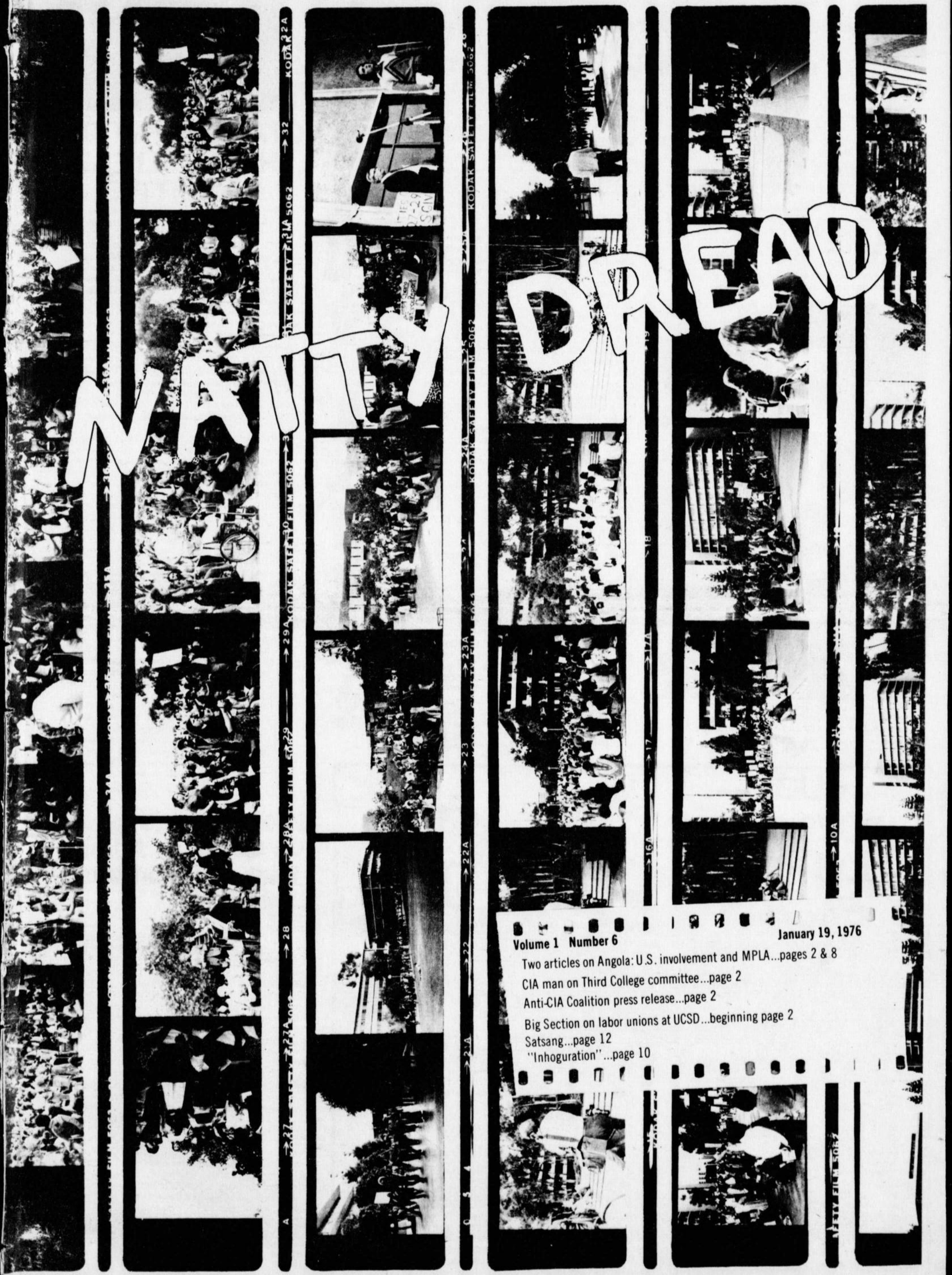


Nov. 25, 1975 + UCSD

# NATY DREAD



Volume 1 Number 6 January 19, 1976

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KODAK SAFETY FILM 5067

# ANGOLA: Colonialism defeated, Independence threatened by U.S. neo-colonialist leeches

Angola at present is gripped by a Civil War which has been and continues to be costly in human lives; a war that has also brought about a crisis of choice for the Organization of African Unity and its singular member states.

Important questions confront us, what are the factions contending for power in Angola? Whose interests do these contending factions represent and defend? Which ONE of the three factions contending for power should be supported by the Angolan People? The three factions are the M.P.L.A.,

the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola; the FNLA, the National Liberation Front of Angola; and UNITA, National Union for the Total Independence of Angola. We ask these questions so as to have a critical and historical perspective on Angola, and to understand why the M.P.L.A. is the only legitimate government of Angola (thus defeating the notion of coalition) and for what crucial reasons it must be supported.

M.P.L.A. was founded in December, 1956 from the emerging of two pre-independence political groupings, the Movement for the Independence of Angola and the Party for the United Struggle of Angola. From its inception M.P.L.A. carried out political education of revolutionary nationalism and the practice of clandestine organization of the towns and the countryside. It must be remembered that all of these activities were being carried out in an Angola under Portuguese colonial exploitation and fascist oppression.

In early 1961 M.P.L.A. formally engaged in armed struggle in response to Portuguese massacres provoked by a prisoner uprising in Luanda. In 1962 under Neto's leadership the M.P.L.A. set about the secret reorganization of its forces in the towns and commenced guerrilla warfare in the rural areas.

A crucial turning point came in 1966 when the M.P.L.A. successfully opened an eastern front and thus transformed itself into a broad-based, non-regional and revolutionary nationalist movement. Large areas in northern and eastern Angola were liberated by the M.P.L.A., not only from the colonial presence, but from the social conditions of extreme poverty, poor health and illiteracy that are the legacy of colonial underdevelopment. M.P.L.A. continued its struggle against Portuguese colonial domination till November 1975 when it acquired the instruments of power to govern the country. At present the Peoples Republic of Angola under M.P.L.A. leadership continues its struggle against the Racist South African intervention in support of the FNLA and UNITA opportunist coalition; struggle against illiteracy, hunger, poverty and other social diseases all product of underdevelopment and colonialism. **Cont. on p. 8**



August 7, 1975. Luanda, Angola. A young "pionero" trained by the MPLA. He carries a "Cainguro", a small, one-shot gun which is locally manufactured. **FOTOLIB**



## C.I.A. MAN PUT ON THIRD COLLEGE COMMITTEE

By: Montgomery Reed, member of the Communications Advisory Committee

UCSD's Third College Communications Programs' Advisory Committee (CAC) now has a self-acknowledged C.I.A. collaborator—Richard Attiyeh. Attiyeh seems to have been seated on the committee by Vice-Chancellor of Academic Affairs, Paul Saltman, in the wake of Political Science professor Samuel Popkin's recent automobile accident and present inability to continue working on CAC. Attiyeh is the chair of the Economics Department and has been doing international trade research for the CIA, along with two other Economics professors and 4 graduate students through the 'front' organization, the Institute for Policy Analysis located in Del Mar.

The Institute was funded by a CIA contract. This information was revealed and admitted by Attiyeh in a Natty Dread interview last fall. It is believed that the research is needed by the CIA to improve its ability to foment economic hardships and crisis in countries such as Chile (during Allende's administration) that struggle to free themselves from the domination and robbery of foreign corporate and imperialist interests.

UCSD, UCLA, and UC Berkeley have been the scene of student, faculty and staff protests against UC involvement in recruitment and research for the CIA since then-director of the CIA William Colby invited UC President Saxon to set up an 'Affirmative Action' program to recruit women and national minority students into the CIA, last September. Over 150 faculty, the Student Cooperative government, the Graduate Students' Union, the Chicano Studies Program, the Third College faculty, the Blacks Students' Union, MECHA (Chicano Students) and a host of other groups and individuals in the university community have called for a halt to the recruitment program, and for complete disclosure and termination of UC relations with the CIA. The Anti-CIA Coalition was formed at UCSD

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## Union strength grows on campus. Admin, tries to union-bust

There is a strong and growing union at UCSD, designed to be a bond among workers and a voice speaking for our rights. There is also an attempt to union bust at UCSD, a tacit recognition by management that the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (AFSCME) is successful in its drive to shake some control of workers' lives from the grasp of management into the reach of the workers. Recent directives from management to some departmental supervisors to "bust the union" have reaffirmed the conviction among workers that in union there is strength, that AFSCME's growing potential on campus is real to management. In the face of a union that will not allow itself or its individual members to be intimidated by verbal threats from supervisors to workers who show their support of, and need for, the union, management will not be able to continue such intimidation politics. As AFSCME does not tolerate illegal directives from the bosses to call campus police if a union member and a co-worker are seen talking together, the effect of that directive is to more clearly define the kind of control over our lives and working conditions management is attempting to retain.

Cont. on p. 4



Instead limited their concern to certain alleged minor technical infractions of campus regulations. By charging a select group of nine students, known for their active involvement in campus politics, University officials have attempted to divert public attention from the UC-CIA connection to the alleged dangers of student activism.

The nine students all face probation that would severely limit their constitutional rights to free speech and expression of dissent on the campus during the proposed probationary period. The very suppression of these rights is the objective sought by the University in charging the students with threatening the "safety" of President Saxon and "resisting" a University official in the performance of his duties. It is the contention of the Anti-CIA Coalition that the events of November 25, 1975, surrounding President Saxon's spontaneous walk through the University campus, were precipitated by negligent administrative decisions. President Saxon met with a group of several hundred students and, according to a letter dated December 2, 1975, from George Murphy, Vice-Chancellor and Dean of Student Affairs to Chancellor William McElroy, was met with "hostility

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## UC DOES CIA'S JOB HERE

**PRESS RELEASE**  
**ANTI-CIA COALITION**  
ISSUED: JANUARY 16, 1976  
RE: NINE STUDENTS CHARGED WITH UNIVERSITY REGULATIONS VIOLATIONS.  
It is the contention of the Anti-CIA Coalition that the existence and functions of the CIA both in and outside of the United States remains the central issue in the case of the 9 UCSD students charged with having violated campus regulations on November 25, 1975, during President Saxon's visit to the UCSD campus.  
Recent information released by the U.S. Senate Intelligence Committee continue to show the international activities of the CIA in assassination plots, participation in the overthrowing of legally-elected governments (e.g. Brazil and Chile), financing and directing of foreign wars (e.g. Cambodia and Angola), and financing the election campaigns of anti-communist political parties abroad (e.g. Italy). Further disclosures have recently shown illegal involvement of CIA activities in domestic political affairs.  
The UC system has during the past 10 years maintained cooperation with the CIA by providing research facilities, recruitment opportunities and technical expertise to that governmental agency. Ignoring the rampant violence perpetrated by the CIA, and the University's affiliation with that agency, University administrators have

## STUDENT AFFAIRS OFFICE USES UNDERHANDED TACTICS DURING FINALS WEEK AND VACATION

George Murphy, Vice Chancellor of Student Affairs, has once again drawn the line between administrative interest and student needs. It is interesting to note that the administration dictates far reaching policies concerning the student population at a time when students are preparing for, or taking final exams, a pressure which precludes any really organized opposition. These heavy-handed administrative decisions affect such diverse student groups as the Budget Resource Group, the Board of Authority, the Communications Board, the Disabled Students Union, and the Student Educational Change and Development Center. Administrative pressure being brought to bear on these organizations cannot be interpreted as anything else but across the board repression of progressive student activism. The most blatant example of administrative machismo is their attempt to isolate and prosecute certain students for their participation in the November 25 demonstration against UC/CIA complicity during UC President Saxon's visit.

Questions must be raised regarding the selective nature of who is being charged with violation of campus regulations. To single out nine students from a crowd of several hundred indicates that George Murphy believes he must slap down those students who are visible dissidents to his regime. The fact that certain administrators refuse to participate in the identification and prosecution of these students combined with other administrators who were excluded from participation in this process serves to point out the political nature of these charges. George Murphy has consistently contradicted the campus regulations he purports to be upholding by releasing statements and photographs to the San Diego media.

The groups affected by administrative rejection of BRG allocations include: the Disabled Student Union, the Communications Student Union, the Student Educational Change and Development Center, and the Natty Dread Collective.

These contradictions and conscious manipulation of regulations have become so apparent that the attorneys defending the eight students are considering legal action restricting Murphy from further participation in the hearing proceedings (For further elaboration on Murphy's wackiness and dealings refer to the Anti-CIA Coalition's press release).

The Communications Board, the student composed board responsible for the funding and supervision of all campus media, is another body which has come under attack. The fascinating aspect of this attack is that students have been coopted into fighting alongside the administration against other students. Late in the week before finals the Triton Times informed the Communications Board that they had "divorced" themselves from any further dealings with the Board. This action raises the question of how a publication dependent on student derived funds can independently choose to disregard their obligation to the students. The following week this question was answered when George Murphy informed the Communications Board that he was prepared to recommend to Chancellor McElroy that the Board be disbanded. These actions can be construed as nothing short of administrative/Triton Times collusion. No publication "divorces" itself from the body who provides their funding. This collusion between the Triton Times and George Murphy is evidenced further when one considers the restructuring proposal for the Communications Board forwarded by Murphy at the beginning of this school year. John Taylor, "Editor-in-Chief" of the Triton Times was the only campus media personage invited to attend the restructuring

meetings, conducted over the summer when most students are absent from San Diego. This restructuring would have provided the Triton Times with a means to combat mounting student discontent with

their publication by perpetrating an aura of "professionalism". Unfortunately, the so called "subsidiary publications" do not

conform to accepted standards of journalistic merit, thereby eliminating them from utilizing the "valuable" resource of experts from traditional media fields. The Triton Times has consistently

sided with the administration in this struggle to dissolve student control over the media which is funded by student dollars. Apparently the Triton Times perceive themselves in a position where they are above the average students who provide them with a financial base.

The Student Center Board of Authority is being dealt with in an entirely different manner by George Murphy. Conscious attrition on the part of the administration is the key note with regard to this project. The Board of Authority (BOA) is an attempt to place the Student Center, funded entirely with student monies, under direct control of students—not university administrators. As in the case of the Communications Board, George Murphy is attempting to turn students against each other by meeting and addressing individuals rather than addressing the group as a whole. This ploy is being conducted in a couple of ways.

Within the BOA collective itself several people are becoming the focus of administrative attention. This tactic of addressing individuals rather than the entire group is only one means of playing off

students against each other. George Murphy, in conjunction with the various college deans, is attempting to portray the BOA proposal as threatening the "power" of the college councils in hopes that these councils will withdraw support and create internal student dissent. Murphy has deliberately confused his position on this matter, changing his statements before different students and several times re-

versing his position entirely. This administrative half-stepping has successfully prevented any BOA input on decisions concerning

Step 2 of the Student Center, now under construction. Murphy has attempted to use his delaying tactics as a justification for setting up Ad hoc committees to deal with problems which originally would have come under the purview of BOA. A typical example of administrative manipulation of the BOA proposal points up the across the board nature of administrative repression. The Budget Resource Group (BRG), an arm of the Undergraduate Student Cooperative responsible for allocating Registration Fee money to Student Organizations, is also responsible

for allocating space for offices in Step 2. The BRG had decided to let the space allocations be handled by BOA since this was a matter concerning the Student Center. Due to Murphy's procrastination, the BOA group could not be formed. This re-

The fact that certain administrators refuse to participate in the identification and prosecution of these students...serves to point out the political nature of these charges.

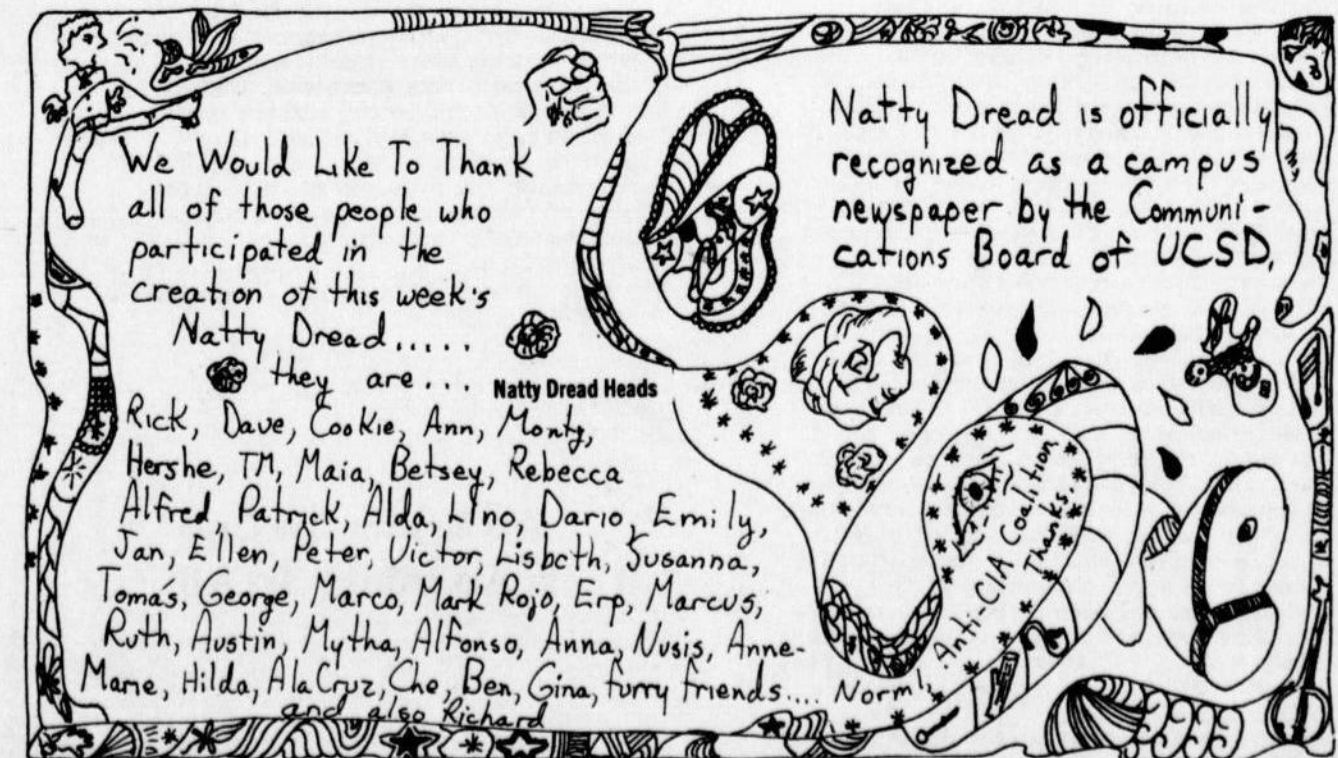
sulted in the BRG being informed that Mark Bookman, Director of the Student Center would handle the space allocations if they didn't.

The Budget Resource Group was threatened with being disbanded during the Christmas vacation as a result of Murphy's disagreement with several allocations to enable student organizations to operate during the quarter break. Chancellor McElroy proposed that the BRG be disbanded and their duties handed to the Registration Fee Committee. When the impossibility

of this proposal was pointed out to McElroy and Murphy by the Registration Fee Committee, they then directed the Reg Fee Committee to keep a "close eye" on further BRG allocations. Here again Murphy is attempting to create internal student factionalism by meeting with individuals rather than the entire group. The groups affected by administrative rejection of BRG allocations include: the Disabled Student Union, the

Communications Student Union, the Student Educational Change and Development Center, and the Natty Dread Collective. Murphy's rationale for vetoing the proposed Natty Dread trip to a Communications Conference was that since Natty Dread received funding from the Communications Board they were ineligible to apply for money from the BRG, despite the fact that any registered student organization is entitled to apply to BRG for funding.

In view of these and many other administrative manipulations of student needs it becomes apparent that Vice Chancellor Murphy—not the nine students—should be put on probation.



"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

## Union strength grows on campus

Continued from Page 2

"Unionism is a means for us to control our lives, and a way to deal with the overt and subtle forms of oppression, repression and alienation we have experienced in our jobs."

Unionism has been and will continue to be a viable and growing consciousness and strength for and among workers at UCSD (and elsewhere); unionism is a means for us to regain control over our lives, and a way to deal with the overt and the subtle forms of oppression, repression and alienation we have experienced in our jobs. AFSCME as a force among the workers of the UC system first began at UCLA and Berkeley; now, each UC campus has a local. Although AFSCME locals are largely autonomous, each UC local has the common bond of the Conference of University of California Employees (C.U.C.E.), a policy and decision-making body within the structure of AFSCME International. (AFSCME International is an AFL-CIO affiliate, with locals throughout the U.S. and some Latin American countries.)

AFSCME coordinates its struggle against the statewide UC system in its statewide Conference of California Employees (C.U.C.E.)

C.U.C.E. provides an excellent network of information within and about the UC system (facilitating comparison of management policies, working conditions, etc.); C.U.C.E. acts as a politically independent body within AFSCME International, which allows for the sometimes vast political differences between C.U.C.E. and AFSCME International policy;

Autonomy of the locals ensured within the solidarity of the whole union!

C.U.C.E. ensures the solidarity of local autonomy and large numbers. Since this intra-structure provides the opportunity for autonomy of political orientation for each local, decision making that reflects the needs of each local is a reality. Since the structure provides for massive support for collective action, decisions made by an individual local carries the weight of a huge, state-wide (and/or international) movement or organization. Just as such a coalition of individually organized and run locals guarantees protection of interests and political integrity within the strength of AFSCME as a whole, so individually organized groups within each local can give specific attention to their own needs within the local, and in turn educate their co-workers so that the struggle is constantly a self-educating one and a shared struggle.

### The Student As Worker

The American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (AFSCME) which is recruiting workers on all campuses of the University of California should be supported by students on all levels for a number of reasons. Not only is this a union of workers for workers' interests where there is no room for management, but unlike the California State Employees Association (CSEA), AFSCME is directly concerned with the rights of student workers. Why should student workers join AFSCME and why should all students support this union? It has long been held as a positive value that an education is a right and not a privilege. It has also been considered that it is proper to struggle for this right, that a student who wants a university degree should be prepared to make the necessary sacrifice to "put him/herself through college" all vestiges of the old "pull yourself up by your bootstraps" philosophy which still claims that anything is possible in this land of opportunity if only you're willing to work. However, the official line that education is a right and not a privilege is belied by the fact that some students must be student workers and others can afford the luxury

of merely being students- i.e. of being privileged. When the situation occurs of some students being students and others being student-workers where does the student-worker locate his/her identity? As student or as worker? Invariably "student" wins out and the work done is seen as something temporary, something which unfortunately has to be done in order to make the identity as student a possibility.

This process of identification of self as student rather than as worker is an insidiously incorrect one, not only for the student-worker, but for the student as well. In the case of the student-worker this can be easily illustrated. The student performs labor for the university and is paid for that labor. In most cases the student-worker is on the bottom rung of the labor ladder and must submit to the dictates of the managerial hierarchy which determines the labor conditions for these workers. There is no job security, no benefits and no self determination by student workers. Clearly a body such as AFSCME is long overdue to provide a forum where grievances experienced at the job can be aired and mediated.

"We must abandon the notion the students at the University of California are somehow beyond getting their hands dirty by work...Decent labor conditions are a right, not a privilege!"

Very similar, although perhaps not quite as apparent is the situation of the student. Work done by students in their normal course of study is all too often usurped by the "manager"- in this case professors. Ideas, or intellectual labor, done by students in the classroom provide the raw material for countless articles and research projects. The only person who profits by this labor is the professor, who through publications, enhances his/her status and improves his value on the academic marketplace. Once we begin to view the classroom as locus of intellectual labor other similarities to the working situation become apparent. The student is subject to the same hierarchical structure as is the worker. Course requirements are generally arbitrary and maximum output without critical evaluation is the norm. The students that get "kicked upstairs" (graduate school) are the ones whose work in a variety of fields, from art to zoology, is particularly exploited. Finally there is no security, financial benefits are questionable, and there is no self-determination of courses and course content by students.

"Though the wages of the union hierarchy might be sufficient to keep them in steaks and Mercedes, the real wages of the working class are decreasing rapidly."

What the university does most effectively is prime the student for the job market. Competition for places in the classroom is the first step toward competition in the job-market. Emphasis on individual output of ideas is just a step away from "think tanks" or brainstorming sessions in industry. If the University is to be a place where students determine the direction of their lives as students, they too should work within undergraduate organizations which are struggling for self-determination, they should support the GSU in its struggle for quality education in a more human working environment, and they should support the workers in AFSCME. The struggle for better working conditions is not limited to blue collar workers "outside". We must abandon the notion the students at the University of California are somehow beyond getting their hands dirty by work, and must join the labor struggle. Decent labor conditions are a right not a privilege.

### An Injury To One Is An Injury To All

"Once we begin to view the classroom as locus of intellectual labor, other similarities to the working class situation become apparent."

Craft Unions: easily divided and conquered by the bosses!

Two popular myths about unionism today are, they are too big and too powerful. Actually, unions are steadily declining in membership in relation to the growth of the working class. Secondly, though the wages of the union hierarchy might be sufficient to keep them in steaks and Mercedes, the real wages of the working class, of those who really matter, are decreasing rapidly. This is symptomatic of the two basic forms of unionism and their respective levels of militancy.

Industrial Unions, increasing the level of solidarity and showing the bosses that the workers are united.

The most common form of unionism is the craft union. It is one which organizes one specific job specialty, such as for example, carpenters, or custodians, or teachers. The AFL-CIO promotes craft unionism. It has many organized job specialties within its structure of federated unions. Though this may seem beneficial, it is ultimately destructive. For example, if a strike is called at a university which is organized along craft-lines, one would need the support of all the unions. This is rare. Most unions in this situation are pitted one against the other. It is easy for the bosses to divide and conquer the unions.

As Industrial Union for all workers on campus, AFSCME has a potential membership at UCSD of nearly 15000!

However, the second type of union, industrial unionism, is one in which the whole industry is organized within the total union. There are no craft-type structures pandering to the self-interest of a handful of workers. At a university for example, a strike would pull out the whole work force which would increase the level of solidarity and show the bosses that the workers are united. Also demands and grievances would be expressed by each group, say custodians, secretaries and professors, and the whole of the organization would back them up. Each group would be represented and each would back the other. In other words, as the Industrial Workers of the World say, "An Injury To One Is An Injury To All." Whereas the craft unions would maintain, each one for oneself.

"Will the GSU use the political credit it was advanced and fight for a better quality of education and life at this university, following the example of other workers in their struggle for minimal job-security and more humane work conditions with the only weapon workers can ultimately use against their bosses--and strike?"

Since there is a growing demand for unionism among graduate students, student workers, and other traditionally "casual" type of labor, the support of students in general is critical. To be effective, a strike must have universal support. Not only the strikers, but the public must also agree not to do business with the boss. Total support is essential. Without it, a strike is doomed to failure. Student support, say of a GSU strike for example, is crucial to win the demands of the union, to validate the solidarity among university students both graduate and undergraduate, and finally total support would, in the interest of undergraduates, tend to shorten the duration of a strike. Without support, a strike would crumble and eventually all students would be victimized.

AFSCME, which is organizing at UCSD and which is an industrial type union, offers the administration, which is management, a challenge that it rarely faces. If AFSCME is successful, it has a potential size at UCSD of nearly fifteen thousand members. In the face of this "threat" to our bosses, they will probably do whatever they can to destroy the union. Traditional types of intimidation, from firing to threats of physical harm, will undoubtedly arise as the AFSCME drive gains momentum. Therefore, solidarity demands that students must support their fellow workers and their fellow students in this struggle. As pertinent today as yesterday, "An Injury To One Is An Injury To All."

## Last Chance For The G.S.U.

Once again the GSU has hesitated and postponed the strike which originally was to begin with the start of fall quarter and which, back in November 1975, was rescheduled by an overwhelming vote to begin Jan. 12. Now the strike seems to be on the agenda for the end of this or the beginning of next quarter.

But, as the university community has learned by now, being on the agenda is not the same as actually being on. Indeed, even being voted "on" does not mean that the strike will actually happen.

Only, as was emphasized by what seemed a clear majority at the GSU meeting of Jan. 8, there won't be another time, if the strike will not happen this next time. Further avoidance of the strike--and even work-to-rule, no matter how effective a move it'll turn out to be, is clearly also that--will prove the GSU to be but a paper tiger. If the GSU is not going to show its real teeth pretty soon, it will lose the last remnants of political credibility, and clout that it presently still enjoys.

UC responds in language of bosses

The GSU stands at the crossroads, therefore. If the membership should continue to choose a no-risk policy, it will mean that only those graduate students who will be employed in the fall will be sitting pretty, benefitting from the year long contracts gained through the GSU struggle so far and probably receiving 50% support, as the administration will find it much easier to grant that kind of money to what would be a considerably smaller number of TA's. Undergraduates and those students that will have been laid-off, however, will be in a far less pretty position. Already the administration predicts, in its most unrealistically optimistic projections, a worsening of the student/TA ratio from the present 41.5:1 to one of 46:1, even though the present ratio has already resulted in untenable overcrowding of TA sections and subsequent overworking of the TAs, and even though it also means that already too many graduate students in good standing are underpaid and must, in fact, eke out an existence at an income which puts them substantially below what the euphemistically inclined government itself declared to be the poverty level.

How undergraduates, faculty and graduate students can support the "Work-to-Rule"

The question the GSU must answer very soon then, is whether to be a narrowly focused craft union, protecting the interests of only those aspirants to later professional careers that are presently employed as TAs, or whether it wants to take its larger political pledge seriously and truly struggle against the increasing attack waged against social services and against human working and living conditions, indeed, even against basic civil rights (see article on AFSCME-organizing), by a capitalist system which is increasingly put on the defensive abroad (in so far as its imperialist expansion is curbed and its neo-colonialist exploitation made more difficult by the resistance and increasing unity of Third World nations) and which therefore turns to the domestic front to recuperate the losses incurred internationally through increased repression and exploitation of working people here.

Student/TA ratio to go up from 41.5:1 to 46:1 unless the GSU--and we all--win.

Concretely, the GSU must answer whether it wants to betray the support given to its struggle so far by undergraduates and campus workers, or whether it wants to use the political credit it was advanced and fight for a better quality of education and life at this university, following the example of other workers in their struggle for minimal job-security and more humane work conditions with the only weapon workers can ultimately use against their bosses--a strike.

For, as the measures planned against the strike, had it started Monday, Jan. 12, showed, the UC administration,

though always speaking in humanistic tongues when speaking generally, let its mask of "reasoned discussion" fall, when confronted with the possibility of a strike on Jan. 12. Quite suddenly the administration spoke the unmistakable language of bosses, of the Solar management, e.g. it threatened with lock-out and the hiring of scabs, all in the name of defending the very educational services that its policies of refusing to act upon the GSU's first demand and of planning a 46:1 student/TA ratio for next year instead, had been selling down the river.

The fact that the GSU membership passed a motion for a revote on affiliation with AFSCME (the choice of AFT-affiliation on the ballot must be considered a mere formalism, as 90% of the GSU members in favor of affiliation also voted for affiliation with AFSCME), indicates that a majority of the GSU is aware of the need for a strike as ultimately the only effective weapon against an administration which is all too cynically willing to wait out or adjust to minor upsets of regular educational routing, such as work-stoppages or work-to-rule, in the same way it has been for years adjusting to what it also considered minor deteriorations in educational services and quality, like those that resulted in crowded or closed sections, ill-prepared because overworked TAs, etc.

Should the GSU vote for affiliation even more clearly than the first time, when 62% of the membership voted to affiliate, it would already be a great victory for the people on this campus, in so far as they would finally stand together against what has been one and the same boss all along. And having thus demonstrated their awareness of themselves as having to stand on the side of the workers who, like them, get treated with the same contempt for their human dignity by the same boss, graduate students might all of a sudden find that other local unions respond to their choice against the bosses and for the unity of working people by lending their support (by way of the S. E. Labour Council e.g.) to a then much more possible graduate student strike.

If the GSU makes this commitment to work with other working people, this most recent strike postponement will indeed have been worthwhile--but only then.

"All of us have been led to believe that we will emerge from UCSD to be conducted directly [or via graduate/professional school] to first class seating in the white collar managerial establishment...Fat chance."

WHAT IS A BOSS?

When the body was first created, there was contention among the component parts as to who was going to be the boss.

The brain said: "Since I am the nerve center that controls everything and does all of the thinking, I should be the boss."

The feet said: "Since I must carry all the friggin' weight, I should be the boss."

The hands said: "Since I must do all the manual labor and earn all the money to keep the rest of you going, I should be the boss."

The eyes said: "Since I must look out for all of you and let you know when danger lurks, I should be the boss."

And so it went with the heart, the lungs, and various other component parts of the body, till there was no one left but the anus. All the others laughed when he made his bid for bosshood, for who ever heard of an anus being boss of anything? This rebuff upset the anus so much that in a pique of anger he closed himself off completely and refused to function any further.

Soon the brain was feverish; the eyes crossed and ached; the feet were too weak to carry the load; the hands hung limply at the sides; and the heart, the lungs, and all the rest of the component parts struggled to keep going. They all capitulated to the anus, and he finally became the boss.

While they did all the work, the anus just basked and let out a lot of hot air, along with the other material that it is the anus's function to let out.

The moral of this little episode is that it takes no special talent to be a boss--so why have one if everyone knows how to work together in harmony?

In the meantime it must however be remembered that we can do more than merely wait for the GSU to make up its mind in this matter, that there is something for us to do immediately. For, after all, the GSU did commit itself to some form of action against a persistently unresponsive and irresponsible administration in deciding to "work to rule." And whatever reservations we might have had about the political wisdom of this action versus other possible options, it is the only action the GSU has going right now. Only our full and joint support will show the administration that we all recognize and oppose the creeping subversion of educational services and quality they have been fostering, that we too mean business, albeit not that of McLroy, Saltman, Murphy and Co., which is the business of the regents and the big corporations, from Del Monte, Inc. to American Telephone Telegraph, from the nation's largest bank holding company (Wester Bancorporation) to the nation's top defense contractor (Lockheed Aircraft), on whose corporate boards the Regents sit or whose stocks they own. By contrast, our business is the business of defending everybody's right to a decent education and to having the necessary preconditions fulfilled which render opportunity truly equal.

### For The G.S.U.

As undergraduates our support for the work-to-rule demands that we must mobilize ourselves and our parents against worsening learning conditions. The administration must be inundated with complaints about the inadequacy of the instruction available and about the policy of insufficient funding for TA positions as cause of that inadequacy.

Depression and UCSD students

Similarly, faculty must realize that, unless they support the work-to-rule, both by taking a public position in its favor and by refusing to take up the slack, they will be the next ones in line to be burdened with higher work-loads and, as a result, even more alienating teaching and learning conditions. Also the faculty should consider their oft-quoted responsibility towards the undergraduates whose educational interests and fervor to learn are ill-served by policies that have already produced--and will do so even more in the future--discussion sections where only the TA and one or two students "discuss," remedial tutorials open to D-students only, general requirement courses closed to freshmen, sophomores and even juniors, etc.

How many students will be discouraged from continuing by faculty who must tell them that, for lack of TAs, Humanities or language courses, physics or photography labs, etc. are closed, even though long waiting lists of interested students will do poorly because of a university that, for lack of teachers, can pay attention only to those who come already equipped to call attention to themselves?

As for graduate students, it is clear that to protect themselves and the possibility of a human relationship with the fellow-students they teach, they must support the GSU work-to-rule, getting together at their various job locations and defining how specifically the work-to-rule directive issued by the GSU applies to them and how it can be made most effective in their particular programs.

### Fat Chance

Students--especially students at this university--are in a position to be easily fooled about our real present and future relations within the "Labor Market". We who are the sons and daughters of the relatively wealthy, and who largely populate this campus, expect to attain at least as much economic power and security as our parents possess; we who come from working

Cont. on p 7

MORE →

# ANTI-CIA COALITION PRESS RELEASE

Continued from Page 2

"GENTLEMEN, I'D LIKE YOU TO MEET THE PROSECUTOR. HE'LL BE SITTING UP HERE WITH ME DURING THE TRIAL."



## PROSECUTION OF ANTI-CIA COALITION STUDENTS AND COVER-UP OF UC-CIA COLLUSION

LEGAL AID SOCIETY OF SAN DIEGO, INC.

SOUTHEAST OFFICE  
3040 IMPERIAL AVENUE  
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92102  
(714) 239-9137

January 15, 1976

George S. Murphy, Vice Chancellor  
and Dean of Student Affairs  
University of California, San Diego  
La Jolla, CA 92037

RE: Disciplinary Hearings for the November 25th Incident.  
Dear Mr. Murphy:

This letter is a response to your letter of January 7, 1976, sent to my office. Outlined below is our position on the issues of the election of the hearing mechanism, the specificity of the charges, and other relevant matters concerning the disciplinary action against the nine student demonstrators whom we represent.

### I. ELECTION OF HEARING MECHANISM

In our previous letter to you (December 24, page 3) I set out our selection of the Committee on Student Conduct or appropriate college judicial committee as the disciplinary hearing option. It is still our position that this option remains open to us under the regulations. Your statements thus far denying us this option are inadequate and contradict the specific University regulations you have provided us thusfar.

The material that we have received from you to date is still far from complete. We still lack the information concerning the hearing procedure and safeguards under the second option. We also need the regulations pertaining to the appeal and review procedures under the second option. At this time, though, we feel that we do have enough information to challenge your elimination of the second option as a possible hearing mechanism.

Your denial of the hearing mechanism under the second option in your January 7, 1976, letter is based upon the grounds that a hearing before the Committee on Student Conduct or college judicial committee is non-adversary in character and our representation of the students makes this an adversary proceeding. Second, you state that a hearing before a college judicial committee is not available where the alleged incidents occurred on more than one campus and/or involve students from more than one college. It is our contention that these grounds are not found in the regulations thusfar in our possession and, in fact, contradict the specific regulations that we currently do have.

In your letter to the students (December 5, 1975), your statement of the second option conditions the election of that option upon a non-open and non-adversary proceeding. Your statement appears to contradict the University regulations which were provided as Attachment ii. to that letter, entitled "Administration of Student Discipline." No mention of the non-adversary condition for that option is found in those regulations. Second, Attachment iii. of that letter entitled "Procedural Fairness" states that said regulations apply to any student disciplinary proceeding on the campus. Number 5 of those regulations states that the student is entitled to have an advisor. Number 6 states that the student shall have the opportunity to present his case, including the right to cross-examine witnesses. These rights, and others contained in the regulations governing Procedural Fairness, cover all of our proposed involvement in the hearings. Since these regulations directly apply to the Committee on Student Conduct as well as the college judicial committee we feel that our proposed involvement in the proceedings does not exclude the availability of the second option.

Your letter of January 7, 1976, states that the option to choose the college judicial committee is excluded because the incidents occurred on more than one college campus and/or involved students from more than one college. First, the regulations that pertain

to many in the crowd." In the face of this hostility, the President upon leaving "rejected a pre-arranged ride to the faculty meeting, electing instead to walk..." also according to Vice Chancellor Murphy's letter. The President's procession followed "an impromptu route" according to Murphy's letter. Observation of movies and videotape of the events of November 25, 1975, indicate that President Saxon, throughout his impromptu procession through the campus, was involved in conversations with students walking immediately around him. On numerous occasions President Saxon could have entered a University police vehicle to escape the crowd if he so desired.

University regulations specifically provide that a student charged in disciplinary proceedings has the option to a hearing before either an administrative officer (Vice-Chancellor Murphy), a Faculty-Student Committee on Student Conduct, a College Judicial Committee, or a hearing officer appointed by the Chancellor. In letters dated December 12, 1975, and December 24, 1975, attorneys for the nine charged students have consistently requested hearings held before either a Faculty-

Student Committee on Student Conduct or a College Judicial Committee. However, Vice-Chancellor Murphy has ignored this selection and has incorrectly publicly stated that the students have selected a hearing before a hearing officer appointed by the Chancellor. In a letter dated January 7, 1976, from Vice-Chancellor Murphy to attorney Peter Schey, Murphy claims that the "only option available to the students which provides for an adversary hearing is a proceeding before a hearing officer." No regulation so provides and Murphy's efforts appear to be part of a larger plan to totally control the nature of the disciplinary proceedings.

In a statement issued to the news media on or about January 6, 1976, Murphy stated "We're in a position that there was a clear violation of campus regulations..." Due to Murphy's clearly prejudicial view of this case, attorneys for the nine students have requested that Murphy withdraw himself from further participation in resolving the pending charges.

For further information see attached letter.

to the college judicial committee (attached to your letter of December 24th) state that the jurisdiction of a particular committee is over offenses alleged to have taken place on that particular college campus. No mention is made of your additional condition that a student must be enrolled in that particular college campus as well for jurisdiction to exist. Further, the regulations provide that in the event of jurisdictional disputes such questions shall be resolved by the Committee on Student Conduct and the college judicial committees involved. We feel that you acted without authority and in violation of the regulations by your intentional omission of this option from our consideration. Your attempt to settle this possible jurisdictional issue on behalf of the college judicial committee and the Committee on Student Conduct is a violation of the regulations. Also, given the vague allegations of fact upon which the charges are based we are unsure whether any of the acts did in fact, occur on more than one campus. Evidence provided to us thus far fails to support your conclusion that more than one violation occurred by each student on more than one college campus. Further, in the event that said acts did occur on more than one campus we are unsure whether there would even be a jurisdictional dispute given the possibility of separate hearings before the respective college judicial committees or the possibility of a joint hearing. In any event, the regulations specifically state that these questions are to be settled by the college judicial committees or Chancellor and we find no authority for your acting on their behalf.

We therefore renew our demand that we be allowed to proceed under the hearing procedure mechanism as provided in the second option. We request that a Committee on Student Conduct be immediately established. We further note that the Provost of the respective colleges involved, in conjunction with the college councils, must have in existence judicial committees as is made mandatory in the University regulations.

### II. CHARGES

For us to have adequate notice of the charges against the students in order to prepare the defense we must have a more specific statement of the charges. Provision three of the Procedural Fairness regulations states that the student shall be entitled to a written statement specifying the regulation he is alleged to have violated. We again renew our request for a more specific statement of the charges.

In particular, the allegation in the second charge contains what appears to be two separate subsections constituting two possible violations: First, failure to comply with the directions of a University official and second, resisting, delaying or obstructing such official in the performance of attempted performance of his duties. We would like to know whether you are alleging a violation of the first part or the second part or both. As you can appreciate, a defense against failure to comply with a direct order is analytically separate from a defense to interference with an official in performance of his duties. Further, it is not clear whether an order is necessary to constitute a violation of the second part and whether the interference must be with the University official issuing the order or another official who has not given an order. Could you please advise us on these questions as soon as possible.

### III. EVIDENCE

We would now like to request that any evidence that is in your possession or that has been turned over to your counsel which has not been provided us previously be forwarded to us immediately. We would also request that any evidence that you receive after this date be forwarded to us as soon as possible. We now further request a list of names and addresses of all your proposed witnesses. We further assume that no photographs will be introduced by the University that have not been previously provided to us for examination.

### IV. PUBLIC STATEMENTS

You are well aware that this incident has aroused substantial public attention and press coverage. We feel that any pre-hearing publicity by University administrative officials will have a detrimental effect upon the

Cont. on p. 7

## Lawyer's letter continued

fairness and impartiality of the up-coming hearings. Statements by University officials, such as yours quoted in the local media (e.g. San Diego Union, January 6th, at page B-1 and the San Diego Evening Tribune, January 7th, at page B-1) are improper and are prejudicing our case. We request that you and other University officials cease making public statements on the merits of the case until the hearing is completed. This is particularly improper conduct in light of the fact that it is not settled that the hearing officer appointed will in fact hear the case and that selection of impartial committee members will be made more difficult. Failure to comply with our request will compel us to seek court action to protect the interests of our clients.

### V. CHALLENGE TO THE VICE CHANCELLOR'S INVOLVEMENT IN THE DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS.

We now state our challenge to your further participation in these proceedings in your administrative capacity. This challenge is based upon your demonstrated lack of impartiality as seen in your statements to the press and your obstruction in the preparation of your case. This challenge is especially appropriate if the hearing officer procedure is followed in that you are given the authority to implement punishment if a violation has been found. We therefore request that because of your demonstrated lack of impartiality you disqualify yourself from any judgemental function regarding the disciplinary hearings and the punishment to be imposed if violations are found to have occurred.

### VI. REQUEST FOR ATTENDANCE OF PRESIDENT DAVID S. SAXON, CHANCELLOR W.D. McELROY, VICE-CHANCELLOR GEORGE S. MURPHY, ERNIE MORT, MARK BOOKMAN, RICHARD WHITEHILL, JIM BECKLEY, H. PENHOLLOW, DAVID ERNST, SGT. MOTT, AND OTHER UNIDENTIFIED PERSONS, AT THE SCHEDULE HEARING(S).

Due to the central role played by President Saxon in the events of November 25, 1975, it is our opinion that the President is an indispensable witness who could, better than anyone else, describe the exact nature of those events. We therefore hereby request that you formally petition the President to appear at the hearing in order to testify as to his perception of the events in issue.

The same request is hereby made with regards to Chancellor McElroy, who was also present while the alleged violations of campus regulations took place.

With regards to the University's response to the events of November 25, 1975, and considering your role in gathering evidence of said events and preparing a report thereon to the Chancellor, we believe that you would be an indispensable witness at the hearing(s) and hereby request that you make yourself available to appear as a witness at such hearing(s).

## Fat Chance

Continued from Page 5

Class backgrounds expect a great deal more. All of us have been led to believe that we will emerge from UCSD to be conducted directly (or via graduate/professional school) to first class seating in the white collar managerial establishment. Most of us fully intend to assuage our social consciences through ritual good works and humane thoughts (i.e., join the ACLU, vote for Hayden and against Reagan, work a few months in a free clinic), but at the same time we are more than mildly relieved in the assurance that our futures in the "real world" will also contain the leisure and long green for Porsches and ski vacations in Aspen. Undergraduates here imagine that they will become doctors, lawyers, research scientists, veterinarians, teachers, university administrators and the like. Fat chance.

Even those of us whose only sources of information are management house organs like the Copley Press and the Triton Times should now be able to understand that, as the U.S. corporate empire slides toward what maybe its ultimate swan song, the ruling class is closing its ranks in self defense and shutting off access to its roles of power. Historically this has always been the case during capitalism's periodic crises, and we would be naive to suppose that it will be otherwise for the grand finale. A smaller and smaller percentage of us will be permitted to enter the next level of training for our chosen occupations, and a smaller percentage still will be able to find employment in those occupations (admission to medical school, just about the only guaranteed meal ticket left, is presently insanely competitive). Those of us who do make it into the white collar world are going to have less time for the expression of liberal sentiments-- they are going to have to kiss more ass, step on more heads, and tow the management line with a dedication born out of a mortal fear of losing the niche. The majority of us are

likely to be declass-- not necessarily proletarianized, unfortunately, but turned out of the split-level we had assumed we would inherit, and into lesser accommodations. Some of us will finagle posts in the lowest echelons (CR instead of Gucci); others will become "craftsmen", making and peddling candles, beads, etc., with all the accretures of freakdom and the politics of small businessmen. Many of us, however, will have to be absorbed into the primary labor force.

One might think that living and working in an area such as San Diego which is currently running one of the highest rates of unemployment in the country, students here would be among the first to understand the impending change in their status and its implications. Thus far this has not been the case. UCSD undergraduates have, by and large, responded to these conditions by calling the Administration's elitist pap and sharpening the knives with which to cut one another's academic throats. We are in a depression. Our manifest inability or unwillingness to recognize it as such, to recognize the precariousness of our own economic situation, and to recognize the need to unite with working people to fight the growing oppression which threatens us all, can prove suicidal. Our ignorance has been fostered by several factors: the easy complacency endemic in life at a beach resort (poverty in the sun may appear "picturesque" to someone who is not suffering from it); management lies; and the low profile labor has been made to assume in Southern California. San Diego in particular is removed from basic production, has never had a strong union movement, and has always had a cheap, transient labor pool. The absence of an organized working class, the massive military presence, the pervasive mafia influence, the abundance of corrupt politicians together with its location on the border with Mexico have made San Diego a paradise for corporate exploitation. Industry is scattered in pockets

throughout the county which makes labor practices and conditions less viable to all, and serves to impede the realization among workers of a community of economic interest, or simply a community to which they all belong. We at the university need look no further than the Sorrento Valley light industrial park (the site, interestingly enough, of an internment camp where members of the I.W.W. were penned in 1912) in order to discover the way in which the "private sector" operates in this town. The colorful buildings nestled beside Nurseryland and the Pet Cemetery house numerous small electronics and related companies--the kind of "clean" industry mayor Wilson strives so hard to attract to San Diego. The only thing clean about them may be the fingernails of their executives. These companies, like their neighbor, the CIA funded/UCSD staffed Center for Policy Studies, depend upon government, specifically military contracts. They typically employ a few well paid technical personnel and many more unskilled or semi-skilled workers at minimum wage. If you should care to know just how minimum minimum wage is, try supporting a family on it. Management is able to get away with such profitably "reduced labor costs", and is even able to demand a high degree of productivity for the peanuts they shell out because they can always dip into the steadily expanding pool of the dis-organized unemployed to replace anyone who complains about wages and conditions. North County has a sizable population of desperate and oppressed people (undocumented workers and junkies, for example) who, for legal and other reasons, have as yet been defenseless to resist their own exploitation. Bewildered ex-students who still believe that they are only biding time in factory jobs, and who gratefully accept whatever the boss deigns to give them, become only more cheap grist for the petty capitalist's mills.

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Finally, we would request that each person, named above, who provided you with a written report concerning their observations of November 25, 1975, be informed by yourself of our desire to have them available as possible witnesses during the hearings. In this regard, we would further hereby request that we be provided the addresses of each of these persons, and their business phone numbers, so that we may contact them prior to the commencement of the hearing(s).

### VII. NAMES OF PERSONS THREATENED OR WHO ISSUED ORDERS THAT WERE NOT OBEYED OR WHO WERE DELAYED IN THE PERFORMANCE OF THEIR DUTIES.

Our clients are charged with a series of accusations stated in the disjunctive form. We have previously unsuccessfully requested clarification from your office. Despite this failure on your part, we do feel that it is now crucial that we be informed of the following:

1. For each individual student charged, what is the identity (name, address, etc.) of the person whose "health or safety" was threatened?
2. For each individual student charged, what is the identity (name, address, etc.) of the "University official" whose "directions" were not complied with, and/or what is the identity (name, address, etc.) of the "official" whose performance of or attempted performance of duties was resisted, delayed or destroyed?

Your charges can be classed into essentially three categories: threatening the health or safety of a person on University property; failing to comply with the directions of a University official; and, resisting an official in the performance of his duties. We cannot possibly prepare a defense to these charges unless informed of whose health or safety was allegedly threatened? Who issued directions that were not complied with, to whom were the directions issued and what were the directions? Finally, who was resisted or delayed in the performance of their duty, what was the nature of the duty, and was this duty made apparent to the charged students?

We would appreciate receiving responses to the above questions at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

Peter A. Schey  
Attorney for Respondents

PAS/ej

cc: J. Thomas Bowden, Esq.  
Donald Nunn, Esq.  
Tim Barker, Defense Committee  
Milton H. Gordon, Associate General Counsel  
Professor Liganani



# MPLA controlled areas calm and stable

Life is slowly picking up in some parts of Angola that are controlled by MPLA. The town of Malanje, 400 km (248 miles) east of Luanda, shows clearly that the situation in the MPLA-controlled "corridor" from Luanda via Malanje and Henrique de Carvalho up to the Zambian border is calm and more stable.

During our four-day trip we found that the control at road-blocks was relaxed. We were allowed to travel freely both north and south of the main route. Everywhere MPLA cadres are making attempts to get the local population back into the fields. The once most agricultural productive province of Malanje faces at the moment a serious shortage of manpower.

Thousands of refugees have fled to this area from the battle zones and have to be fed. This might cause a serious problem in the near future.

The MPLA is therefore setting up cooperatives and organizing the people to get the crops planted before the rainy season really starts.

In the town of Malanje itself life is slowly getting back to normal. Hundreds of shops, deserted by more than 10,000 fleeing Portuguese in July are one by one being re-opened. Many were damaged during the fighting at the end of July this year when the MPLA drove the mainly FNLA force out of the town. Reports that Malanje had been re-taken by the combined

FNLA-UNITA forces--who according to these reports would be in control of the town at this very moment--are untrue.

Both the MPLA officials and all civilians we talked to strongly denied that the two rival movements had ever come closer to Malanje. The nearest they did was 60 km (37 1/2 miles) away.

The bridge across the Cuanza river is still standing disproving reports by the Western press about its destruction and Russian, Cuban, and even Mozambicans being captured near Malanje.

Various government departments in Malanje are being set up by MPLA. There is a provincial governor awaiting approval by Luanda.

One hotel has already been re-opened and postal services are functioning normally. Three times a week a train runs between Luanda and Malanje and there is a twice-a-week air service between the two cities.

The local cotton factory still employs 150 workers of the previous 200-manpower. It is waiting for the necessary spare parts and materials to arrive.

The province of Malanje has also always been known to supply large parts of the country with food. At the moment this has gone down to less than half because the manpower has been compared with only 1,750 tones of coffee and 900 tonnes of tobacco. This factory, also left in ruins by the Portuguese, is the biggest in this province where cotton always has been an important product.

In 1971, there was a total production in Malanje alone of more than 60,000 tonnes drained by the recruitment of young men into the MPLA forces.

A visit to the hydro-electric power plant at Cambambe near Dondo, some 160 km (99+ miles) east of Luanda, revealed that the consumption of electricity at present amounts to only half of that before April this year.

Again here it is the same story: with the departure of the Portuguese most of the country's factories stopped operating partly due to lack of technicians and operators and partly unavailability of materials and spareparts. Transport is also a huge problem. Of the previous three engineers at the power plant only one is left, and instead of the former 75 technicians for the maintenance of the hydro-electric scheme only 23 are still working.

Apart from the fact that the electrical supply to cities like Luanda, Dondo and Malanje never has been interrupted, here too it became clear that reports from Salisbury, Rhodesia (as quoted in the British Daily Telegraph of November 17) that the Cambambe dam has been bombed, were utterly false. According to the engineer, there has never been an attack on the installation since the dam was built in 1958.

But the power plant and its surroundings are heavily guarded. The dam and the underground hydro-electric plant plus the surface installations are flanked by mountains which form an effective natural fort. A strong military base is guarding furthermore a large area around it, aided by ultra-modern electronic equipment.



The installations are of vital importance to Luanda in particular, since its water supply also is controlled by it.

But since the closest the enemy forces are at the moment 520 km (322.4 miles) (this portion is not readable)... is little real threat to the plant in the near future.

## ACTIONS TO SUPPORT THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA

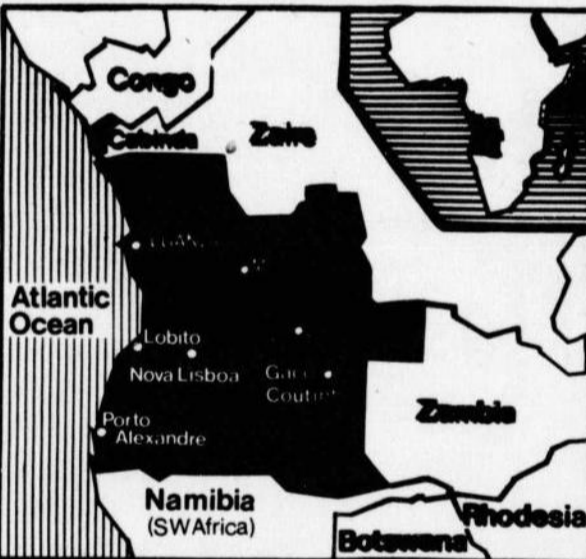
Solidarity actions for the MPLA are growing across the country. In New York on December 12, over 300 people attended a forum

commemorating the 19th anniversary of the founding of the MPLA. The forum was sponsored by the MPLA Solidarity Committee.

Messages of solidarity from governments and organizations were read. A statement of solidarity drafted by the Committee was signed by close to 20 organizations. The Committee is organizing a mass demonstration around Feb. 4, the day the MPLA launched the armed struggle for national liberation of Angola in 1961.

In Philadelphia, about 40 people met on Dec. 13 to form the Philadelphia Coalition for Justice in Angola, an MPLA support group. This meeting was chaired by Rev. Muhammed Kenyatta, head of the Black Economic Development Center, and Jack Hart, United Electrical union official.

About 100 persons turned out for a rally in front of the White House in Washington on Dec. 13, protesting U.S. intervention in Angola. The demonstration was sponsored by the Anti-Apartheid Movement in the U.S.A. (AAM-USA). On the day before another group picketed the South African embassy in Washington in protest of South Africa's invasion of Angola.



Continued from Page 2

## ANGOLA:

On the other hand FNLA was organized by Holden Roberto in 1961 by appealing primarily to the Bakongo ethnic group, where its greatest strength has been maintained up to the present. During the era of Portuguese colonial domination of Angola, the FNLA fought now and then, and totally lost its effectiveness in Angola as of 1969. At this period Roberto and his associates in the leadership of the

FNLA opened immoral enterprises like brothels in Kinshasa, Zaire. It was only after the coup in Portugal of April 1974, when independence was approaching for Angola that the CIA activated the already dead and ineffective FNLA to counter the growing popularity of MPLA in Angola which embodied aspirations of the Angolan people. This act by the CIA has led to the present Civil War and tragedy in Angola and costly in human lives.

UNITA was formed in 1966 by Jonas Savimbi who broke away from FNLA in 1964. Its support within Angola among Africans was minimal. Rather, it was supported by the Portuguese whites in Angola during the colonial era and after the coup in Portugal. This has merely led to the confusion in Angola since it is closely identified with the Ovimbundu people as an ethnic group. Today the UNITA-FNLA

coalition has aligned itself with the racist regime of South Africa and is helping the regime to eliminate the effectiveness of SWAPO in liberating Namibia (South West Africa). Thus it can be seen that neither the FNLA nor the UNITA faction has the interests of the Angolan people in their hearts not these of Africa by aligning themselves with racist South Africa against the people of Namibia.

The Peoples Republic of Angola government under the leadership of MPLA has been recognized by 11 African governments as of December 20th, 1975, and many other governments; whereas the UNITA-FNLA opportunist coalition has been recognized by only two African governments.

Thus the interests of Angolan people and the interests of Africa, and for that matter the interests of truthful and honest mankind lies with total and unconditional support of the Peoples Republic of Angola under the leadership of MPLA.

THEREFORE WE MUST GIVE MORAL, FINANCIAL, AND MATERIAL SUPPORT TO THE ANGOLAN PEOPLE THROUGH THE MPLA PARTY ORGAN.

---From the Information and Communication Sub-Committee of the Angola Support Committee.

December 23rd, 1975.

## Student Co-op: Power Potential

At the first meeting of Winter quarter, members of the Undergraduate Student Cooperative decided to ignore a structured agenda and spent the evening discussing goals and present conceptions of the Co-op as well as its strong potential as a centralized student government at UCSD.

Of major concern to members is the general lack of participation and interest in the Co-op and, particularly, negative and often false representation of the Co-op in the "official" campus media, the Triton Times. To offset negative and misconceived images of the Co-op, interested people will visit the dorms talking with other students about the true function and potential of the Student Cooperative.

Unfortunately, UCSD continues to be fragmented into two student governments: 1) the Cooperative, in which every student can participate as a represented member and 2) the four college councils which do not function around campus and university-wide issues, but instead perpetuate the sharp division between the colleges, preventing any amount of necessary unity between all students at UCSD.

Ideally for students, the fragmented College Councils should be dissolved allowing the Co-op to function freely and strongly as a centralized decision-making body representing all participating students.

As conditions exist, students at UCSD possess quite a bit less decision-making power and rights than students at other UC campuses. Yet, of all UC student governments, the Co-op at UCSD is by far the most progressive, democratic, and representative body.

Obviously the administration realizes and fears the potential for student power in the Co-op. In a continuing series of contradictions, George Murphy (Vice-Chancellor for Student Affairs) vetoed at the very end of fall quarter, budgets passed earlier by the Budget Resource Group and approved by the Co-op, thus curtailing planned student activities during the break.

Along the same line, George Murphy now denies ever accepting the proposed Board of Authority (student Center decision-making group comprised completely of students) after verbally accepting the proposal last quarter. The administration is very reluctant to allow students to direct the student center which is funded by and functioning for students.

Another unsettling issue discussed at the second Co-op meeting this quarter concerned the future of the Stables and bluffs land owned by the University. The Board of Overseers an advisory board to the Chancellor comprised primarily of members with strong business interests, is recommending that this ocean view property be marred with liquor stores and 7-11's. This desire to convert cliffs and fields overlooking the ocean into cement dumps represents business interests only. To preserve these properties, opposition to any development must be strongly voiced.

Clearly, on many issues, the administration is ignoring and avoiding student interests. The Student Cooperative is an excellent format for representing and enacting student interests. Action Centers revolving around involvement in a certain issue of particular interest to students, may be formed as the need and interests arise within the Cooperative.

Strong participation in the Cooperative will be instrumental in ensuring and gaining student decision-making power at UCSD. Co-op meetings are Monday evenings at 6:30 p.m. in the Student Center North Conference Room.

"We should stop acting as though we believe that all the basic work of cleaning, maintaining, and running this complex facility is done by elves while we are asleep." Continued from Page 7

We, of course, are not supposed to notice any of this-- and at present, few of us do. We might try to lay the blame upon UCSD's physical isolation from the realities of working. However the AFSCME organizing drive should now have made clear to everyone who had not the sense to know it already that we are everyday surrounded by working people exploited by our very own university. The problem, once again, is the inability of undergraduates to be realistic about our working futures. The only kind of "productive" work we can yet envision for ourselves is the sort of thing churned out in laboratories and libraries on this campus: the writing of articles for PMLA, making twinkies nutritious, making cigarettes hygienic, making missiles more accurate. There is plenty of valuable intellectual work to be done, but management is neither going to encourage nor pay for it. Undergraduates need merely look below, around and above us in the educational system that we be enlightened as to a change in management plans. In the war inflated boom economy of the sixties, those in power thought that they had found an easy solution to the attacks being mounted upon their authority by minorities, working people and the young. They opened up the universities to masses hitherto barred from admittance. This was intended to put people on ice politically and economically; dissidents could be separated from their communities, assimilated into the elite, and effectively neutralized; multitudes of students could be held in suspended animation and thus kept from flooding the labor force. This tactic eventually backfired, though not to the extent we would like to imagine. Now, in the name of the new austerity, all the hogwash about the necessity of giving everyone a "liberal education" has been tossed out the window. High schools are adopting more and more stringent tracking programs--in California a new law will enable students to leave school at 15 and go directly to their appointed slots in the working world. EOP and general scholarship funds are being cut so as to make college once again exclusively the prerogative of the rich. This university itself is being retooled--turned into an even more elitist, preprofessional/technical school than it already is. Even the pathetic Revelle Humanities Program is being dismantled.

Why? Consider this--a Revell "Renaissance Man" who leaves the university to enter a very remunerative profession likely becomes a harmless dilettante. The same person unemployed or stuck in a factory job knows too much to be anything but unhappy and potentially dangerous in the eyes of management. Or look ye to the graduate students'. If the educational system worked the way we are told it works we would expect graduate students to act like straw bosses--to flog us, be flogged in turn by their elders and betters and to smile all the while, knowing that they are being groomed to ascend immediately into high paying establishment jobs. The truth is that such jobs are scarce and getting scarcer all the time, and that working conditions have deteriorated below the tolerance threshold of even those who still subscribe to the traditional goals and priorities of the Academy. Graduate

work for the university should join AFSCME now. Any part time, casual or full time employee of U.C. is eligible as long as you don't hire or fire. Student workers are on the bottom of the pile, and you shouldn't need anyone to tell you this. You may have the most to gain immediately from a strong union. Organizing meetings will be announced and information is available from Glenda Peace (755-0769).

2) Undergraduates should support the activities of the GSU. This will be of crucial importance during the strike, but understanding and forbearance will also be necessary in the face of the inevitable frustrations we will encounter during the interim "work-to-rule". Go to general meetings of the GSU and give your point of view. It's our struggle too.

3) We must organize ourselves. Undergraduates must come together to fight the erosion of students' rights to self determination within the university. The administration/management assaults upon the Coop and the Communications Board will only be halted by a united student opposition.

4) Realize that the battles being fought by working people here, all over San Diego (Solar and Campbell) all over the nation and the world (Portugal, Spain, Angola) are all battles with capitalism, though in any given instance it may wear its managerial, fascist, or imperialist uniform. Remember--we are probably going to need a powerful, radical labor movement when we get out of this place, so we should start helping to build it now.

CHAOS OUT OF ORDER  
STUDENT CO-OP  
Mon., Jan. 19, 6:30 p.m.  
Student Ctr. N. Conf. Room



## UCSD EMPLOYEES ARE BEING ROBBED!



IF YOU ARE EMPLOYED BY UC, YOU ARE PROBABLY UNWARE THAT YOU ARE BEING RIPPED-OFF. UCSD IS ONE OF THE WORST CAMPUSES FOR WORKERS.

IT PAYS LESS FOR THE SAME WORKLOAD AT OTHER CAMPUSES-- THIS MUST STOP!!

BUT A SINGLE SCREAMING VOICE IS NOT ENOUGH--

UNITE AND FIGHT FOR YOUR WORKER'S RIGHT

Join AFSCME

students are finally standing on their hind legs-- they have organized themselves in the GSU, are about to join AFSCME, and are preparing for a strike.

We undergraduates can begin to practice a new realism about our position in this world by aligning ourselves not only with the GSU, but with all the workers on campus: custodians, clerical workers, grounds-keepers, etc. We should stop acting as though we believe that all the basic work of cleaning, maintaining, and running this complex facility is done by elves while we are asleep. We should stop viewing the working people with whom we have contact as extras or character actors in the movie versions of our lives. We should begin to identify ourselves with the interests of working people not out of any false idealism--our class backgrounds, perspectives, and relative positions within the economic hierarchy are not absolutely identical--but because at this moment we have the same enemy, the same boss. There are several things undergraduates can do right now to aid in the struggle against management:

1) Students who do any paid work for the university should join AFSCME now. Any part time, casual or full time employee of U.C. is eligible as long as you don't hire or fire. Student workers are on the bottom of the pile, and you shouldn't need anyone to tell you this. You may have the most to gain immediately from a strong union. Organizing meetings will be announced and information is available from Glenda Peace (755-0769).

2) Undergraduates should support the activities of the GSU. This will be of crucial importance during the strike, but understanding and forbearance will also be necessary in the face of the inevitable frustrations we will encounter during the interim "work-to-rule". Go to general meetings of the GSU and give your point of view. It's our struggle too.

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Pass this around

# "ON THE EVE OF THE "INHOGRATION" OF THE FIRST PERMANENT BUILDINGS FOR WHAT WE ONCE CALLED LUMUMBA-ZAPATA COLLEGE"

A report to the people submitted by an ad hoc organizing committee of the Communications Student Union.



This is a statement directed to all those modern-day Patriots who side with the struggle of the people for liberation, and directed against all those modern-day Tories who would sell-out and quash the freedom of the people. At the University of California, at San Diego (UCSD), like many other campuses, there is a Movement tradition which goes beyond the resistance to war-related research, and to recruitment for the C.I.A., the imperialist military, or the top corporations such as Dow Chemical which were responsible for crimes such as the production of napalm. There is a tradition of creative struggle to democratize and humanize the University; to make it serve the real needs of the people, instead of the needs of the corporations, for, firstly, taxpayer-supported (mostly working people's taxes of course) research and development for the techniques of production and of managing labor (us!) and, secondly, for the training of a highly educated and skilled labor force to run the highly cybernetic and mechanized system of global monopoly capitalism—a corporate need for labor socialization and training which is also tax-supported rather than paid for as job-training costs of production by the corporations. The corporations and the bourgeoisie have elaborate tax loop-hole laws to keep the supposedly "progressive" tax system actually regressive.

The Lumumba-Zapata College is a significant case of such creative struggle. It is largely because of the presence of this college at UCSD, or at least the residual of its presence here, that the C.I.A. is interested in attempting to set-up its bogus Affirmative Action recruitment of Third World and women students here. What is this college and how has this come to pass? When one tries to understand the history of Lumumba-Zapata College, an analogy with the experience of the Popular Unity (Allende's administration) government of Chile may be helpful. The degree of repression in Chile has little comparison to the degree of repression at UCSD's Lumumba-Zapata, but similar principles are evident.

Both cases were attempts at far-reaching radical reforms within the established constitutional order. Both projects were subjected to systematic subversion by the corporate forces that rule U.C. and the U.S. as well. We can observe in both cases the tactics of economic boycott and manipulation, of Cold War mass media distortions, and of the sowing of internal divisions and disorder (by the C.I.A. and U.S. corporations like I.T.&T. in Chile, and by the upperclass U.C. Regents and their administration here). Similar principles are evident.



Profitability is more important to our ruling elite than democratic freedoms and self-determination for the people. But let us look carefully at the major facts of this particular case.

In 1969, a coalition of Black and Chicano students which generated broad support from the progressive community, demanded that the new Third College at UCSD be built upon the study and search for solutions to the social problems (economic/psychological/political) of all people, and particularly the problems of the historically deprived national minority communities. The research was intended to be seriously both student and faculty research. The instruction was to be of faculty, by students, as well as vice versa, and consciously so to correct and prevent the damage normally done by academic elitism to real educational exchange.

The Third College was to be named Lumumba-Zapata in honor of the assassinated Congolese (Zaire) and Mexican people's leaders, Patrice Lumumba and Emiliano Zapata.

Policymaking was to be governed democratically by a General Assembly of students, faculty, and staff, with appropriate delegation of work to committees.

Special recruitment, admissions, and first-year academic orientation and support programs were to be implemented to bring into the University large numbers of national minority and poor White youths from poorly funded, lower quality public schools and districts where disproportionate numbers do not receive adequate preparation for normal U.C. admission. Also, to begin to counteract centuries of neglect and abuse, the student body was to be 1/3 Black, 1/3 Chicano, and 1/3 Asian-Americans, poor Whites, Native Americans, and other minorities.



For similar reasons, class sizes for courses offered by the programs of the college would be kept small enough to offer the individual attention that would meet the students' needs. To make this possible, faculty would be evaluated more on the basis of their teaching than their research performance, in contradiction to the normal U.C. practice of emphasizing research.

Students demanded a curriculum that would prepare them to cope with the character of the modern global community. Because the narrowness of the traditional academic disciplines was considered an obstacle to this kind of education, broad new fields of study were proposed which would integrate that which was relevant from the archaic arbitrary disciplines.

Among these new fields were Science and Technology, Urban and Rural Studies, Communications, Third World Studies, Revolutions, and White Studies. These 'counter-discipline' areas of study (and of cooperation with the people of the world) are clearly central to understanding today's world and to the life of a liberated university.

The demands were initially met with procrastination on the part of the university administration and Academic Senate committees. When Black and Chicano students staged a sit-in at the Registrar's Office while an Academic Senate meeting was being held, the discussion immediately became more concrete and productive.

Eventually, the U.C.-wide administration, Academic Senate, and the Regents gave their formal approval to a later-draft version of the demands. Looking at the situation today, it is evident that this was merely lip-service to the pressures of the national political climate of 1969.

The oligarchy at UCSD, knowing the school's position in the top-five of universities receiving federal funds means it is one of the most important pillars of imperialist research and development, preferred to circumvent a major public controversy over the character of the institution-as-a-whole by allowing radical experimentation to go on in some conveniently obscure corner like the small new Third College. They preferred to enhance the liberal facade of the university by throwing out a bone with a liberal amount of meat on it, which would not be replenished unless the dog threatened to attack again.

This was preferable to the student riots, building burnings, and armed sit-ins that were occurring at other campuses, along with a host of less sensational but thoroughly militant actions, that could potentially disrupt UCSD's high-intensity role in the imperialist system.

Slowly, carefully, and before the college could grow too large to handle easily, what had been given to the people has been taken away, thereby sowing the seeds of an ever-deepening frustration and alienation and hostility toward the system. Generally speaking, this process of attrition against hard-fought reforms in education has happened nationwide.

The democracy of the Lumumba-Zapata General Assembly was killed in 1972 when the Black provost of the college, at the instigation of the central administration, usurped the powers of the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors was comprised of student and faculty representatives and an administration representative supposedly subject to recall by the other members of the Board. The Board's other members were also subject to recall at any time. The entire Board was responsible directly to the General Assembly.

The oligarchy won the strike which ensued because the students and faculty were divided. Many Blacks, then 1/3 of the college, supported the provost. It was less than a year later that Black students were shot to death at Southern Methodist University in Louisiana while protesting the policies of their Black administration. Today, the Black Student newspaper, UJIMA, at UCSD has indicted this provost for "prostituting" the principles of the college.

The special admissions, recruitment, and academic support programs are gone or insignificant in their present form. The college is now 60% White and the national minority students there are mainly those who would be eligible and able to attend any university.

Class sizes are the same as the rest of UCSD—very overcrowded and impersonal. Graduate teaching and research assistants and readers are in short supply—and there is still not even the beginnings of a graduate program in Communications, Urban and Rural Studies, or Third World Studies. Those graduate assistants that are available from the other departments are often-as-not confronted with teaching or reading for sections which are large enough to be classes in themselves.

Many excellent non-tenured professors have not had their contracts renewed because their research was not considered good and/or prolific enough—and often because their politics were offensive to the power brokers. Tenured faculty in the college's programs are conspicuously few and the record of granting new tenures is abysmally stark. For example, in Communications, with over 150 majors now in the program, there have been no new tenurings of faculty since the college opened five years ago.

White Studies and Revolutions were never approved as areas of study. Science and Technology does not, as was intended, teach the social consequences of the history and present of modern techno-science. Students are not taught the tumultuous history, of science and technology, nor of the philosophy of science, nor the relationship of the period of the Great Scientific Revolution to the Industrial Revolution and of these both to contemporary technological society and science.

The three Programs intended to become full-fledged, autonomous academic departments, i.e., Urban and Rural Studies, Communications, and Third World Studies, have instead been starved for funds, new faculty, adequate equipment, and denied the autonomy, self-determination and definition demanded of any program challenging the traditional approach of the narrow disciplines to education and research. While the power brokers moan about a regrettable 'lack of funds', the U.C. Regents' investment portfolio contains holdings in the billion-dollar-plus bracket.

For instance, these programs have been compelled by the administration and Academic Senate, since 1972, to "share" new faculty with the established departments whose vested interests lie in keeping these programs simply special joint projects of the old departments. More departments mean more competition for funds and furthermore, the maturation of new areas of study pose a threat to the existence of archaic disciplines. Think for a moment how many schools still have a Department of Political Economy. Of course, for all the wrong reasons, Political Science and Economics have supplanted Political Economy. But the process is clear, and is a living one.

The very choice and organization of courses for Communications, another example, is today being tampered with directly by the administration. We know this intimately because Reed is the token student on one of their tampering

**MORE →**

committees and can provide either from his own files or by reference to direct sources all of the documentation required to support these statements.

As if to mock this situation, U.C. President Saxon and the corporate mass media cry for us to respect "academic freedom": for the C.I.A. no less!

While the situation at UCSD has its own character, it is not too different from all the other campuses where people fought for ethnic studies programs, experimental colleges and programs, independent studies and other progressive educational reforms, only to watch their victories rolled back by the interlocking directorate of regents, trustees, generally, corporate executives, and government officials.

Next time the people decide to move, they may not demand only a college or anything so small; perhaps they will dig-in and wage the fight to take over the entire system and run it for the working people of all colors.

But the frosting on the cake (which we are supposed to eat instead of bread) is that now, due to U.S. Senate testimony, we know why the U.C. Regents would never accept the name "Lumumba-Zapata" for our Third College: It is because the C.I.A., working for the same interests the Regents are working for, plotted the assassination of Patrice Lumumba! When hundreds of people militantly demonstrated against Saxon and his new C.I.A. recruitment project, during his recent visit to UCSD, it is no wonder that one of their chants was "Lumumba! Zapata! Allende!"

For today, during the 200th commemoration of the inception of the American Revolutionary War of Independence, with its slogans of "freedom and equality", it is rapidly becoming the opinion of the Great Alienated Majority of people in the U.S. that this country manufactures inequality, dictatorships, and fascism, and that a new, more profoundly penetrating revolutionary social transformation is the only real choice we have.

We are calling for an investigation of the type of travesty against human rights and democratic principles which has characterized the decision-making processes that warped, repressed, and destroyed the innovations of Lumumba-Zapata College, UCSD.

These were innovations promised by our "public corporation", the University of California in response to ardent petitioning and demonstrating for redress of grievances through a broad spectrum of channels both "inside" and "outside" the established governmental system.

This is a time when the people of the U.S. have entered into a national evaluation of the documentation of institutionalized corruption of the allegedly democratic system by the Government-Corporate Complex, the ruling class (Eisenhower's term, "Military-Industrial

Continued from Page 2

to compel the administration to implement these demands and to oppose the growing domestic repression and the imperialism of the US corporate regime.

The appointment of Attyeh to the CAC comes both as a surprise and at a very volatile moment in the history of UCSD.

The administration has been trying to systematically repress popular unrest within the UCSD community. Nine members of the Anti-CIA Coalition are awaiting disciplinary kangaroo court hearings at UCSD on trumped-up charges stemming from a demonstration against Saxon's policies, last November. The administration has reportedly been harassing and physically threatening union organizers and supporters from the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME).

The student media, Natty Bread, UJIMA, and Vox Fronteriza in particular, have been under indirect attack from Vice Chancellor and Dean of Student Affairs George Murphy insofar as Murphy has been threatening to dissolve the Student Communications Board which oversees and allocates funds for the student media.

The Communications Board last year voted down by 4-3 a proposal backed by a number of student newspapers, the Communications Students' Union and others to equalize the funding of student newspapers. The administration and La Jolla business backed paper, The Triton Times, is currently granted the status of being the only "official" campus paper and gets 4 or 5 times the amount of student funds—\$25,500 this year.

Triton Times has been boycotted by a large number of student groups since the Communications Board vote last spring. It is protested that the paper consistently prints racist, sexist, and pro-big business advertising reportage and that no one paper can effectively represent the entire student community. The Chancellor and Murphy (and of course the Triton Times) seem to be afraid the Board will vote in favor of a proposal to revoke the "official" status of the Triton Times this year. The Chancellor said in a memo to Murphy last September that the "nearly annual" attacks upon

Complex" is misleadingly narrow; documentation provided by the Pentagon Papers, the U.S. Senate Watergate Hearings, and the Congressional hearings on the CIA and the entire "intelligence" system.

The repression unleashed upon the people of this country during the Nixon Era has been met with a determined resistance. This era has been the result of a web of related domestic and international factors.

Among these were 1) The Civil Rights Movement and liberation struggles of the U.S. national minorities, 2) the massive movement to halt U.S. war crimes and colonialism in Indochina (and against U.S. Imperialism).



3) the movement for the liberation of women, and by explication 4) for the general liberation of humanity from alienation of all forms, including our alienation from human self-control over the social process of economic production and also our alienation from an ecological relationship with the biosphere—a biosphere that could survive quite well despite the potential self-extinction of our species, and 5) the struggle for national sovereignty and recognition of the treaty rights of the American Native Nations.

As the broad general struggle for liberation and self-determination gains ground, particularly in the Third World, the super-profits of the global corporations are more and more threatened and repression in those areas which remain unliberated becomes more accelerated and desperate.

Because one of the continuing consequences of the Nixon Era is the repression of Civil Rights reforms in crucial areas such as education, an investigation (for action) must be launched at all levels of our society, from community groups, to national parties (and not just the two main capitalist parties) and organizations, to the U.S. Congress, to the councils of the United Nations, that will determine the extent of the damage that has been done to human rights and democracy, to weigh just exactly what the American people ought to do about these outrages and just what role the rest of the global community should play in the outcome of these investigations.

## C.I.A. MAN PUT ON THIRD COLLEGE COMMITTEE

the Triton Times must be stopped and directed Murphy to re-structure the Board. The Communications Board has effectively fought off these moves. In other actions, Murphy interferred with and prevented the approval of winter vacation budgets for student organizations despite the ratification by the Student Cooperative and its Budget and Resources Group (Action Center). Murphy has also been responsible for restricting the posting of leaflets and posters and banners on the campus. He was, interestingly, one of the Deans at UC Berkeley during the Free Speech Movement of 1964-1965.



So the atmosphere at UCSD is volatile at present. Attyeh's appointment to CAC is surprising though because the Economics Department has always expressed complete disinterest in participating or cooperating with the Third College Communication Program. Other Departments have cooperated through joint appointment of some Communication faculty.

The Communication Program studies individual, group, and institutional communications from critical and cross-cultural perspectives. It was initiated

along with the programs in Urban and Rural Studies and in Third World Studies in response to the demands of Chicano and Black students for the curriculum of the Third College in 1969. All the progressive aspects of the college have been subjected to an administrative policy of slow attrition and dismantlement. The Communication Program's Advisory Committee was set up in the Fall of 1974 by Saltman to accelerate the transformation of the program into one which could be more useful to corporate interests than to the national minorities and poor whites the college was intended to serve. Popkin, hired by CAC chair, M. Rottenburg and Saltman to teach communi-

the Communications Course Group have resulted. Furthermore, Popkin recently propose a revision of the Communication Curriculum which would utterly destroy the integrity of the major which has been painstakingly worked out over the past six years, and has encountered more opposition on this count. Evidently Popkin has had a lot on his mind lately. It is said he walked right into the car that hit him.

The CAC is scheduled to meet at 2 P.M. on Thursday, January 22 in the UCSD Chancellor's Complex Conference Room B. The CAC Chairperson always holds "closed" (read secret) meetings. There is one token student on the committee, which hardly lends it democratic legitimacy in the light of the fact that he is on record as opposed not only to most of the CAC's decisions, but to the very existence of the committee—it violates the autonomy of the Communications Program.

In the context of the opening of the Third College Buildings this month and the scheduling of the first Angola "teach-in" in the country for next Tuesday evening at Third College—with State Department officials coming to argue for U.S. "intervention" in a war that the CIA has been funding (along with Gulf Oil) since the 1950's—the issues confronting people in the University community seem to converge. Has the CIA convinced the UC administration to wage a war against the students, staff, faculty and general community?



Students and faculty have maintained their opposition to Popkin assuming the coordinatorship, and tense meetings of

(NOTE: THIS REPORT IS BEING DISTRIBUTED INTERNATIONALLY. FORMAL ENDORSEMENTS OF THE STATEMENT ARE BEING SOUGHT. ORGANIZATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS WISHING TO ENDORSE IT CAN FORWARD THEIR LETTERS TO: Communication Students' Union c/o Communication Program P.O. Box 109, U.C.S.D. La Jolla, Calif. 92037)





# POTPOURRI

by Gordon S. Brownell, NORML

## RETIRING THE MARIJUANA LAWS

After years of struggle and frustrated reform efforts, one of the harshest marijuana laws in the nation has been repealed and replaced by one of the most liberal. On July 9th, California Governor Edmund G. Brown, Jr. signed into law Senate Bill 95, abolishing felony penalties for marijuana possession and ending the arrest and jailing of persons charged with possession of small amounts.

The new law, which takes effect New Year's Day, was sponsored by Senate Majority Leader George R. Moscone (D.San Francisco), and by Assemblyman Alan Sieroty (D-West Los Angeles), Chairman of the Assembly Criminal Justice Committee. Both are long-time legislative crusaders for marijuana law reform.

The new law classifies marijuana possession as a misdemeanor, with one ounce or less being a mandatory citable offense and subject to a maximum \$100 fine. Enforcement will be similar to a traffic violation, with a citation issued instead of an arrest. Possession of more than one ounce calls for a fine of not more than \$500 or up to six months in jail. Transporting or giving away not more than one ounce of marijuana is treated the same as simple possession, and punished by fine only. Possession of "concentrated cannabis"--hashish or hash oil--remains punishable optionally as either a felony or misdemeanor, but with reduced penalties. Cultivation and sales penalties remain unchanged.

The legislation also abolishes the previous offenses of 1) use or being under the influence of marijuana, 2) possession of marijuana smoking paraphernalia, and 3) being in a place where marijuana is being smoked or used.

An important key provision of the new law requires the mandatory destruction of all marijuana arrest and conviction records within two years, and states that no public agency shall deny or limit any license or privilege because of a marijuana arrest or conviction, once the records are destroyed. This ends the immeasurable harm suffered by persons who previously have faced life-long criminal records because of a minor marijuana offense.



In 1915, California and Utah became the first states in the nation to prohibit the possession of marijuana, and in California felony penalties for simple possession of marijuana remained on the books for sixty years. Until enactment of SB 95, California was one of just three states (along with Arizona and Nevada) which treated first-offense possession of one joint as a possible felony. The old law treated possession of any amount as a felony at the point of arrest, though where no prior offenses were charged, judges could dispose of possession offenses as misdemeanors. Still, first-offenders faced up to ten years in state prison and three-time offenders faced life imprisonment for simple possession.

More than half a million Californians have been arrested on marijuana possession charges since 1960, with more than 100,000 marijuana arrests in 1974 alone. The new law could stop as many as 75,000 arrests in 1976.

Persons arrested more than once for possession of up to an ounce face no greater penalty than a \$100 fine, though upon a fourth offense in a two-year period, the person charged shall be diverted into a drug education or treatment program in lieu of the fine. In no program can be found, the fine will be imposed.

Enactment of Senate Bill 95 represents the most far-reaching change in California's marijuana laws since 1915, and culminates a long period of unsuccessful efforts to eliminate the harsh felony provisions of the prior law. Citizen-organized initiative campaigns to totally remove criminal penalties for personal possession and cultivation were defeated at the polls in 1972 and failed to qualify for the ballot in 1974. Former Governor Ronald Reagan vetoed several bills by Assemblyman Sieroty in 1972 and 1974 which would have reduced possession penalties and liberalized other aspects of the marijuana laws.

Before reaching Governor Brown's desk, SB 95 passed through four major fiscal and policy committees and two floor votes in each house of the Legislature. In the State Assembly, passage of the bill was stymied temporarily by an unprecedented unit-rule position of opposition by the Assembly Republican Caucus. After falling four votes short of the 41 votes required for passage on May 8th, the Democratic leadership rallied support for the bill and it passed six weeks later on reconsideration by a margin of 42-34, without a single Republican vote.

While the new California law stops short of decriminalization in adopting a criminal fine approach, it marks a major step forward and sets the stage for total repeal of marijuana prohibition in the Golden State in the near future.



sisters and brothers jai!

We hope you and your people, animal and plant friends are enjoying a new wave of energy for this year of the dragon. Many important projects and activities have to be supported and utilized NOW. It has become evident that this is a time of ecological, political and economic crisis. We all need to educate ourselves and contribute to projects that are responsible to the people as well as our entire ecological cycle on this planet...one has only to look to see that we are all in this together (or should be).

We have defined part of our goal of applied ecology as recycling that which we already have. On Earth Day four years ago an aware and motivated group of State students created the Ecology Centre, Inc. The Ecology Centre is a tool by which you can draw your own conclusions towards maintaining earth's liveability. The Centre offers: An Environmental Learning Center, including research and lending library of books, pamphlets, periodicals, newsletters, tapes, and audio visual information; loan services for City, County, Port, State and Federal Environmental Impact Reports; research and referral services on all questions pertaining to environmental quality; consultation service for teachers and students; environmental workshops; speakers bureau referral service; free printed research materials on major environmental concerns; and annual projects relating to air quality, water quality, solid waste, noise pollution, energy conservation and land use. It also promotes and assists in glass and paper recycling programs; operates recycling centers; supplies recycled paper by the ream and wildlife cards!

However unless there is an active rally of financial support by the community the North County Ecology Centre will be closing its door on February 1. After months of searching for an alternative funding source with no results that ailing

budget cannot be stretched any longer. The North County branch of the San Diego Ecology Centre opened its office in Solana Beach last May. With the expansion into North County, the Centre's program is now able to provide a staff that is more responsive and informed of the issues and information that is relevant anywhere from Del Mar to Escondido. An important aspect of the northern region of San Diego County is its current economic and growth state. Though there are few jobs and the atmosphere is not urban, growth continues. The region is an amorphous agri-urban beach town, not a city. It is a portion of San Diego that is just starting to feel the crunch of city life. Planning for the future is a very critical issue. Information and education is a key source. The capitalist blight clonidiminius infesting North County are shining examples of non-planning and community apathy.

The North County Centre's financial crisis began three months ago when the Human Care Service Policy Board, the funding agent that funnels money to dozens of county projects, was forced to make cuts in their budget. The Ecology Centre, Inc., a non-profit organization, was praised for their program but under existing guidelines was denied any new funding. The North County Centre had hopes of becoming self-sufficient through the revenue it would have received with the opening of the new Del Mar Recycling Centre. If the Centre can hold on for the next two months there is a strong chance that the proposed recycling center will be running in profitable operation. It costs about \$200.00 a month to run the North County Centre. Our support is needed; if many individuals and businesses donate a little the Ecology Centre will be able to do a lot for the entire community. For further information call 436-5433.

And if you really want to get into the recycling way of life,

here is a list of more recycling centers....

The easy part is taking these things to where they can be collected and recycled, so lets do it! Don't forget to get your soils ready for Spring Planting either "Happy trails to you until we meet again.." betsy and ben

### METAL

**Aluminum**  
North County Ecology Centre  
367 N. Hwy 101  
Solana Beach, Ca.  
Drop is in the bin in front of the building all hours all days.  
Y.M.C.A.  
200 Saxony Poad, Encinitas, Ca.  
Go east on Encinitas Blvd., 2 blocks past I-5 is Saxony Rd., go left, you will find bins in the Y parking lot.

**Copper, iron, steel, aluminum: Industrial Metals & Salvage Co., 232-6238.**

### PAPER

Newspapers can be sold to: Papakube Corp., 233-5209; Pioneer Paper Stock, 239-2046, 3005 Commercial St.; A-1 Paper Co., 232-2363; Strickman & Sons, 239-8071.

Newspapers can be donated to: San Diego City: Old Town Kiwanis Club has drop boxes in shopping centers; call 297-2871. Or call Eco-line, 298-8395. Escondido; call 747-3735.

**North County; North County Ecology Centre**  
367 N. Hwy 101, Solana Beach or Y.M.C.A.  
200 Saxony Rd., Encinitas.  
**Oceanside- Carlsbad:** call the Boys Club, 722-9844.

**Brown Paper Bags and other shopping bags:** Keep some, take them with you when you shop and re-use them, take the rest to any food co-op or people's store.

**Junk mail: discourage it!** Tell the Post Office you want to be taken off any specific mailing list that has offended you. Ask for Form 2150. If the mail is marked "return postage guaranteed" you can mark it refused and ask to be taken off the list. Write to Direct Mail Advertising Assoc., 230 Park Ave., New York, NY and request your name be placed on the drop-out list, which is circulated to sellers of direct mail lists.

PLASTIC

The first plastic bag recycling co. has opened - for more info contact Clark Dawson, 15035 Califa St., Van Nuys 91401. Locally, try Industrial Metals & Salvage Company, 232-6283.



GLASS

Rose Canyon Recycling Center  
3775 Morena Bl.  
San Diego, Ca.

No window glass, jars and bottles accepted. Labels need not be removed but glass should be relatively clean, have metal and plastic removed and be sorted by color.

Returnable bottles: \$4 for small, 10¢ large. Coors distributors will buy back their non-returnable beer bottles at 1¢ each or 36¢ for 24 bottle case. This is a typical example of an oppressive, racist company trying to look concerned about ecology...don't be fooled- take those bottles you find back and don't buy any more!