

"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.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 5



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.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4

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

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4



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.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 8

"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.



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 picketers 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 picketers.

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 Chavarría.

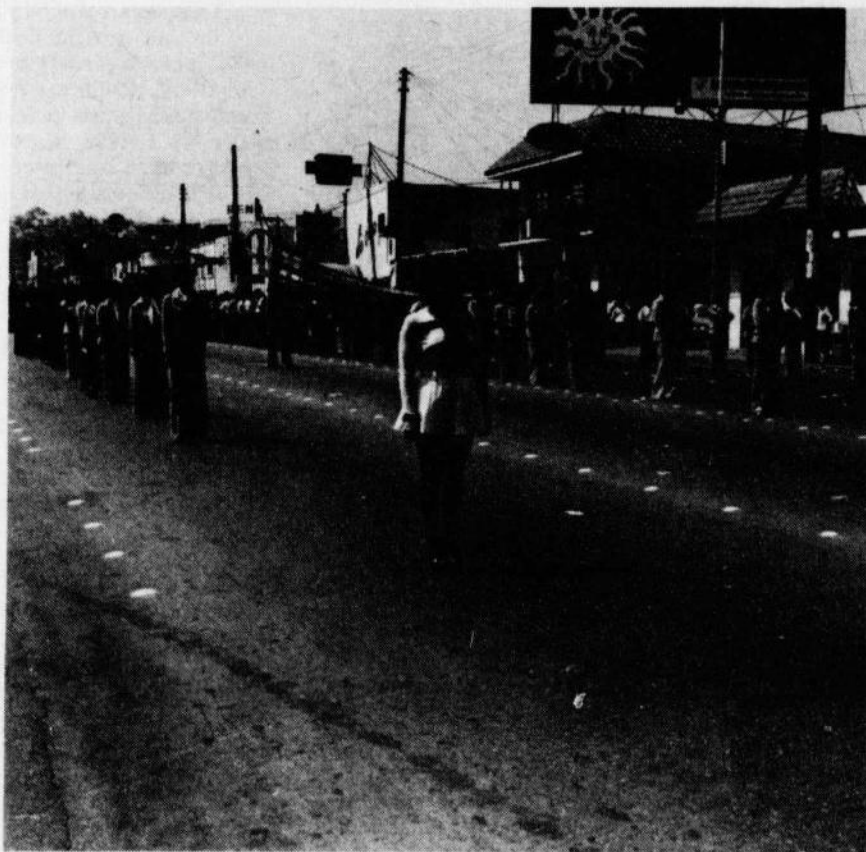
We demand a stop to all police brutality immediately.

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 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 group's 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 notable 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 added 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

Continued on next page

BORDER ECONOMICS

from page 10

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 led 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 day-care 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.

These attempts to make labor on the island even cheaper, along with such offers by the Puerto Rican government as the reimbursement of any new investor company of 25% of all labor costs during the first two years of its operation in Puerto Rico, are Washington's and colonial government's answers to the recession that has hit Puerto Rico even harder than the

U.S. Eighty-five per cent of Puerto Rican industry is controlled by U.S. corporations. The official unemployment rate in Puerto Rico is 19.9%, but is "about 40% when room is made for the thousands who are not included in the statistics because they have given up looking for work," as the New York Times admitted in a recent article. 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

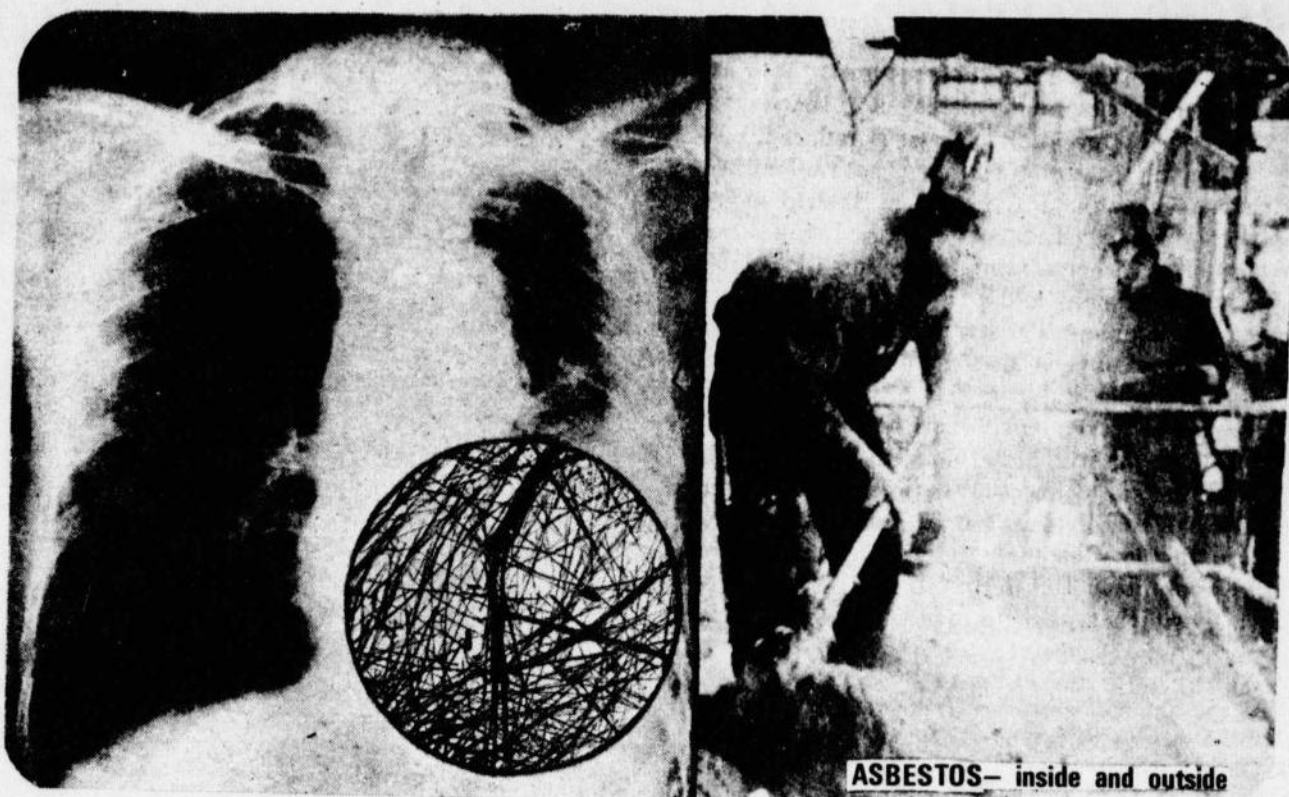
THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF CANCER

*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 Saffioti of the National Cancer Institute.



ASBESTOS--inside and outside

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 still-born 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 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.

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.

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

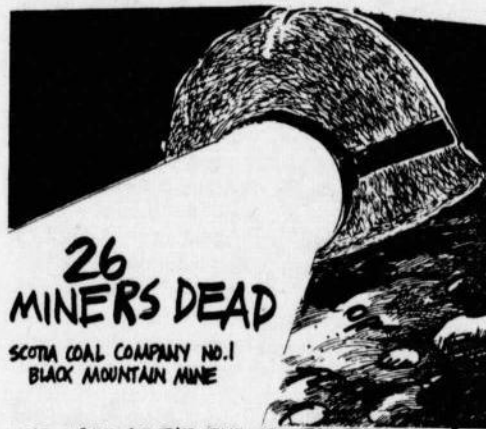
"The real bias on TV news is not a political bias, it's a class bias. For example, when I found out that the government was about to raise the cost of Medicare premiums, I couldn't get the story on the air. The Cronkite crowd couldn't have cared less. 20 million people were affected, and the Westport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



26 MINERS DEAD

SCOTIA COAL COMPANY NO.1
BLACK MOUNTAIN MINE

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%	UP 7.1%	UP 8.8%
PROFITS	WAGES	PRICES