cut later—by a family of four earning \$10,000. The Chase Manhattan Bank paid the same tax rate as a family of four earning \$6600.

'Wish there was something I could do for you'

UP 25% PROFITS

UP 7.1% WAGES

UP 8.8% PRICES