*"sometimes it's necessary to go a long distance out of your way in order to come back a short distance correctly"

SOMETIMES*

VOL. 1, NO. 1

OCTOBER 20 1975

PUBLISHED BY THE NORTH STAR/SOMETIMES COLLECTIVE

CHANCELLOR'S LETTER

SAN DIEGO: OFFICE OF THE CHANCELLOR
LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA

VICE CHANCELLOR GEORGE S. MURPHY

October 1, 1975

I am writing, in the absence of a Communications Board this fall, to ask you to advise me directly in matters normally within the purview of the board so long as it remains inactive and to direct you to restructure and reactivate the board, consistent with the elements noted in this memorandum, as rapidly as is practicable.

The board should consist of four undergraduate students, each nominated by one of the colleges; an undergraduate nominated by the Student Co-op; a graduate student nominated by the Graduate Student Council; a faculty member, nominated by the chairman of the San Diego Division; and a senior Student Affairs staff member nominated by you. The board will be co-chaired by one of the students, as recommended by the other board members, and the member of your staff. As has been its historical role, the board shall be charged to advise me regarding all matters related to student communications media on the campus.

In order to assist the board on questions of journalistic or broadcast policy, philosophy and procedure, as well as issues that demand special expertise not readily available to the members themselves, I ask that you create an advisory panel to serve as a standing sub-committee of the board charged to advise the board, and me, on such matters as distinct from questions of financial management:

a. it should be composed of non-student professionals in the fields of broadcast, tranditional and alternative journalism;

b. it should have as its members top-notch editors and reporters in these areas and, to help achieve this end, modest funds should be provided to permit us to reach the resources of the Los Angeles area;

c. the co-chairpersons of the board should be charged to serve as information officers for the panel, supplying the members with data concerning the issues and questions the panel is to consider at its meetings;

d. the panel should meet monthly and meetings should span a three to four hour period to minimize scheduling difficulties for those who may be asked to meet with the group;

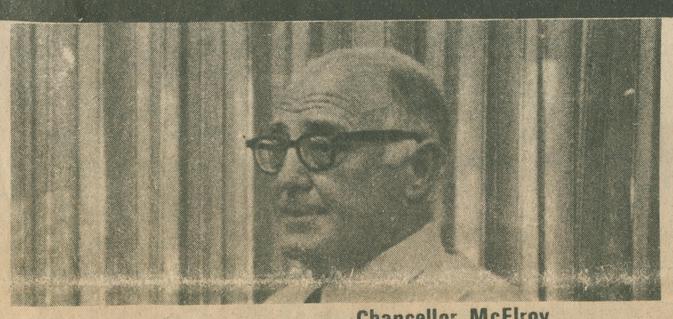
e. the panel should report to the co-chairpersons of the Communications Board, or at its discretion, to the Chancellor in circumstances where such direct contact seems to the panel to be advisable.

Finally, I believe the time has come to remove any uncertainty regarding the board's duty to recognize and support, from Registration Fees and such other funds as may be necessary and proper, one, and only one, official medium in broadcast and in traditional journalism. Subsidiary journals and other publications are quite properly supported as a secondary priority and as funds permit. The nearly annual assault on the official media, and more particularly their funding base, is a debilitating exercise at best, is destructive of the board, as our present circumstance well illustrates, and is an agony which the board should not again be asked to endure.

Please keep me advised of your progress in implementing these structural and procedural changes.

W. D. McElroy
Chancellor

cc: M. Bookman
M. Elcan



Chancellor McElroy

DEAR MAC...

Paragraph I:
This part of the letter reflects the expediency with which the Cahncellor wishes to affect his transformation. Rather than include the board members in on the plans for the "new" board, this Chancellor would rather have the dirty work done fisrt. There is a Communications Board in existence already, an all-student one.

Paragraph 2:
This new composition of the board is a step backwards in history. Prior to 1972, the UCSD Communications Board consisted of the following voting members:

3 undergraduates and 1 graduate student, appointed by the Assiociated Students;
2 college appointed undergraduates(there were only two colleges);
2 faculty representatives,nominated by the head of the UCSD Academic Senate;
1 representative of the Vice-Chancellor of Student affairs

It was not until the end of the 1972-73 academic year that the board rewrote its constitution to become all-student , after the Academic Affairs representative (who also happened to be chairperson of the board) misrepresented the views of students on and off the board. The precedent for an all-student Communications Board should not be reversed.

Paragraph 3:
There have always been assorted "professional " advisors associated with the Communications Board;however, the Chancellor's "advisory panel" clearly oversteps the bounds of journalistic assistance and appears to be no more than a thinly disguisted watchdog for the UCSD administration's interest.

As for the need to allocate some "modest funds",for the recruitment of such "professionals", the Chancellor's obvious disregard for the issues raised by the Graduate Student Union is appalling. When UCSD money is being spent controlling our news instead of supporting instruction, the Chancellor's priorities are indeed questionable.

continued on page 6

BOYCOTT OF TRITON TIMES LAUNCHED

Although the UCSD campus has not felt the full effects, there is presently an active boycott of the "official" campus newspaper, Triton Times. The groups are many and constantly growing. They are: MECHA, UC Student Lobby Annex, Page One, Coop Propaganda Collective, Musician's Guild, Communication Student Union, Black Student Union, Women's Center, Coop External Affairs Local.

TWO PAPERS MERGE

The North Star and Sometimes newspaper collectives have embarked on a merger. This issue represents the first working manifestation of our political principles. In the next issue a full discussion of the process will be presented.

LAYOUT WORKERS NOTE

It's 2 AM, a mere 6 hours or so before press time and we are the three last people working on this paper. Having tried to initiate and maintain political and organizational discussion over the last few weeks, we find ourselves in the distasteful position of seriously objecting to some very important material planned for this issue: the article submitted to report the reasons for our merger. In light of the other very significant material in this issue, after 4 hours of last minute debate, we have decided to print with the objectionable article withheld for discussion by the full collective. We felt we would be doing a disservice to the readers and to the collective had we printed it.

INSIDE-

Farmworkers ..... page 2
Community Planning ..... page 3
News Briefs ..... page 3
BOA Proposal ..... page 4
Grad Union Open Letter ..... page 4
Open Letter From LiMandri ..... page 4
Vincente Navarro Coming ..... page 5
Hugo Blanco Denied Visa ..... page 5
Affirmative Action ..... page 6
Solar Strike ..... page 7
Announcements ..... page 8

Generalissimo Franco

FASCIST SPAIN

On September 27 five revolutionaries were executed in Spain by the Franco Government. Two of the men were members of the Basque revolutinary organization ETA (Euzkadi Ta Askatasuna: Fatherland and Liberty) and three belonged to FRAP (a Marxist-Maoist group). All were sentenced by summary court martials, as ordained by the new so-called anti-terrorist law. The regime born out of terror appeals to the ultimate form of terror in its last effort to survive: the assassinations signify the peak of a consistent repression against the mounting opposition to Fascism in Spain. The increasing number of strikes all over the country, the overwhelming leftist victory in the National Union elections of June, the increased mobilization of the Basque people, the ever growing force of the student movement, the growth of the clandestine political parties, the divisions within the Church (and perhaps the military), the reluctancy of the liberal bourgeoisie to continue its alliance with a dying regime, are all factors that have brought the regime after forty years to an impossible decision: the opening up of a democratization process, which would

continued on page 2

FARMWORKERS: BOYCOTT CONTINUES ON

August 28 was a historic date in the long struggle of California farmworkers -- one that dates back to the 1930s -- to win the right to organize into unions.

As a result of five years (1970-1975) of national boycott activity and the ongoing insistence by the UFW on its rights, a law was finally signed into effect by Gov. Brown providing for relatively free elections among farmworkers, allowing them to vote for the union of their choice or for no union at all.

Since that date, newspapers have carried stories of various elections, large and small, up and down the state. By and large, the United Farm Workers of America has established itself clearly as the choice of most farmworkers, despite the numerous forms of hassling and intimidation which have plagued the elections so far.

The Los Angeles Times of Sept. 30 carried the latest figures available. Of a total of votes cast of 26,433, the United Farm Workers have received 12,033, the Teamsters 7780, while 3726 votes were cast for no union. There is no question in the minds of objective observers that if genuinely free elections were held, United Farm Workers would carry the vast majority of the votes.

Here are brief examples of the forms of hassling that continue to interfere on a daily basis. One is actual physical threats, up to and including homicide. An example took place at Oceanside, a mere 20 miles from this campus, when two local organizers' lives were threatened at the Oceanview Ranch as they attempted to talk to farmworkers about the upcoming union elections.

A second form of degrading the processes provided for by law stems from the attitude and the actions of the Agricultural Labor Relations Board (ALRB) itself. Although there has been a ruling, since upheld by the California Supreme Court pending further deliberations, that all unions shall have access to farmworkers, the fact is that a combination of growers, armed private police, posses, county sheriffs and immigration authorities have been working together in various forms of alliance to impede communication between UFW organizers and farmworkers. The latest example was the arrest of the wife of Cesar Chavez on Oct. 1, in an incident where the union attempted once again to exercise its right to speak with farmworkers during the prescribed hours stipulated by ALRB rulings.

The union has complained bitterly about the fact that the general counsel of the ALRB, Walter Kintz, has consistently been unwilling to enforce the rulings both of the ALRB and of judges who have supported the union's open access to the fields. It has requested that Gov. Brown replace Kintz.

In the same Times article quoted above, labor writer Harry Bernstein documents the numerous instances in which Kintz has sided with the growers by either sitting on his hands or refusing to make changes in accordance with the law or with judges' rulings.

Worthy of special note is that in 14 out of 15 elections held in the San Diego area, the results have been victories for the United Farm Workers. More than 2500 workers have now voted in favor of UFW, auguring further organization and further activity for the union in the San Diego area. This marks historic progress -- the UFW has never held contracts in this county.

In reacting to the victories, Samuel S. Vener Company -- where farm workers voted 202 for the UFW, Teamsters 0, and 19 for no union -- fired over 100 workers. Among those fired were persons whom had worked on the ranch for over ten years, not to mention the very negotiators that the grower would have to sit at the bargaining table with.

Vener attributes the lay off to a poor crop, eventhough he has hired replacements. Scott Washburn, County Director for the UFW and two former employees went to inspect the crop and were arrested for tresspassing.

In protest of the firings during the peak season that will cause extreme hardships for over 100 families, a vigil began Oct. 9.

Meanwhile, it is of utmost importance to point out that the boycott continues. This means that friends of the union are asked to continue refraining from consuming Gallo wine (or sub-labels such as Cribari), table grapes and head lettuce. What is fundamental is that while elections have been won and will continue to be won, showing clearly what the choice of the workers is, the fact remains that elections are no guarantee of contracts.

To date the union has not sat down with growers to negotiate contracts. Until negotiations begin, the UFW needs all the support it can get in the face of mounting opposition -- frequently by indirect means, sometimes by violent means -- stemming from both growers and the Teamsters. Until contracts are signed, then, tne boycott will continue.

Many people have asked what can be done by interested members of the UCSD community. More information and news will be forthcoming on this subject this fall as we follow the fortunes of the union's efforts to pursue the possibilities of the new agricultural law. To date, as indicated above, they are mixed, and the union has had to make repeated protests to the governor and to the legislature about the unfairness of the implementation.

Meanwhile, the following are steps which can be taken now, and which can constitute a genuine contribution:

Please write individual letters to Gov. Brown requesting that he replace Walter Kintz as general counsel of the ALRB

Your participation is welcome in the ongoing picketing currently being sustained in order to continue the boycott. Picket lines are held every weekend locally in Pacific Beach and La Jolla. For information on how to participate, call 233-5648.

The UFW support committee in the San Diego area is anxious to organize house meetings of 10 to 12 people. These meetings -- which can be held in the dorms or off-campus -- are designed to provide full information about the present situation to those concerned with the issue. If you would like to organize such a small meeting, please call 233-5648 and help will be forthcoming.

The vigil at Samuel S. Vener Co. (West end of E Street, Chula Vista) will continue until the new law is enforced. For more information: Call 233-5648 or 438-3825.

UFW Support Committee, UCSD

SPAIN

continued from page 1

signify its own destruction and a first step towards a socialist Spain (the Portuguese struggle is on everybody's mind), or the hardening of traditional fascist repression. The decision for the latter was in fact dialectically inevitable, especially in view of the support from the USA, Thus the long sturggle reaches its last stages.

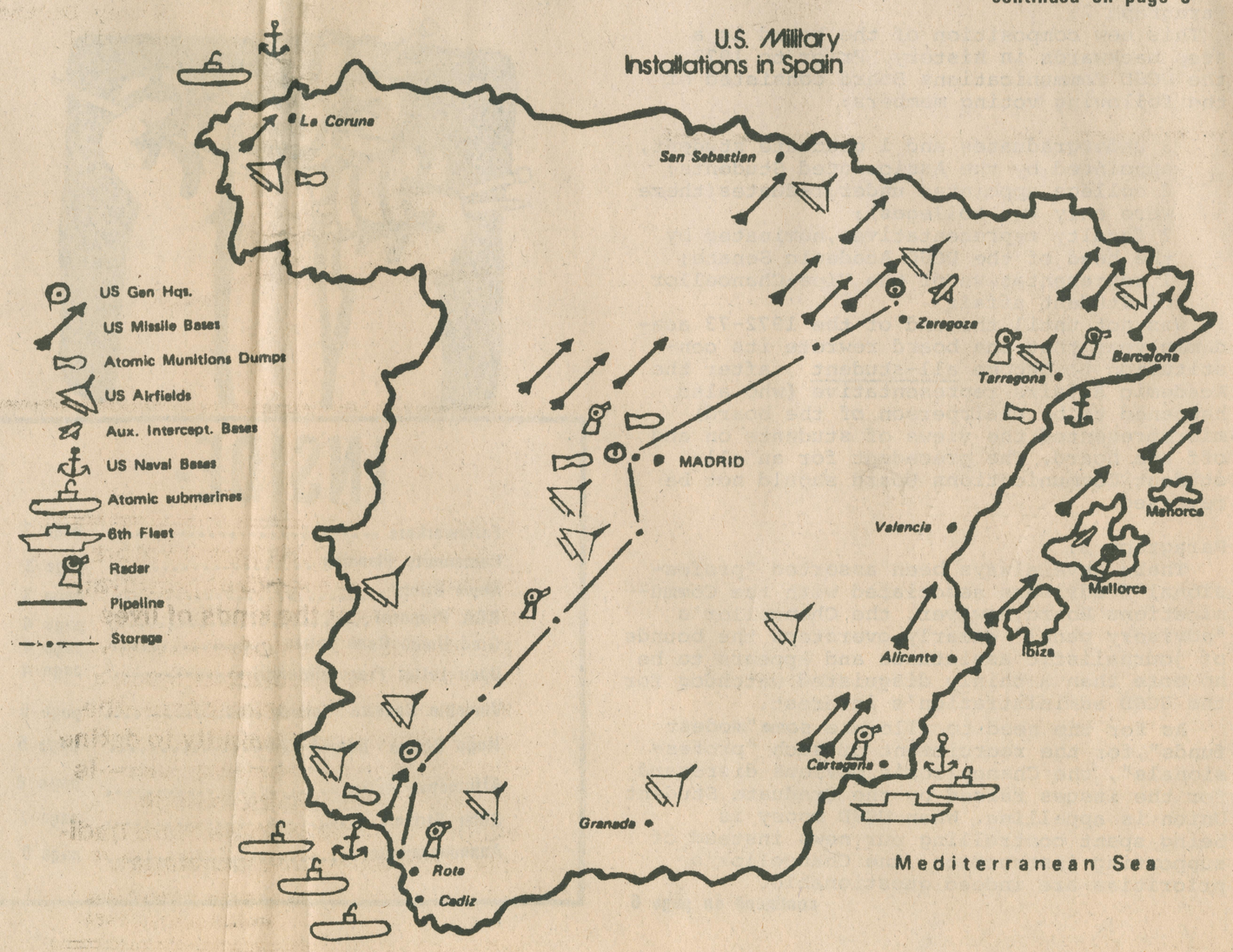
The long story is well known. After the defeat of the Spanish people by the Nazi-Fascist alliance, and the tolerance of Franco's "neutrality" during World War II by the western "democracies", US imperialism produced the Spanish version of the Marshall Plan and NATO. The European bourgeoisie was bound to accept the Marshall Plan and NATO. Inspite of refusing to allow any Spanish participation in both "European" projects, it welcomed the Truman doctrine and it could not oppose the new relations of friendship between the only remaining fascist country in Europe and the "champions of democracy". Fascism is the enemy of imperialism only when the contradiction is untenable.

In December 1950 the US re-established diplomatic relations with Spain. In July 1951 the US military began to deal directly with Franco and Spain obtained a 100 million dollar loan which, after the visit the US secretary of defense, was used to begin construction of military bases. The legal statute of the bases has some some variations through the years; but its strategic importance remains.

Torrejon, near Madrid, is the center for the seven other control installations, which practically cover the country, and perhaps the most important US base in Europe (KC-135 planes, Phantoms F-4 and C-130; between 1957 and 1965 it was a central base for B-47s); Moron and San Pablo, near Seville, have C-130 Hercules planes and other transport planes and is the control center for the oil pipe which links all American bases in Spain; Zaragoza, the second largest airbase had lost importance in the mid-sixties but it is again crucial since 1969 when the US lost the bases in Lybia; Rota is the largest US naval base in Europe and the favorite home of the VI Fleet (with UR-24 planes, VQ-2s and VPs) especially used for the Polaris submarines.

Just as the military bases function as an independent "NATO", the injection of capital they brought with them served as a starting point for the Spanish economic development of the late fifties and sixties: that is to say, for an enormous accumulation of capital that transformed Spain into the tenth industrial nation of the world. The traditional Spanish peasant became the exploited industrial worker, inside Spain and as migrant labor into Western Europe. Fascist Spain and "anti-fascist" Europe joined hands in the enterprise. The European bourgeoisie from its internal cheap labor and from the import of capital sent back home by the three million Spaniards working in Europe. As the process developed the influx of foreign capital increased: all leading in-

continued on page 6



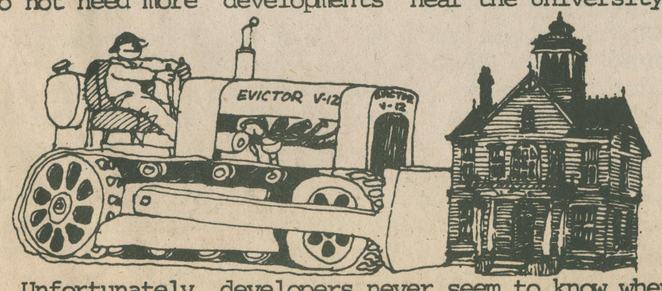
COMMUNITY PLANNING

This is the opening article in a series which will be describing commercial development in the vicinity of UCSD. We will briefly describe various impending developments in order of their immediacy. Presently, the biggest commercial development is the University Town Center, which will be built one mile east of campus. The Town Center will have an area of 1.1 million square feet, and will be tentatively subdivided as follows: 650,000 square feet zoned for commercial development; 300,000 square feet zoned for housing (probably out of the financial reach for some students and low income people); and 150,000 square feet zoned for community and cultural use. This would include: an ice-skating rink, movie theaters, a Town Hall, a Post Office, a Library, and space for student oriented facilities which have not yet been finalized.

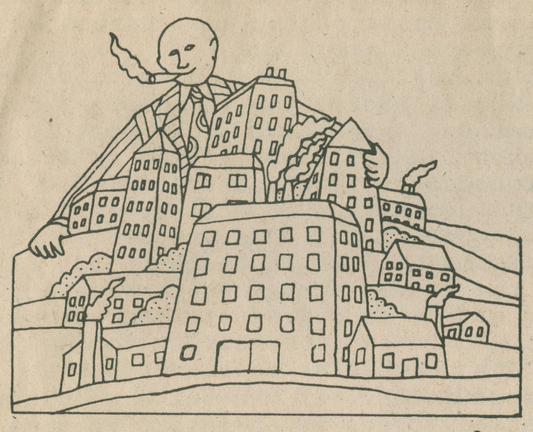
Another impending development is a 100,000 square foot shopping center complex proposed by Bren Corporation. This will be located just south of the Holidau Court. Included in this plan is a supermarket and a drug store. Construction of the center will not take place unless May Company also builds a complex across Nobel Drive. May Company plans 395,000 square feet of commercial development at that site.

It is interesting to note that the combined square footage of the aforementioned constructions, exceeds unofficial guidelines set by the City Council when they disapproved the original University Town Center.

The last area we wish to mnetion is the bluff overlooking Blacks Beach, and the area across the street, and north from Muir College which is now occupied by stables. The future of this land is uncertain. It is owned by the UC Regents and they are considering selling it to developers. Obviously, from the amount of commercial developments now being planned, that we do not need more "developments" near the University.

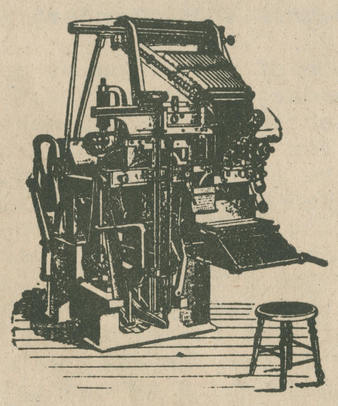


Unfortunately, developers never seem to know when to quit. It is up to concerned individuals and groups to get together and decide to limit commercial growth. We realize that this article is short, but we wanted to give a concise overview of commercial development in this area. In the future a closer look will be given to particular situations. If you, the reader, have any questions, or are interested in limiting developers' greed, come to the Undergraduate Student Co-operative meetings at 6:30 p.m., Mondays, in the North Student Conference Room, and talk to Ruth Quirk, UCSD Student Intern for Community Planning (or leave a message at 452-4450).



cpf

STUDENT PRINT CO-OP



The UCSD Student Print Co-op is in operation again! If you have any printing need, either as an individual or as an organization, the Print Co-op has very low prices and rapid turnaround time. The Co-op can also help you prepare your material for printing. Here are some prices-

8½" X 11", black ink

# of copies	
50	$ 1.75
100	$ 3.00
500	$ 7.00
1000	$11.00

each additional 100 - 75¢

Support Students!
Support the Print Co-op! Call 452-4450

CALL ANY VEGETABLE

To our brothers and sisters -- jai!

This article is the first of a weekly column that we hope will be an effective learning and sharing experience for all of us. Our energies are being directed towards finding out how we can sustain ourselves AND nature on Earth -- what we call applied ecology. Applied ecology is a simple way of expressing a philosophy of life that helps our natural environment, that sustains our environment's natural state, or that minimally harms the environment. Although it may seem that living a life which blends entirely with the natural environment is next to impossible today, the only way to begin and to learn is for each one of us to try.

Our basic strategy is to recycle what we already have, and to cooperate with others towards our goal of environmental harmony and balance. This is an important part of raising our group consciousness. We must become aware of systems that keep us in unbalanced or an unecological frame of mind. We must learn to recognize that certain patterns of living are not necessarily to our advantage but are often the product of subtle and not-so-subtle conditioning, and we must learn how to break these patterns.

This column is called Satsang, which means a group of people who seek wisdom. It suggests a community spirit and a need for action and in this spirit we will be having workshops and seminars as well as providing book references and answering questions that are sent to us. We welcome suggestions and participation. Letters can be sent to the North Star/Sometimes Collective.

We must be sincere in our efforts because

..." I heard screaming and
ooo, it's cracking,
How long; How long; How long? "

Betsey Farrand
Ben Gill

"College graduates have no more control over the kinds of jobs available to them or the kinds of lives they can lead than other workers have over the structure of the job market. . . . Powerlessness—the class-determined inability to define the direction of their own lives—is the social link joining college-educated workers to the more traditional sectors of the proletariat."

—David Smith, "Who Rules the University," 1974

BRIEFS

STUDENT ACTIVISM IN MEXICO

College students and professors seized 50 empty city buses in Puebla, Mexico, and demanded the release of 400 peasant farmers held by the government. A "solidarity committee" from the University of Puebla accused the government of arresting the farmers when they met with an official to demand water for their lands from a nearby dam.

NEW 'CAPE' AVAILABLE AT UCSD

CAPE (Course and Professor Evaluations) has finished publishing the results from Winter Quarter, 1975. In addition to carrying course reviews on most of the classes taught, the new CAPE also has a Counter-Catalog. The Counter-Catalog was put together over the summer by the Students Educational Change Center, and provides a radical analysis of the university. Copies of CAPE are available at the CAPE office in the Lower Muir Commons, and will be generally distributed around campus during the sixth week of classes.

read the Counter-Catalog

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

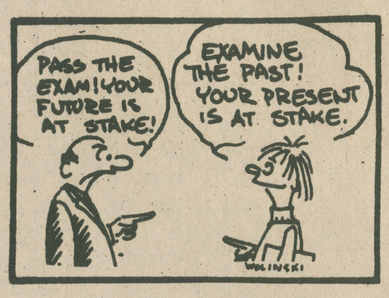
—Council for Financial Aid to Education, 1956

SEXIST MAGAZINES BANNED

Cornell College (Mt. Vernon, Iowa) has banned Playboy and Playgirl magazines from the college bookstore because they were considered to be "sexist and dehumanizing"

RADICAL PROFESSOR TO TEACH NEW COURSE

Stanley Aronowitz, an unaligned marxist, will be coming to UCSD as a lecturer Winter Quarter. He will be teaching two courses- General Literature 152, dealing with Popular Culture, and English Literature 252, on the Proletarian Novel. He also will probably be lecturing in some Literature and Society courses. He is the author of False Promises and is a regular contributor to Liberation magazine.



FILM ON TANZANIAN RAILWAY

The Groundwork Collective, in cooperation with the U.S.-China Friendship Association, is presenting a film made by Felix Greene on the Tanzania-Zambian railway- one of China's largest foreign aid projects. The showing will be Saturday, Oct. 25, at 8:00 p.m. in the HL Auditorium - it's free. (UCSD)

I remember all those thousands of hours
that I spent
in grade school watching the clock,
waiting for recess
or lunch or to go home.

Waiting: for anything but school.

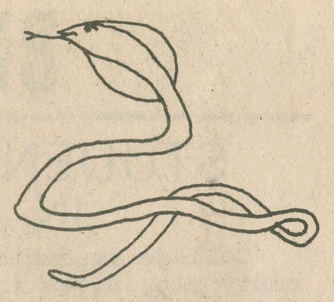
My teachers could easily have ridden
with Jesse James
For all the time they stole from me.

Richard Brautigan

CUBAN FILM 'LUCIA'

"Lucia" the Cuban film that depicts the three main stages of the Cuban struggle for Independence (1890's, early 1900's and Castro's victory) and the role of the MUJER (woman). There will be only one showing on Oct. 23 at 7p.m., USB 2722. Sponsored by MUJER, UCSD.

BOA STRIKES!



The operation of the student center, in the past,has been under the direction of people other than students. The center, dependent on students for its economic, social, and cultural existence has been run by administrators who have frequently acted in opposition to student advise. Consequently, we find the advisory capacity of students both ineffective and no longer acceptable. We therefore demand the right to control our center.

Out of frustration,working within a structure both irresponsible and inefficient, a group of involved students collected their efforts to suggest an alternative for the administration of the center. This sugestion took the form of a proposal, the heart of which initially insisted on the crucial necessity of student decision-making power over their acedemic and social lives, and secondly that they be paid for their efforts,just as administrators presently are.

The proposal re-organized the goverance into a structure dominated by students. Replacing the Student Center Advisory Committee and the Student Center Building Advisory Committee, the proposal calls for the Board of Authority composed of six student representatvies selected by the Student Co-Operative government,1 representative from each college, 1 graduate representative, and 1 representative from the Co-op at large. Administrators, faculty, and staff will act exclusively in an advisory capacity, if at all.

The proposal was submitted to George Murphy. Vice-Chancellor of Student Affairs on September 5, 1975, and took no less than 1 month and 8 days to recieve a reply. In the interim, the proposal was endorsed by the Student Co-operative. When eventually a response arrived, October 13, 1975,it was decidedly negative in character. The administration not only disapproved of the proposal, but even went so far as to question the motives of the authors. Thier suspicious attitude is expressed succintly : "In sum,it seems to me an ill-concieved motion, at best,and a blatant power play (for pay) at worst."

We reject this accusation.

The small amount of money these board members will recieve for their time is no greater than wages earned elsewhere. Certainly, this thousand dollar stipend seems miniscule when compared to the inflated salaries of professional administrators. Financial reward obviously could not be the motive behind this proposal. And,contrary to the opinion of the administrators, we feel it's a well concieved notion demonstrating concern by students for students.

The Board of Authority will make possible self-determination of the student center. At the conclusion of his internship there, Marco LiMandri made the following statement, of which we feel needs reflection; "The potentials for the student center to act as a catalyst for student movements and organizing students into productive social forces is incredible. We must now exploit these potentials."

We belive it's time to change;time to move; time to take control over our own lives; both academic and otherwise.

pass this on

LIVING CONTRADICTION

An Open Letter to UCSD Students:

My name is Marco Li Mandri. Last May, Irma Munoz and I were chosen by the UCSD Student Co-op to act as External Affairs Statewide Coordinators from the Cooperative for the 1975-76 school year. The purpose of the position is for students from UCSD to sit on the U.C. SBPC.

The Student Body Presidents Council (SBPC) was created in 1970 by a group of U.C. Student Body Presidents who saw a need to 1) have a permanent coalition of Student Body Presidents or their equivalent to communicate on a monthly basis concerning relevant intercampus interests, and 2) create an agency in which students could lobby in Sacramento to challenge legislation detrimental to the students interests.

On Friday, Oct. 10, a SBPC meeting was held at the UCSD Students Center. At 12:00 that day I decided after long contemplation, that the only logical step for me to take was to resign from the council and direct my "university energy" towards the movement on campus. I resigned for the following reasons: 1) Contradiction- it has become too frustrating and mentally draining to cope with having a radical political philosophy in a conservative, stagnant, reformist group such as SBPC, 2) Campus Loyalty- my experience on the council has revealed to me that the UCSD Cooperative, comparitively speaking, is the most politically progressive, most innovatively organized, and most dedicated organization of its kind which responds honestly to the needs of the student community. The UCSD Coop has the potential for student decision-making power, whereas the outdated SBPC only allows students to hold an advisory capacity.

Most importantly, I realized that I was hurting the Cooperative more in the position I was elected to than helping it. The ignorant, idiotic, and non-progressive nature of the Coop's critics represents an amusing political front at times, but represent a mentally sick condition at other times.

In conclusion, I thank all those who supported my external affairs coordinator role and strongly urge that white and Third World progressive students, and campus socialists unite to develop the most significant and productive campus movement the state of California has experienced in the 1970's. Thank you.

IN REPLY...

The LiMandri resignation Ad Hoc criticism caucus would hope that in the next issue of this newspaper it will be reported that LiMandri has changed his mind because of heavy jamming. While we agree with his resignation from the S.B.P.C., we feel that there is more to the activities of the U.C.S.D. undergraduate student cooperative's state-wide external affairs action group, (see co-op constitution), than sitting on the S.B.P.C..

Sometimes *
(soon to be renamed) is published by
The North Star/Sometimes *
Collective (also soon to be renamed).
It is recognized as a campus newspaper by the Student Communications Board of U.C.S.D. Articles printed in this publication do not necessarily represent the views of the Communications Board, the Chancellor, or the Regents (of course). Articles, letters, and comments should be addressed to: Sometimes *, P.O. Box 109, U.C.S.D., Calif. Letters should be addressed to the Collective, which includes women and men, since we have no "editors" or bosses. We subscribe to Liberation News Service and are members of the Alternative Press Syndicate (LNS & APS).

Copyright 1975 by APS.

Contributors to this issue:
greg robinson, mario barrera, ruth, marco, lincoln cushing, cookie, april, maya, rob, monty, marcus, dave, rick, arnulfo, betsy, steve l, steve s., Iberian Information Group, U.S. Committee for Justice to Latin American prisoners, f., m., The student info. center staff at ucsd, and Dr. MacLackey.

Greetings of Solidarity to the UJIMA Collective!

OPEN LETTER TO UCSD UNDERGRADUATES

by Greg Robinson for the Graduate Student Union

There has been a great deal of speculation in the University community over what kind of actions and tactics the Graduate Students' Union will be pursuing in the next few weeks. This interest is at least partially a function of the realization that the University administration at all levels has consciously refused to take even the first steps towards serious negotiations. At the state level, the GSU has attempted to present its 100 page research document to the most recent meeting of the Regents in order to begin some consideration of the issues affecting graduate students. They refused to even examine the report, let alone consider the proposals made.

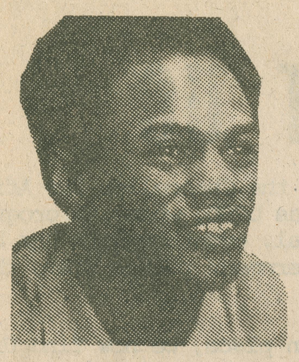
Local negotiations to date have proven similarly unsuccessful. Last Spring our representatives met with local administrators only to be advised by them that these issues were not negotiable. At best, we were told, they would take our views into 'consideration' --bureaucrateeze for 'we will call you, don't you call us'. This Fall we again returned to the UCSD administration. We submitted our research report to them with a detailed explanation of how we might begin to address our findings, well over a month ago. The response was another thundering round of silence. Most recently, we have made a formal request to the Chancellor to open some negotiation process. This to date has also been met with complete indifference. It should be obvious up to this point that the GSU has been forced to struggle not for any particular demand, but rather for the right to negotiate.

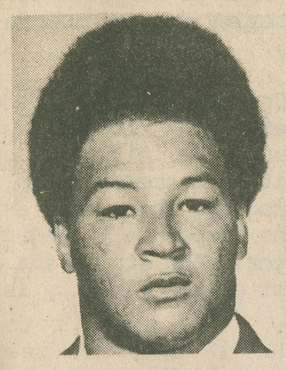
We continue to hope that real negotiations around these issues will be possible, but the evidence of the last few months gives little on which to base this desire. This is why the GSU is exploring other avenues in which to pursue our concerns. This means more than just considerations of some kind of work action. We are attempting to work through the Academic Senate in the hope that all of us who are engaged in educational activities may as a whole confront the University administration. We have also submitted a copy of our report to the University Accreditation Committee in order to both elicit some kind of response from local administrators, and to inform the committee as to the actual situation of graduate and undergraduate education. We must also admit that we are presently considering some kind of strike action in the very near future. This, of course, is dependent upon our negotiations in the next few weeks and the vote of all union members. But the mere consideration of this tactic should give some sense of the seriousness with which we approach these issues.

It is precisely because of this seriousness that we are addressing this letter to undergraduates. A tactic of this sort is not to be taken lightly, and we wish to reassure undergraduates that whatever kind of action the GSU decides on it will be with a conscious concern for undergraduates at UCSD. This is meant both in terms of our belief that the issues around which we are struggling affect undergraduate educational quality, and in our sensitivity to the impact that any particular tactic might have on undergraduates. If the University administration forces us to resort to some type of work action it will be only after we have first considered all of the consequences on undergraduates. It will do us no good to merely pass on the indifference shown us by administrators to the undergraduates we teach.

A correlate of this type of concern is a call for undergraduates to actively take part in our actions over the next few weeks. What we ask for is not support, but allies. The point here is that undergraduates are not being asked to voyueristically identify with our struggle, but rather to realize the concrete identity that unites us. When we speak of our job situation, it is your education that is being spoken of as well. The improvement in the former is the improvement in the latter. Very shortly we will be calling a meeting in which we can talk more specifically about this alliance; we hope that all concerned undergraduates will attend.

"Once started, a journal must be run conscientiously and well. This is the responsibility of the readers as well as the staff. It is very important for the readers to send in suggestions and write brief letters and articles indicating what they like and what they dislike, for this is the only way to make a journal a success." -Mao Tse-Tung



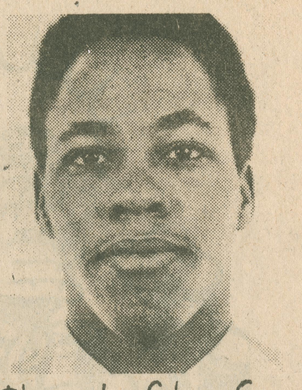


NEW YORK (LNS)--The defense at the trial of the San Quentin Six charges that police and prison officials conspired to kill George Jackson, then covered their deed by accusing other prisoners of murder and conspiracy.

The State of California -- though not claiming that the Six actually killed anyone--is charging them uhder its conspiracy law with the murder of three guards and two prisoners in Jackson's alleged escape attempt on August 21, 1971.

The case has become a critical test in the struggle between a growing prison movement and the forces which seek to repress it. All the defendants are activists in that movement, and took part in a militant 1971 prison strike to protest California's indeterminant sentences and the prevailing 6 to 8 cent an hour wage at San Quentin. Previous to their indictments in 1971, they had been active in exposing prison conditions through numerous lawsuits, and through writings that appeared outside the prison.

The six have been in and out of the Marin County courthouse, chained and shackled, ever since their arraignment on October 5, 1971. The grand jury handed down their indictment by a bare majority, and three of the jurors stormed out the last day, calling the case a "white wash".



Photos: on the left, from top to bottom: Fleeta Drumgo, and David Johnson. Center: Johnny Larry Spain (top) and Luis Talamantez. Right (above): Hugo Pinell (left) and Willie Tate.
credit: LNS
thanks to San Quentin Six Defense Committee and the Black Panther Intercommunal Information Service.

VICENTE NAVARRO LECTURES

Spanish born and having come to the USA via Switzerland and Scotland, Vicente Navarro has become the foremost analyst and critic of the health system in the USA and in developing countries. Presently an Associate Professor in the Department of Health Care Organization at John Hopkins University, Navarro has also taught at the University of Michigan and abroad in Sweden, Columbia, Argentina and Puerto Rico.

He has been a consultant to the World Health Organization and the Department of HEW, as well as to various countries and to US State governmental units. Editor of the Quarterly International Journal of Health Services, Planning, Administration, Evaluation, Navarro is also author of numerous books, monographs and articles ranging from planning methodology to an analysis of health care in Chile before, during and after Allende. His teaching focuses on concepts, policy and methodology in health planning and the political economy of the health system.

Dr. Navarro will be in San Diego from October 26th to November 1st as guest of the Urban & Rural Studies Program at Third College. During his stay he will be offering a series of presentations entitled: "Political Economy of Health & Health Care", to which all members of the UC and San Diego communities are cordially invited.

This series will be offered on Monday through Friday October 27-31. All morning sessions except Monday will be held at 10-11:30 a.m. Monday's morning session is scheduled for 11-12:30 Afternoon sessions will be held on Monday through Friday from 4-5:30 p.m. Room locations and topic headings are noted on the anouncment page. Each session will be self-contained, although the series as a whole will present a comprehensive analysis of the political economy of health systems in developed and developing nations.

You are urged to announce these events in your classes and to your friends on and off campus. For those wishing to review Dr. Navarro's writings prior to his visit, a selection of his articles will be on reserve in both the Central and Cluster Libraries. Should anyone wish to arrange a separate session with Dr. Navarro, with priority going to students and health workers, please contact the Urban and Rural Studies office at UCSD (453-3690) at you earliest convenience.

KISSINGER BANS HUGO BLANCO, VIOLATES HELSINKI ACCORDS

Henry Kissinger, one of the signators to the Helsinki Accords has become the first to violate them.

On September 24 Kissinger banned noted Peruvian author Hugo Blanco from the Uninted States by refusing him a visa for his planned nationwide speaking tour. The reason for Kissinger's arbitrary denial of Blanco's right to visit the U.S. was termed "classified information" by a State Department spokesperson.

Blanco, who became famous as a leader of peasant struggles in Peru, is currently living in exile in Sweden. He was scheduled to begin a national speaking tour September 25 on the topic of Latin America: Continent Without Justice.

Blanco, who become famous as a leader of

Blanco's application for a visa was filed in July. After months of stalling on a decision, the State Department finally passed the buck on to Kissinger. Kissinger denied the visa. This undemocratic ruling gives Kissinger the dubious destenction of being the first to violate the Helsinki Accords, an international agreement providing for the right of authors and lecturers to freely travel and disseminate their views.

One of the most ominous aspects of the Kissinger decision is its direct attack on academic freedom. An organizer of peasant unions, a socialist leader, and a victim of repression in Latin America, Blanco has unique qualifications to lecture on U.S. campuses. Obviously Kissinger did not want the American people to hear what Blanco has to say -- especially about the bloody, CIA-backed coup in Chile, to which Blanco was an eyewitness.

Among the individuals and organizations protesting Kissinger's action are Kaniel Ellsberg, Hubert Humphrey, Bella Abzug, the Southern Christian Leadership Council, Micheal Harrington, Ron Dellums, Tom Hayden, and many others. Protest meetings are planned in San Kiego at San Diego State University on October 27 and the University of California at San Diego on October 28.

(for further information contact Joe Ryan, 281-3891 or Brad Merrill, 453-6050, United States Committee for Justice to Latin American Political Prisoners.)

WHO IS HUGO BLANCO?

Born in 1936, Hugo Blanco grew up in the Cuzco region of Peru, which is mainly populated by the oppressed Quechua Indians, the majority in Peru. After becoming involved in political activity as a student in Argentina and later in Lima, Blanco returened to the Cuzco region. He became a leader of a mass struggle by the Quechua peasants to organize themselves into unions to defend their rights against the landlords.

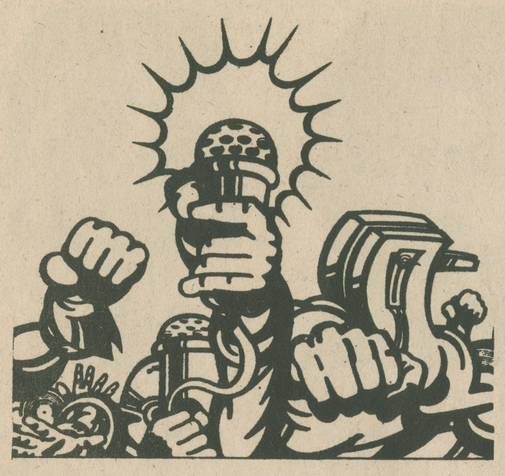
For his role in this movement, which became an armed struggle, Blanco was imprisoned in 1963 and tried by a military court in 1966 for "murder" of three policemen and "subversion of all kinds." He was sentenced to twenty-five years on the prison island of El Fronton.

The government appealed the decision, asking for the death penalty. Over the next year a broad international campaign was mounted, which succeeded in saving Blanco's life. Demonstrations, resolutions, and petitions were organized in Europe, Japan, India, Latin America, and the United States. The appeal for Blanco won the support of Amnesty International and members of parliament in Britain, Italy, and Belgium, as well as the Quebec Federation of Labor, the Italian General Confederation of Labor, and many other organizations and individuals.

After spending seven-and-one-half years in prison, three of them in solitary confinement, Blanco was released as a result of an amnesty in 1970. However, he was soon deported from Peru because of his support for a teachers' strike. After being forced out of Argentina and then Chile following the Pinochet coup, Blanco was compelled to live in exile in Sweden.

In 1972 he published the book Land or Death, titled after the rallying cry of the peasant struggle he helped to lead. This book was recognized by the U.S. publication Library Journal as "necessary reading for those involved with contemporary Latin America," and by the American Library Association journal Choice when it named that work an outstanding academic book for 1972.

Drawing by Ed Cruger/LNS



DEAR MAC... continued from page 1

Paragraph 4:
In this final paragraph the Chancellor reveals his questionably altruistic motive. One wonders why the Administration so rapidly demands the recognition and financial support of "one, and only one, official medium in broadcast and traditional journalism".Student demand? Hardly.

As for the"nearly annual assaults on the official media..." let us again base our conclusions on historical evidence.

December 1,1969-resolution presented by AS Senator Magill outlined charges against the Triton Times detailing "neglect in its duty to the UCSD community" and"a misuse of funds".

Feb. 8, 1971-Libel charges were brought against the Triton Times by Dr. Jack Douglas, stemming from an article regarding himself and the Academic Senate. Eventually, the communications board chairperson found no grounds for prosecution.

April 1,1973-The Triton Times pulsihed ts infamous "April Fools issue, which was immediately criticized by many sectors of the community for its racism disguisted as "satire". Charges brought against the T.T. eventually resulted in the firing of the editor-in-chief.

May,1975-A coalition of publications, student organizations, and concerned students presented a proposal for a restructing of the "official campus media" concept as recognized by the Communications Board. In essence, the proposal argued that no one paper could possibly represent the wide variety of interests and students at UCSD, thus a coalition of papers should be alloted funds in a more equal basis. (Among other considerations, the Triton Times huge student fee allocation is boosted by the fact that at no point must the "official " medium become "self-suppoting" as all subsidiary papers must. These publications are also banned from paying their workers.)

The proposal was narrowly defeated after two voting sessions of the Communications Board. The board's "agony",it seems, has more to do with its own policies and the actions of its papers, than undue harressment by outside agitation.

ANALYSIS

Repression is a dominant theme in policies of the University of California. The University as a "public corporation" has a tradition of supporting the coporate elite while disregarding the human rights of everyone else. For example, through investments on South Africa, racist apartheid is bolstered. The University, through its role in the global military - industrial complex perpetuates and advances a system based on production of profits at the expense of real human needs. While the University maintains a seemingly tolerant attitude regarding freedom of expression, this tolerance quickly turns to repression when speech threatens to become action incompatible with the status quo. The Berkeley Free Speech Movement (1964-65) which greatly influenced subsequent U.S. History, was itself sparked by the University's attempt to ban Civil Rights Movement people from speaking and organizing on campus.

Here at UCSD the Communications Board is undergoing malicious subversion in order to: 1) Defend the concept of a single official campus media,specifically,one which has proven itself to be pro-establishment and anti-community 2)Exert more contorl over student media 3)Restrict the dissemination of information that is contrary to Administrative Policy by means of adminstratively defined "standards of journalism".THIS IS A PARTICULARLY DANGEROUS FORM OF BUREAUCRATIC MANIPULATION BECAUSE IT AMOUNTS TO INSTITUTIONALIZED CENSORSHIP! This is more than just control over content. This is control over the very nature of journalism itself. Will we tolerate this?!? If we do, not only are we encouraging censorship at UCSD, but we are playing into the hands of the corporate mind managers.

A CHICANO PERSPECTIVE

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION AT UC

Since University Hall has chosen to "awaken the dead" with cries of wanting to implement student affirmative action for ethnic minorities and women, perhaps it is time to straighten the record out by indicating a few related points.

"Affirmative action" programs, since their inception - largely due to the 1960's Civil Rights Movement - were supposed to have binded the University of California to the practice of hiring staff and faculty from groups that have historically been discriminated against on the basis of "...race, color, religion, sex, or national origin," for as long as it held contract$ with the federal government, all in accordance with the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

A subsequent amendment of 1972, obligated all institutions of higher education , whether public or private, contracts or not, to follow affirmative action guidelines as stipulated by executive orders, Department of labor, court decisions, and so on. The responsibility of enforcement was granted to several commissions as well as the Office for Civil Rights (OCR), which is a branch of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW), whose power ultimately lies in the freezing of federal contracts allocated to "outlaw" campuses that do not follow the guidelines.

Eventhough affirmative action did not apply to students, evolution "would take it there," some folks believed. As it was, University employees had to be covered first in developing any program. Therefore, as early as 1969, ethnic minorities and women began mobilizing universitywide around this new restatement of the US Constitution. As an example of that effort, UC Santa Barbara formed a Chicano collective that drafted an affirmative action (AA) plan and sent it the chancellor where it found it's way to University Hall, and died there.

The Chicano Steering Committee was also created that year, which made a statewide effort to establish AA by pushing for the creation of the Chicano Task Force, that in turn, would conduct an in depth study of the UC Chicano presence. The committe also invited HEW to conduct "on-site compliance reviews" at the various UC campuses. One frustrated member from UCSB made the trip to the Bay area OCR office to plead for such a review to take place after demonstrating to OCR officials his campus' obvious failure to even develop an AA plan. Examples of this sort can go on endlessly. By 1973, all pleas to HEW to enforce its own guidelines fell on deaf ears, or they would respond "we're tied up with Berkeley".

So, it was that UC Berkeley was targetted as the "model" AA campus for other colleges and universities. It had a good start when HEW froze $4.4 million in Berkeley research contracts on the basis of not having an "accepatble antidiscrimination policy".

Following lengthy negotiations, an about-face occurred when, on Oct. 13, 1974, William Trombley of the L.A. Times informed the public that federal civil rights officials had approved Berkeley's plan of non-discrimination 11 days before it was submitted. Needless to say, this "sweetheart contract" made obvious the lack of a good-faith effort on behalf of UC bureaucrats, and struck home a demoralizing blow to many supporters of laws that unveiled themselves as nothing more than government lip service.

As a result, the Chicano Steering Committee unanimously declared an all out boycott on token AA throughout the UC system, and is still in force. Some of the campuses, in addition, filed class-action lawsuits where resources were available. The opening statement of UC Santa Barbara's suit reads "Discrimination against minorities at all levels of education has been and is a fact of American life". It is then followed

11	CONCILIO DE LA RAZA, AMERICAN FEDERATION
	OF TEACHERS, LOCAL 2141, AFL-CIO, CASA
12	DE LA RAZA, SANTA BARBARA CHAPTER OF THE
	ASSOCIATION OF MEXICAN AMERICAN EDUCATORS,
13	DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA AMERICAN G.I.
	FORUM, EL CONGRESO, COMMUNITY FREE
14	EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, BERNARD KIRTMAN,
	CHARLES ORNELAS, FERNANDO PADILLA,
15	SALVADOR DEL PINO, RALPH HERRERA, FERNANDO
	DE NECOCHEA, WILLIAM VILLA, JOSEPH GONZALEZ,
16	ARNULFO CASILLAS, SUZANNE DENISE MANRIQUEZ,
	GEORGE JOHN VALLE, ROBERT GARCIA, YOLANDA
17	GARZA, MANUEL R. RAZO, on behalf of them-
	selves and all others similarly situated.
18	
	Plaintiffs,
19	
	vs.
20	
21	REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA,
	VERNON I. CHEADLE, Chancellor of the
22	University of California, Santa Barbara
	Division, CHARLES HITCH, President of

by more than 125 pages of documentation. Yet, a closer look at that campus reveals that had there not been massive student demonstrations last Spring, many minority programs would have been cut, under-funded, etc., in spite of pending litigation that is supposed to result in a comprehensive AA plan that will include students.

Another event of last Spring and Summer, was HEW's visit of four UC campuses, according to Robert Albert, our newly hired Assistant to the Chancellor for Affirmative Action. Among them was UCSD, whose AA program did not receive HEW's approval, eventhough it has become nothing more than a government rubber stamp that lost its ink at Berkeley.

With all this having taken place, we now find University Hall throwing crumb$ at the various campuses for the hiring of a recruiter that is supposed to enhance the women and ethnic minority student population on our campuses.

The fact remains that the University of California is ten years behind in implementing AA with respect to staff and faculty, where it was to be initially applied (emphasis added). Secondly, it is extremely weak in minority and women graduate programs where they exist at all; thus, not providing the desperately needed "professionals" from this sector. And still, the percentage of California's largest ethnic minority is on the decline universitywide.

In the end of it all, we find University Hall, by way of the Student Body President's Council (SBPC), attempting to be the "vanguard" of an issue they could hardly comprehend, and the Supreme Court couldn't solve. The SBPC might try sensitizing the student bodies about the simplistic-racist institutions we are in and work towards discarding the myth of the "melting pot society" and realize that we're stuck with a great salad bowl. We've had enough "atole con el dedo".
(Part II will deal with the theme of "What the #*%?&! happened to the Chicano Task Force Report?")

SPAIN continued from page 2

dustries are foreign-controlled; West Germany, for instance, is the biggest investor after USA: fascism is no impediment for their joined exploitation of the Spanish people. Steel mills, the largest Ford factory in Europe (being built in Valencia), shipyards, chemical industry, food production, total cultural penetration, a central CIA office.. Spain is inseperable from international capital.

But the contradictions also developed. The working class has organized clandestinely, the intellectuals and professionals are demanding greater freedom, old political parties have reorganized and new ones have appeared and the liberal sectors of the bourgeoisie feels the constrains of the fascist superstructure. Spain, where strikes are illegal and severely repressed, is one of the top five countries in the world in terms of work hours lost as result of strikes. The working class struggles have increasingly taken an anti-capitalist character: in 1968, for example, about 60% of the strikes were mainly of a political nature. And in the Basque country, the zone of highest productivity in the country nationalistic opposition to the centralized authority is inseperable from the militancy of the working class and the generalized struggle for socialism.

In order to diffuse the popular struggle and to satisfy the demands of a bourgeoisie which wants to play a more important role in the economics and politics of the social-democratic world, the regime has off and on pretended that it was capable of some "liberalization". But the events of this year, culminating in the murder of five revolutionaries, demonstrate clearly once again that fascism cannot change.

We must not be deceived by the early protests that came from the social democrats tha day of the murders. They see the end of fascism in Spain and they and the Spanish bourgeoisie would like to make sure that a revolutionary condition does not evolve; they are too worried about the present development of the class struggle in Portugal and they would like to control the situation from the begining. The apparent contradiction between a Europe that condemns Franco and a USA that makes new agreements on the military bases disappears if we understand that, as they come together in the help to the Socialist and right-wing parties in Portugal, they will come together to both sustain Franco long enough and manipulate an anti-revolutionary transition ou of fascism.

There is now a new unity of the left in Spain and its major problem is to be able to define a revolutionary proletarian policy: the specific forms that the struggle for socialism will take. The American left has an important role to play in general support of the struggle of the Spanish people, specifically in relation to the American presence in Spain. US planes, guns, tanks, troops and the CIA are NOW on Spanish soil and their immediate role will be to impede radical transformations of the society.

GET THE US OUT OF SPAIN

POR UNA PENÍNSULA IBÉRICA SOCIALISTA

VIVA EL INTERNACIONALISMO PROLETARIO

Iberian Information Group, UCSD

SOLAR

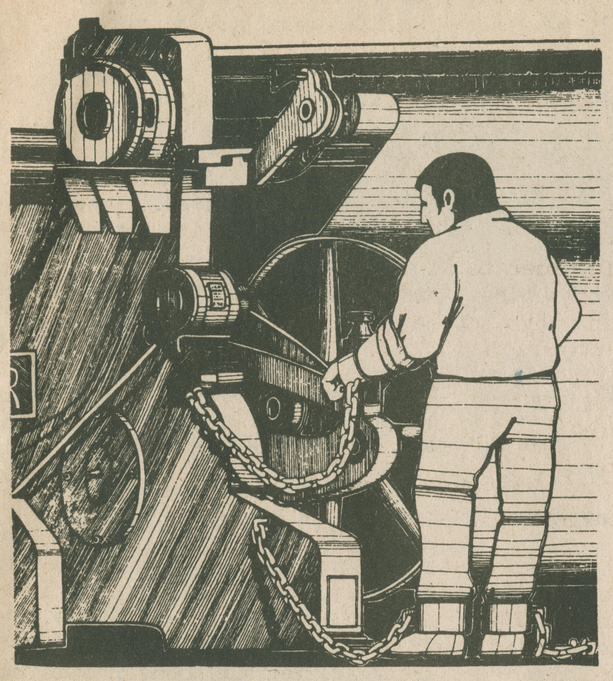
WHAT IS THE SOLAR STRIKE ALL ABOUT?

"SOLAR IS HIRING," says the billboard at Solar's Rose Canyon plant, and so it is. The machinists' strike is going into its fourth month, and Solar is busily hiring non-union workers in an attempt to break not only the strike but the union as well. Solar is a division of International Harvester, and it may be that the local union-busting effort is a "pilot program" to be copied at other IH plants if it succeeds here. In a recent statement, a spokesman for the International Association of Machinists claimed that Solar's aggressive policy was being set by Harvester's central management in Chicago.

Such an attitude on the part of International Harvester's managers may seem surprising at first glance, but it becomes less so in light of the company's long history of anti-union and anti-labor activities. A brief review of this history can help put the current offensive in proper perspective.

SOME HISTORY

International Harvester began as the McCormick Works in Chicago in 1847, manufacturers of the first commercial horse-drawn reaper. By the turn of the century McCormick had combined with its four largest competitors to form International Harvester and to dominate the American farm machinery industry. The current president of IH, Brooks McCormick, is only the latest in an unbroken chain of McCormick's who have headed this giant multinational corporation. By the 1860's craft unions had begun to appear at McCormick and other Chicago factories, and were having some effect in their campaigns for the eight-hour day and for wage increases. McCormick's management determined at this time to wage an uncompromising war against unionization. Their first weapons were blacklists against striking workers, circulated among all the major employers in Chicago; wage cuts; and short-term lockouts, in which the factory was closed in an attempt to starve the workers into submission. During these early years a pattern emerged that was to be seen again and again: during periods of prosperity and labor shortage, unions were able to make progress in organizing. During depressions and labor surplus, the companies were able to roll back any gains the unions had made.



After a successful strike in 1885, McCormick's management set about developing their anti-union strategy much more systematically. In that year they tried to automate the part of the factory that employed the most troublesome skilled workers, and union organizers responded by broadening their base to include the less skilled workers. The confrontation resulted in an eventful strike in 1886. The company recruited strikebreakers, and in the violent conflicts that broke out, massive police repression was used for the first time. Two McCormick strikers were killed and several wounded by police, and the next day a protest rally was held at Haymarket Square. At the end of that rally a bomb was thrown by an unknown person, and several police were killed. The resulting wave of antiunion repression that swept the country effectively destroyed the existing unions at McCormick and many other plants. At no time had unions been officially recognized by McCormick.

GREATER SOPHISTICATION

In the early part of the twentieth century, Harvester management gave up their exclusive reliance on the stick, and began to make use of the carrot as well. A social worker was hired to work among the employees and make their working conditions more pleasant. The practice began of giving bonuses to workers, timed strategically to undercut union organizing efforts. At one point, company stock was used as a bonus in order to give the workers a stake in the company's profits. The

corporation was strong enough financially to offer its employees insurance programs and pensions, with the twin motives of undercutting unions and of developing a favorable public relations "image". Another policy deliberately pursued by management was that of keeping their labor force as divided ethnically as possible, so that ethnic divisions would help prevent the workers from combining and working together in unions.

The next union challenge to International Harvester came after the end of World War I, after a period of labor shortage had stimulated unionism. An AF of L union struck for union recognition, shorter hours and higher wages, but management responded by holding fast. Union activists were fired, and the company refused to negotiate. The unions again suffered defeat, but the renewed threat led to even further refinements in Harvester's anti-labor reportoire. A company union, called the Works Council, was formed to give employees the illusion of participating in management decisions. Employee representatives who proved particularly helpful were promoted to management positions. It was also at this time that Harvester joined a secret organization of large corporations in order to more efficiently coordinate their labor relations. Known to its members as the Special Conference Committee, it included Bethlehem Steel, DuPont, General Electric, General Motors, Goodyear, Standard Oil, U.S. Rubber, Westinghouse, AT&T, and United States Steel. In a remarkable demonstration of class solidarity, top executives from these companies met regularly to plan their labor strategies and work out common problems. This committee continues in existence today, although in modified form.

Given the level of sophistication in anti-union efforts that had been reached by Harvester, it is likely that the company could have continued to resist unionization indefinitely if not for major national and international developments. The depression of the 1930's and the resulting crisis of capitalism led the New Deal administration to pass laws which made it much harder for companies to use the cruder anti-union tactics, and most of the major International Harvester plants were unionized by 1941. The government's desire for labor peace on the home front during World War II also played a role here.

In the post-war period the largest union in Harvester plants was the left-influenced Farm Equipment Workers, and the second largest was the United Auto Workers. There was an intense period of rivalry between these unions, with the UAW winning out in the early fifties, during the McCarthy era. The company played an important role in this conflict, in that it favored the UAW in contract negotiations and thus undermined the position of the more militant Farm Equipment Workers.

The current condition of the American economy has put the Solar Division of IH in a strong position. On the one hand, the high level of unemployment has made it easier to hire scab labor. At the same time, the energy crisis has put Solar in a strong economic position. Solar manufactures light industrial gas turbines, currently in demand for drilling for oil and gas in offshore and remote locations. Apparently the company felt strong enough to try to eliminate the union's right to strike in its recent negotiations with local 685 of the International Association of Machinists, the largest union at Solar's plants. When the IAM went on strike, Solar moved to undercut it by replacing the strikers with non-union members, a move strongly reminiscent of IH traditions from an earlier period. While it is only speculation at this point, it may not be too far-fetched to think that International Harvester sees the new economic conditions in the country as favorable for rolling back the grudging accommodation to unions it has had to make in the past. If so, the significance of the Solar strike will extend far beyond the San Diego area.

NOTE FROM SOLAR STRIKE SUPPORT COMMITTEE

"We need people to volunteer to distribute support committee leaflets on campus, at workplaces, and in North County communities.

We need donations (c/o Solar Strike Support Committee) for reproducing more leaflets in order to successfully counteract the lies being propagated by local mass media.

We can get strikers to speak to interested classes.

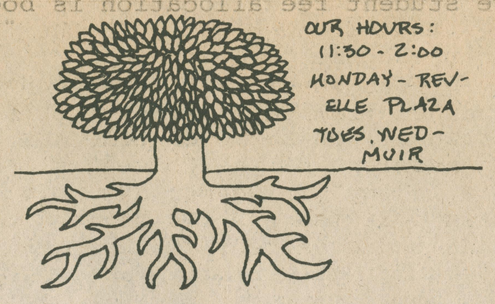
We need info on International Harvester's assets and monopoly ties to agribusiness and oil.

We need general info on the Alaskan Pipeline in order to make a case on Solar's production of gasoline turbines for oil extraction.

Strikers and families are now receiving $40/week from the international - not much after 3 months of strike. Material aid needs to be collected. We need collection spots on campus and in local communities.

write to: P.O. Box 1292, S.D., CA., 92112

Groundwork Bookstore



We're a book collective. We're anti-profit and we give a 6% discount on all books and periodicals. Our books are political - centering on socialist alternatives. Come see us.

SALE... 26% off
- Incredible Rocky
- New Woman's Survival Sourcebook
- Selected Stories of Lu Hsun

Plus, we have the CIA DIARY in paper cover! $4.50
hard cover - $2.00 off - $7.95

"It is no longer the manual workers alone who have their reserve army of the unemployed and are afflicted with lack of work; the educated workers also have their reserve army of idle, and among them also lack of work has taken up its permanent quarters. . . . The time is near when the bulk of these proletarians will be distinguished from the others only by their pretensions. Most of them still imagine that they are something better than proletarians. . . ."

—Kautsky, "Class Struggle," 1892

CALENDAR

MONDAY, OCTOBER 20

2:00pm Meeting to discuss the inclusion of birth control services in regular student health coverage. Women's Center.(x2023)

3:00pm Meeting to plan programs of interest to women. Women's Center.(x2023)

4:30 pm. Meeting. Meeting of the Gymnastics Club. South Balcony, UCSD.

5:00 pm. Meeting. Meeting of the UCSD Students for Tom Hayden. Game Conference Room.

5:30 pm. Meeting. Meeting of the Science Fiction and Fantasy Club. Lounge Conference Room, Student Center.

6:30 pm. Meeting. Meeting of the Student Cooperative. North Conference Room, Student Center.

7:00 pm. Meeting. Meeting of the Student Dance Co-op. West Balcony, UCSD Gym.

7:00pm Basic Auto Mechanics class, Monday section, 3rd session. Call x2023 for place.

7:30 pm. Meeting. Organizational meeting for all interested students of the Muir 5 & Dime Coffeehouse. 5 & Dime, Lower Muir Commons.

7:45 pm. Meeting. Meeting of the Aikido Club. Wrestling Room, UCSD Gym.

8:00 pm. Concert. UCSD Music Department will sponsor a chamber music concert. There is no academic fee. Mandeville Recital Hall.

8:00 pm. Meeting. Israeli Dance Club Meeting. Recreation Gym conference Room.

9:00 pm. Film. Film sponsored by the Monday Night Flicks, "Duck Soup", 5 & Dime, Lower Muir Commons. Free.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21

11:30 am. Meeting. Meeting of the Fourth College Program Board. Matthews Recreation Center.

12:00 Noon. Meeting. Meeting of the U.S. Committee for Justice to Latin American Political Prisoners (U.S.L.A.). North Conference Room, Student Center.

4:30 pm. Meeting. Meeting of the Gymnastics Club. South Balcony, UCSD Gym.

6:00 pm. Meeting. Meeting of the Dance Workshop. West Balcony, UCSD Gym.

7:00 pm. Meeting. Meeting of the Student Educational Center. Game Conference Room, Student Center.

7:00 pm. Screening of "Dreams & Nightmares" and discussion with Spanish Civil War veterans. Filmmaker Abraham Osheroff and Alvah Bessie. 1438 HL. Free. Call 3968, Center for Iberian and Latin American Studies.

7:30 pm. Meeting. Meeting of the Folk Dance Club. Recreation Conference Room, Recreation Gym.

8:00 pm. Meeting. Meeting of the Black Student Union, in their office in Student Organizations, Student Center.

Pass this on!

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22

2:00 pm. Meeting. Meeting of the International Center Wives' Group. Designed for foreign wives and Americans interested in cross-cultural experiences. International Center.

4:00 pm. Meeting. Meeting of the Third College Council. North Conference Room, Student Center.

4:30 pm. Meeting. Meeting of the Gymnastics Club. South Balcony, UCSD Gym.

5:00 pm. Meeting. Public relations of S,A.T.C.H. Student Organizations Conference Room, Student Center.

6:30 pm. Meeting. Meeting of the Fourth College Residence Hall Board. Matthews Recreation Center.

7:00 pm. Meeting. Meeting of the Kundalinl Yoga Club. Adaptive Room, UCSD Gym.

7:00pm Basic Auto Mechanics class, Tues. section, 3rd session. Call x2023 for place.

7:30 pm. Meeting. Graduate Student Union Meeting. USB 2622.

7:30 pm. Meeting. Meeting of the Dance Workshop. North Balcony, UCSD Gym.

7:45 pm. Meeting. Meeting of the Aikido Club. Wrestling Room, UCSD Gym.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23

12:00 noon Meeting. Meeting of the Graduate Student Union. Student Organizations Conference Room, Student Center.

5:30 pm Meeting. Meeting of the Yoga Club. Adaptive Room, UCSD Gym

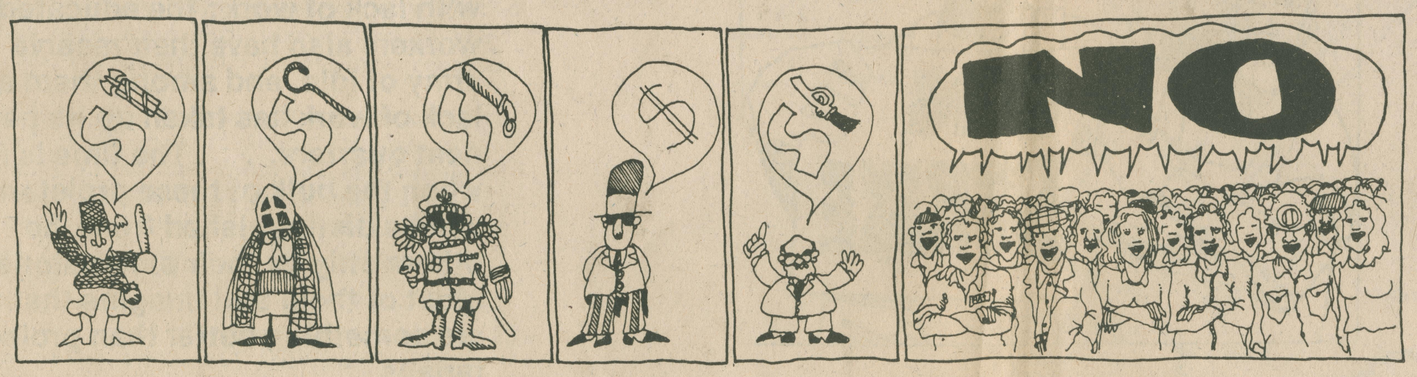
6:00 pm Meeting. Meeting of Mecha. North Conference Room, Sutdent Center.

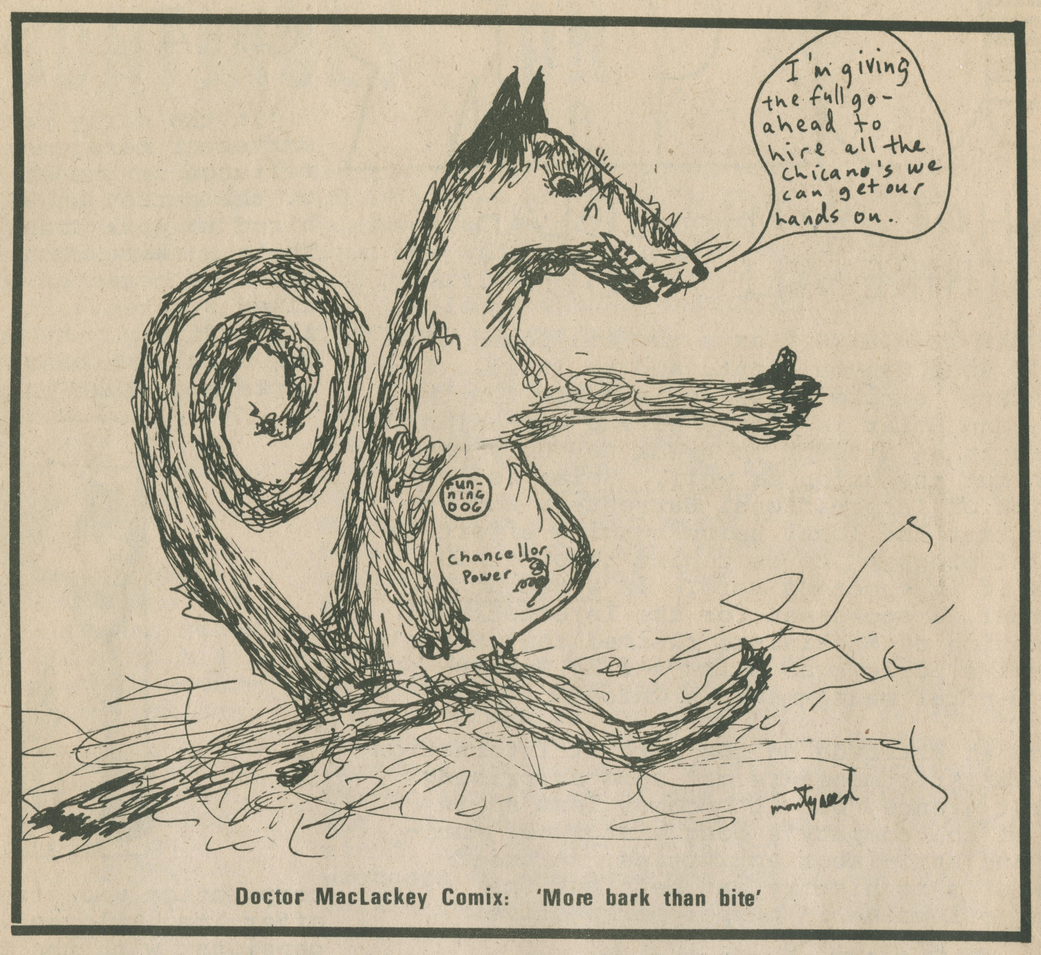
7:00 pm Film. Film sponsored by the B.S.U. "Angry Voices of Watts." H.S.S. 2250.

7:00pm Basic Auto Mechanics, Thurs. section, 3rd session. Call x2023 for place.

7:00 pm Meeting. Meeting of the Fencing Club. West Balcony, UCSD Gym.

8:00 pm Recital. UCSD Music Department will sponsor a voice recital kavasch. There is no admission fee. Mandeville Recital Hall.





Doctor MacLackey Comix: 'More bark than bite'

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24

9:00 am Meeting. Meeting of the Student Dance Coop. North Balcony, UCSD Gym.

10:00 am Meeting. Meeting of Interns. Student Organizations Conference Room, Student Center.

11:00 am Carnival. The P.E. Department and Studetn Organizations are sponsoring a Carnival. The carnival will include club and organization demonstrations, music, jugglers, drama presentations, prizes, mime, food, games, karate demonstrations, dunk booth, etc. On the "Hump" in front of the UCSD Gym

11:00am Meeting. Communications Board Meeting. Student Organizations Conference Room, Student Center.

4:30 pm Meeting. Meeting of the Gymnastics Club. South Balcony, UCSD Gym.

7:30 pm and 10:30 pm Film. The Campus Program Board presents Stanley Kubrick's epic space adventure "2001 - A Space Odyssey" Tickets are $1.00 and available only at The Student Center Box. Mandeville Auditorium.

7:30 pm Meeting. Meeting of the Folk Dance Club. Recreation Conference Room, Recreation Gym.

8:00 pm Concert. The UCSD Music Department will sponsor the Gospel Choir in concert. No admission fee. Mandeville Recital Hall.

9:00 pm and 11:00 pm Concert. Coffee house concert featuring "Sheils and Clark." Admission by ticket only. $1.00 at the door or advance tickets at the Muir Resident Halls Office, Muir 5 and Dime, Lower Muir Commons.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25

10:00 am. Meeting. Meeting of the Karate Club. UCSD Gym.

10:00 am. Meeting. Annual meeting of the National Association of Art Museums. Topic for discussion will be "Conceptual-Performance Art and its Relationship to the Gallery." There will also be short talks by Newton Harrison, Elanor Auten and David Ross, followed by panel discussion moderated by Moira Roth. Mandeville Reception Room.

4:00 pm. Picnic. Picnic for Fourth College. Resident Students. On the Fourth College Commons Lawn.

7:30 pm & 11:00 pm. Film. The Campus Board will sponsor "Mother and the Whore": a look at modern sexual feelings thorugh a close look at the lives of three "children of the 60's"in Paris. Directed by Jean Eustacke, starring Francois Lebrum, Bernadette Lafont and Jean-Pierre Leaud.

8:00 pm. Film. Felix Greene's "Tanzania-Zambia Railway." HL Auditorium. Free.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 26

3:00 pm. Meeting. Meeting of the Chess Club. Lounge Conference Room, Student Center.

7:00 pm. Meeting. Meeting of UCSD Bridge players for the purpose of playing bridge. Revelle Cafeteria.

7:30 pm. Meeting. Meeting of individuals interested in receiving bridge lessons. Revelle Cafeteria.

Gay Student Union

2nd and 4th Monday of every Month.
7:00 P.M. Revelle Informal Lounge

S.A.T.C.H. MEETING

This Wednesday, October 22, at 6:00 P.M. Students Active Towards Community Health (S.A.T.C.H.) will have it's fourth meeting of the year. This weeks agenda will feature the new Advisor to Student Organizations, Chato Benitez. Chato will discuss possible community projects for the comming year. This weeks' meeting will be held at the Revelle Informal Lounge.