

indicator

**Memorial issue - in memory of
James Rector, the first fatality
of the police riot at People's Park.**



Polaroid by J.M.

Students in Season

Last Thursday in Berkeley it was sunny and warm. A clean white police car came around a street corner by the campus and sprayed pepperfog gas on some telephone company workers in a ditch on Bancroft. The men came up cursing and went to wash their faces.

The ditchdiggers were just minor casualties in a major street battle. For on that warm, sunny day, police in and around the UC campus opened fire on spectators with shotguns. Thirty-five people were hospitalized with gunshot wounds. And all over a half-block-square park.

For an issue that seemed so minor last week's riot seemed out of all proportion. But the issue was not just the fate of a vacant lot belonging to the Regents of the University of California. The problem has to do with who makes the decisions on all issues concerning the University and its environment. And in that respect, the question of the People's Park is similar to that of Third World studies, ROTC and university participation in war research.

The problem of People's Park arose in Berkeley over a month ago. A group of students and 'street people' brought grass swings, bricks and lumber and started to improve a vacant lot the university had cleared in 1967.

By the time the university moved to surround this park with a fence and put a soccer field on it (a plan they apparently didn't devise until after park construction had begun), the area, just a block from Telegraph Avenue, had been changed from a giant mudhollow to a messy but active outdoor community center.

Park users had put up sculptures, a bandstand, a see-saw, a sandbox and a unique 'bulldozer alarm' made of old car horns wired to a truck battery. In spite of the alarm, the park's supporters made no violent resistance when police cleared the area last Thursday morning so construction workers could fence it in.

It was later that day, May 15, that a protest march from the UC campus to the park set off the bloody afternoon of rioting. Using gas and shotguns loaded with birdshot and rock salt, police and sheriff's officers cleared streets for more than a mile from the Cal campus.

Later that day, Governor Reagan ordered National Guardsmen into the area and set up a curfew. And that is where the matter stood for the following weekend, as students and other park supporters were unable to agree on a strategy for further action.

Why did the University risk so much bloodshed over the difference between a park and a soccer field? Some people feel it was simply a defense of property

cont'd to p. 7

Reagan's Water: UC Down the Drain

In light of questions concerning the financing of the University of California, and in particular Lumumba-Zapata College, portions of an article from Open Process, January 22, 1969, were respectfully stolen to shed some light on the UC budget cuts.

Most Californians know about The Water Project, but they think of it as a thing of the past. Many remember Sen. Kuchel telling Congress in 1958 that with relatively little additional Federal money, California was ready to foot an \$11 billion dollar Water Project bill herself. Many more remember that in 1960 the Brown Administration backed a \$1.75 billion dollar bond issue for the initial stage of the Water Project. Some of the politically hip picked up on the fact that even at that time the bill for that stage of the Water Project was not \$1.75 billion but \$1.9 billion with no consideration for inflation. At present, what with inflation, reckless management and rising costs, the bill for the same project is almost 3 billion (by May, 1967, cost was estimated at \$2,825,000,000) and rising all the time.

Why did Brown back this deceptive bond

issue? Brown needed a chunk of votes from southern California to win in 1962. To do this, he needed the backing of big money and power in southern California, i.e., agribusiness and land developers. Hence, the water-project. And hence the fact that in 1962, to everyone's amazement, not least our President, Tricky Dick, Brown got far more support from the growers than Nixon, and, by golly, Brown won in 1962.

All of this may seem like past history. Certainly, we would think, it has nothing in particular to do with Governor Reagan or the present. But that is not true. Trout Unlimited realizes it, Contra Costa County realizes it, but so far, the academic community of California seems blissfully ignorant of what is going on and how the Water Project affects them. And yet, financing the water project has hurt and will continue to hurt the state college and university system in California more than it has hurt anybody else.

A brief history of how the California Water Project hurts others will put into bold relief the damage done to higher education.

1) The essence of a suit in California Superior Court filed by the Contra Costa

Water Agency against the gigantic California Water Project is: "Shall this state continue to practice inadequate water resource planning, planning dictated by the wealth and density of populations of one area to the detriment of other areas, or shall this state embark upon a new era of water resource planning to achieve the optimum use of its waters to the benefit of all areas of the state?"

2) Joseph Paul, president of the S.F. chapter of Trout Unlimited said, in demanding a blue ribbon commission to check up on plans of the California Water Project (C.W.P.) that: "Before California embarks further in water projects which may be piecemeal, out-dated, uneconomic and destructive there should be a study of fresh water processes which will be practical in a relatively short time."

Paul added that the Legislature should act "before California appropriates any more tax funds to transform our last remaining free-flowing river system into the largest reservoirs the world has ever known, and to wheel this water hundreds of miles through canals, tunnels, and ditches which may have to be abandoned as outmoded and useless before their completion."

cont'd to p. 3

Progress on Lumumba - Zapata ?

Today an outline for Third College will be presented to the Academic Senate. The outline is the result of ten days work by the Executive Planning Committee for Third College. The Senate will be asked to give a vote of confidence to the committee so that it can continue its work.

We must ask if this outline lives up to the goals of Lumumba - Zapata College. The outline itself is a mere skeleton - in itself it neither threatens or supports the ideas of Lumumba - Zapata College. What does cause concern is that the questions not touched -- criteria for the enrollment of minority working-class students, programs in the upper division, and an explanation of the relations among the Provost, Chancellor Board of Directors, Departments, and students -- are these very issues over which there will be the most conflict.

To ensure that a large portion of the enrollment will be minority working-class students, a committee of students, faculty and administration was established for the purposes of recruitment. The basic strategy to get these students into the college is through the use of various admission loop-holes (such as that four per cent of those students selected for the freshman class do not have to meet UC's admission requirements). This tactic is fine as long as the enrollment in the college remains small. For Lumumba-Zapata College to hold its own in the college system at UCSD it must quickly expand its enrollment to a number comparable to Revelle and Muir. Otherwise Fourth College will be forced to start, and Lumumba-Zapata College will be squeezed out. It is necessary then to attack the race and class bias of the admission requirements of the University of California, to ensure a sizable enrollment of minority working class students to give Lumumba-Zapata College its maximum effectiveness in the community. The Committee apparently realized that this type of frontal attack would eventually have to be made on the admission requirements, yet have held off. As it now stands, however, the statement of the original Lumumba-Zapata proposal, that insisted that enrollment of minority students would not be limited by University admissions requirements has been ignored.

Essential items of the curriculum have also yet to be resolved. With very general descriptions of the lower division general education requirements and some discussion of majors and departments the crucial questions of the nature of upper division studies and the emphasis in the major are left out. The most delicate question of all, given the heavy bias of the existing faculty senate toward science, is the nature of the science major in Lumumba-Zapata College, especially in the upper division. The important question of the relevance of, for example, a plasma-physicist to the ghettos and barrios has not been dealt with, but there seems little doubt that such training is included in the present plan. Will an undergraduate in Lumumba-Zapata do a Revelle curriculum, taking his upper division course in Revelle itself? Will not such a perspective require a Revelle curriculum in the lower division? Can Lumumba-Zapata really have a different perspective if such a science curriculum continues to be ascendant? These are all unanswered questions.

The idea of creating a curriculum that is mostly general and often times vague was clearly a tactic on the part of the committee to present something that could be accepted by the Senate, yet at the same time could be subverted to the real aims of Lumumba-Zapata College, given the recruitment of the right professors and the proper use of community advisors. The dangerous flaw in the tactic of a general statement to be approved for later subversion becomes most apparent in the question of power relations between the faculty, students, and administration. The statements of the involvement of students in decision-making, as they stand, are based on good-faith and tradition rather than a binding contract. Such fundamental problems as the fact that the power of the Provost is delegated by the Chancellor and may not be re-delegated to any other body, or that the Chancellor (and ultimately the President and the Regents) has veto power on all faculty appointments, were not concretely dealt with. Given the present political atmosphere in the governing circles of the University, it is highly unlikely that the faculty necessary to make Lumumba-Zapata important for the minority working-class community (such as Bobby Seale) will be accepted. Perhaps people have already forgotten about the hassles over Eldridge Cleaver at UC Berkeley and George Murray at San Francisco State -- just imagine what the Regents would think of a whole college with a faculty that had politics like Murray and Cleaver! It becomes clear, then as to why the statements concerning the delegation of power do have to be somewhat vague; because if they were any more specific, it would become patently obvious that Lumumba-Zapata College cannot be instituted because the Chancellors, President, and Regents are in no mood to make the necessary legal changes.

In the struggle for students to make progressive changes on campus, they have two alternatives -- either to secure legal binding commitments from faculty, administration or to create strong student support to force the faculty and administration to remain true to their promises. The period of the meetings has hurt student support because of the lack of mass participation in making important decisions about Lumumba Zapata College, as well as the fact that the tactic of compromise for a general and abstract plan makes little sense to those not involved in the committee and is difficult to support. The students justifiably seem hesitant to support something which on paper sounds like Revelle and Muir. On the other hand, the faculty has yet to bind itself on the crucial questions of control over admissions, curricula, faculty appointments, and college governance.

Today the Academic Senate will vote on the outline for Lumumba-Zapata College. The degree of their affirmative vote will be a reflection of how much the outline appears to create a college like Revelle and Muir. Unanswered of course will be the ultimate questions of power, direction and relevance.

**There will be a memorial service
for James Rector
in Revelle Plaza at 8pm Wed.**



Sunshine Super-Right

Under the title "Sunshine Dogooders Border on Treason," John A. Geddes, Ph. D has presented what he apparently thinks is a challenge to anti-Vietnam war and anti-military recruiting arguments as expressed on this campus. In point of fact, he did nothing of the kind. Reasoned arguments relating to American foreign policy have been published in this publication, in SDS leaflets, and in the Triton Times but Geddes had not responded directly to any of them. Rather, he makes his own statements of what he presumably believes to be the truth without providing any intellectual foundation.

For example, he says that "relatively few civilians" are killed, and then only "in an accidental context." Perhaps he believes that the number of civilians bombed with napalm in the extremely heavy B-52 raids which continue unrelentingly in South Vietnam kill only "relatively few civilians," but he has also ignored the use of anti-personnel weapons in North Vietnamese population centers -- 'pineapple' and 'guava' bombs effective only against people because they are incapable of structural damage. He condemns the murders of counter-revolutionary village leaders, but ignores the CIA mission to execute 50,000 NLF political leaders.

Similarly, he states, "Our elected representatives make it (our foreign policy)." If this statement is indicative of his political sophistication, readers might be inclined to dismiss everything Geddes says out of hand. Foreign Policy is almost exclusively made by the executive branch of the government, and the only powerful elected official in this branch is the President. It was the thrust of SDS's Dominican Republic leaflets to show that foreign policy, while made in consultation with the President, is largely made by the State Department, the CIA, the military attaches and influential members of the power elite in non-official positions -- all in the executive branch but not all responsible to the electorate. American voters have been voting as best they could against the Vietnam war for at least five years with no results at all. To say in the face of this kind of evidence that electoral politics can have important effects in such a class dominated society and that "the legitimate path ends in the ballot box" is ludicrous. Especially so when no alternate account is forthcoming.

Geddes studiously skirts the main issue -- that is what the interest of America in the Vietnamese war is. He says, "it was a vital self-interest goal for this nation to preserve a non-communist government in South Vietnam and to help that country learn democracy." The price in death and suffering that we and the South Vietnamese pay is great, the frustration of our citizenry is intense, but these costs are far less than the price exacted if we turn over South Vietnam to the communists. What are these costs? Is it the predicted genocide to be perpetrated after the communists takeover that is the cost? Why then are Vietnamese lives crucial to American self-interest? How does Geddes discount the imperialist motivation that is the leftist answer to these questions?

Finally, Geddes takes a dig at his favorite target -- the liberal professor. He alleges that it is a "violation of academic freedom" that no one else will participate in his rightist idiocy. We wish he hadn't said that. It leads such liberal professors to think that they are significant in their purely intellectual opposition to American foreign policy. The statement does however illuminate the important truth, however indirectly, that such men are not at all distinguished in their politics. As Geoffrey Barraclough, a former UCSD liberal professor once said, moral rejection must lead to political action or it is meaningless.

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Drain, Cont.

"Above all, the Legislature needs an independent and comprehensive report on what modern technology in the field of desalting of sea water promises to accomplish within the next 20 years before another tax dollar is invested in the California Water Project."

And so it goes. One could list literally hundreds of organizations that oppose C.W.P. but one would search in vain for the U.C. or State College System. And yet a desert is being made of higher education in California in order to make the deserts of southern California--owned by a very few large landholders--bloom.

The story of U.C., agribusiness, and water begins at U.C.'s Division of Agricultural Sciences, which "includes the agriculture experiment stations around the state, the Agricultural Extension Service, and the departments of agriculture science of the various campuses (biggest at Davis, Berkeley and Riverside), including the Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics at Berkeley and various lesser known foundations which interpenetrate the other teaching and research facilities." Symbolically, perhaps, the Giannini Foundation is named after the founder and first president of the Bank of America, which presently controls more than 50% of California agribusiness. (The whole disgusting story of the connections between the U.C. system and agribusiness is traced in a useful pamphlet by Hal and Ann Draper, "The Dirt of California"). At any rate, when Reagan's budgeting cutback on organized research in other divisions of the U.C. system ranged from 18% to 25% (the Institute of Industrial Relations), the Division of Agricultural Sciences was cut back 4%, yet 60% of all research in the U.C. system is in agriculture. The simple point is that the tax payer subsidizes research in the agricultural field, research which is exclusively to the advantage of the industry. The Drapers, for example, found the following sort of research projects to be typical:

On developing equipment for twining hops; On the market for pine lumber; A project "facilitating the marketing of seed--"; On an analysis of the demand for selected fruits and vegetables. If you happen to think that agribusiness

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pays in taxes what it receives in research, check out the following facts. In 1968-69, business and industry paid about 20% of total taxes. The rest fell regressively on household units. Note that these figures do not take into account the shift of the tax burden onto the consumer. Or, for that matter, onto the wage earner. In 1963, this shift by itself amounted to about 10% of all taxes. It's hard to think of a reason why the tax shift should be less today. And even at that, no one has even tried to estimate the additional shift from property taxes to tenants in the form of increased rent. Also, you can bet that agribusiness' share of the total business and industry tax is very small. Yet, as we shall show, the contribution to agribusiness profits from the university is as nothing when compared to the contribution from C.W.P. visa the state.


One would expect that since the State College system contributes very little to agribusiness, it would feel budget cuts even more severely. This expectation is confirmed by B.F. Biagini in "Trends", Vol. 20, no. 9. Talking about recent budget cuts to the State College system, he says:

These cuts probe deeply into the value systems of our society. The question of student tuition, for example, brings out sharp differences over the role of higher education. On the one hand are those who favor encouraging universal higher education and so object to abandoning the California tradition of tuition-free higher education. On the other hand is a view expressed by the President of the Southern Pacific Company to the Bay Area Council: "In any event, it's high time we did something to knock the absurd notion that every young American who is worth his salt must get at least a four year college degree. As a result of this kind of thinking our colleges are being overcrowded with many people who are not college material and some of our finest vocational opportunities are going begging."

In case you never learned this at college, Southern Pacific Company is one of the very largest landowners in southern California. You will, of course, have noticed that Ronnie Water Project used his State of the State address to describe his plans for tuitions in the State Colleges, which, with Reagan's tuition was a bill which would increase the appropriation to the water fund from the Tideland oil and gas revenues beginning in the 1970-71 fiscal year from \$11 million to \$25 million annually. What does this mean with respect to the University of Cali-

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fornia and the California State College System? It's simply this. Last year \$14 million of oil and gas revenues which was earmarked for higher education's capital outlay (i.e., new classroom buildings) was taken and put into the state's water project by an act of the state legislature!

It would be a gross error to regard this shift as merely an isolated example. In fact, the shifting of funds from education, medicare, to water is the beginning of a great over-all trend. Indeed, Prof. Paul S. Taylor made this very point in a commentary of KPFA last June:

.....the 1952 prediction by Clair Engle is coming true today. The outlines of the conflict, State Water Project vs. Schools are now visible. The 1944 plan attributed to "big landowners of Fresno County" comes crashing down upon education within the State. Lifting the Feather River Project from the Federal Central Valley Project and loading it onto California taxpayers is having its predicted effect. Governor Reagan raised the annual budget of the State Water Project by \$100 million in 1967-68 above Governor Brown's already high recommendation. At the same time he lowered the Regents' budget for the University of California--all items considered--by \$4.6 million. Under pressure the Regents adopted student tuition fees that will rise to \$100 per quarter, perhaps only an augury of more to come. For 1968-69 the Governor seeks to cut the University operating budget by \$31 million, and the capital outlay budget by \$34.6 million, a total cut of nearly \$66 million.

There is another way in which the C.W.P. affects higher education, if not all of education, in California. According to legislative analyst, A. Alan Post, C.W.P. is "increasingly monopolizing the state's bonding capacity", which is to say that

future bond sales "may increasingly intrude on the sale of other general obligation bonds of the state. To the extent that this occurs....the effect will be either higher interest rates for all state bonds, whether water bonds or school bonds, greater financing of other (than water) programs from increased taxes, or the curtailment of expenditures in either the water program or other programs." Post made his statement in 1966. What we have today is both an increase in taxes and curtailment of expenditures, not in the State Water Program, but in "other programs" such as education, mental health, medical care, etc.

It must be obvious that with ever increasing costs, with loss to the taxpayer through destruction of valuable industry, inland navigations and with over-strained state finances, a more rational scheme of water development ought to be worked out. Such a scheme would involve, first and foremost, federal financing, and then, also, balanced resource planning for northern as well as southern California, and also balanced planning for Arizona, Colorado, and Mexico as well as southern California. Such a rational approach could make use of the fact that, for example, sparsely populated Humboldt, unlike Los Angeles, has fully ample rainfall, the rapid waters of the Humboldt River and a natural harbor which is easily the equal of Los Angeles harbor. Why not build up Humboldt rather than have Los Angeles spread like a bacterial mold, feeding on Humboldt water, through the deserts of the state?

The answer to the question of Federal funds and rational planning lies in the very definition of the water project. It can be best explained by briefly tracing the history that led to the conception of the Water Project in the first place. Par-

cont'd to p. 5



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Class and Race in San Diego High Schools

Inside the Third College Executive Committee meetings over the past week, much discussion has taken place around that section of the Lumumba-Zapata College proposal which states that University of California admission requirements shall not be used to select applicants for LZC. Responses to this demand have been comments such as "How can you have a first-rate college if you lower the entrance requirements?" "Why can't we just work harder at recruitment to get more of the kids who already have high enough grade-point averages?" "Why not train minority high-school students over the summer to pass SAT entrance exams?"

Part of the answer to these questions is provided by the four sociological maps of San Diego which are given on pages 4 and 5. Though taken from the 1960 census, they show with minor changes the present location of the minority and working-class white communities in San Diego, and place the various area high schools in relation to these communities. On page 4, the high schools are listed with official figures for their racial compositions, indications of the percentage of each graduating class who go on to college, and respective 'drop-out' rates. It is immediately apparent that, with the exception of the continuation schools, those schools with the lowest percentage of college attenders are the predominantly Negro or heavily Mexican-American high schools. Many things are clear about these particular institutions: they are generally less well cared-for than the middle-class white schools, get less funds, acquire large numbers of both fledgling and cast-off teachers, have less students in college preparatory courses and grade very strictly those who aren't in 'college prep'. Many things are also clear about U.S. high schools in general: they teach a distorted view of history and of the contemporary world, with an emphasis on the 'liberating role' of the U.S. and its Great White Fathers and a neglect of the struggles by Afro-American, Mexican-Americans, the white working class, and Third World people to free themselves from the exploitation of these Great White Fathers.

from the alternative to a high grade-point average, a passing score on college entrance exams. The head of UCSD's Admission committee has admitted that psychologists have found the SAT test to have a strong cultural bias. The April LEVIATHAN states the situation more succinctly: "...Tracking is done on the basis of standardized tests—the IQ tests and College Boards -- which are generally acknowledged to reflect a conventional white middle-class bias. They penalize the black or third world student, the poor student, and often the creative student." Obviously, training minority high-school students to pass the SAT entrance exams is to train them in exactly the race and class bias that Lumumba-Zapata College is designed to fight.

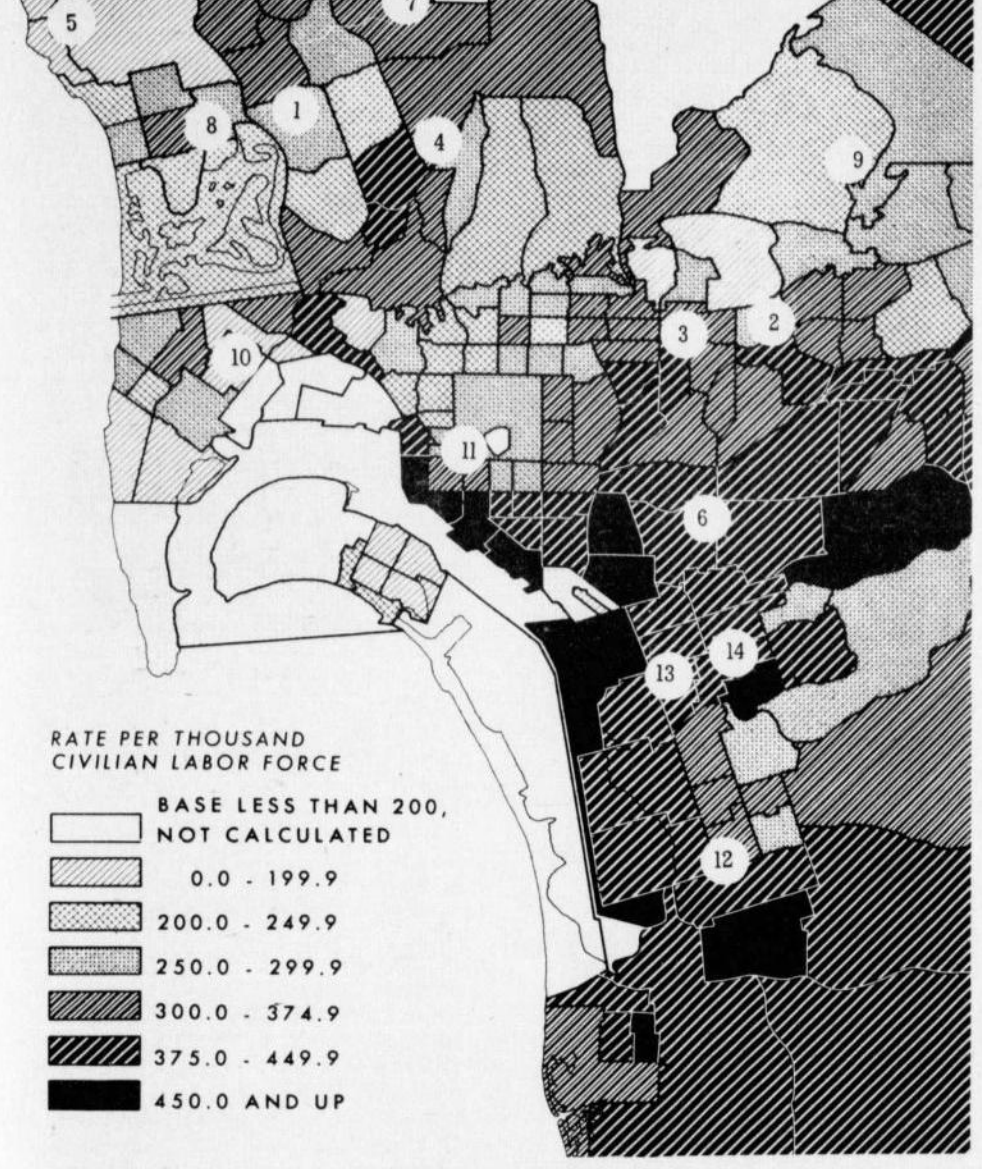
Finally, there is the question as to how, if admissions requirements are 'lowered', LZC will be able to live up to the high standards of the UC system. BSC, MAYA, and other supporters of LZC have pointed out that the correct word is 'change', not 'lower'. As things now stand for the University of California, "two thirds of the students come from family income brackets of over \$10,000 a year, and for the majority the figure is closer to \$12,000" The accompanying map on "Median family income" shows where these students come from and where they go: from white middle-class communities and back to them, trained in the service of California business and industry. What was clearly brought out in the Executive Committee meeting is that Lumumba-Zapata College is not designed to serve these interests, but rather to serve the minority working-class communities. This involves training and educating students whose main qualification is that they will be willing to use their acquired knowledge to deal with the problems of said minority working-class communities. Obviously, this has no special relationship to their ability to fit existing requirements. Just as clearly a scheme of this sort is designed to challenge the complete demography of educational preparation in California's cities.

Students who "already have high enough grade point averages" is severely curtailed by their refusal to absorb the stuff they are fed. And, as one BSC member pointed out, those "middle-class Blacks and browns" who have absorbed the propaganda in order to get good grades are not the people LZC is designed to serve. Similar conclusions can be derived

| High School | Ethnic Breakdown (%) ¹ | | | | | Post High School Education | | Social Status | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|---------|------------|-------|----------------------------|------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| | Spanish Surname | Negro | Orient. | Am. Indian | Other | One Year After | % Respond. | 3 Years After | Median Income | % Unemployed (1960 Census) |
| 1) Clairemont | 4.8 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 94.0 | 75.2 | 75.1 | 55% | 8034 | 4.6 |
| 2) Crawford | 5.5 | 2.9 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 89.8 | 78.3 | 74.5 | 57% | 7544 | 4.5 |
| 3) Hoover | 10.4 | 2.9 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 84.8 | 78.1 | 70.8 | 50% | 6476 | 6.9 |
| 4) Kearny | 7.4 | 5.3 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 84.9 | 87.3 | 73.1 | 43% | 6859 | 5.5 |
| 5) La Jolla | 2.8 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0 | 96.2 | 67.4 | 71.7 | 74% | 9641 | 2.8 |
| 6) Lincoln | 13.4 | 79.7 | 4.0 | 0 | 2.9 | 68.2 | 46.4 | 38% | 5896 | 7.9 |
| 7) Madison | 5.3 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 93.2 | 70.1 | 71.1 | 45% | 7502 | 4.6 |
| 8) Mission Bay | 3.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 94.9 | 78.2 | 73.0 | 49% | 8434 | 5.4 |
| 9) Patrick Henry | 1.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 97.6 | | | | 8280 | 2.6 |
| 10) Point Loma | 7.1 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 90.8 | 83.2 | 77.1 | 66% | 7645 | 6.2 |
| 11) San Diego | 32.9 | 20.6 | 2.9 | 0.3 | 43.3 | 67.3 | 65.0 | 49% | 5026 | 10.6 |
| 12) Chula Vista ² | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13) Sweetwater | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14) Mar Vista | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15) Morse | 16.7 | | 3.8 | 0.2 | 58.4 | 61.1 | 76.4 | 38.0 | 6473 | 5.1 |
| Continuation Schools: | 16.9 | 20.8 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 61.7 | 36 | .45 | 26 | | |

¹ Ethnic Breakdown: As of Fall 1968. This is from a "visual survey" - teachers classifying students by appearance. ² Chula Vista, Sweetwater, and Mar Vista are in the Sweetwater Union school district, for which figures aren't available.

OCCUPATION STATUS MALE BLUE COLLAR SAN DIEGO AREA: 1960



More Drain

particularly in the west, industrial development, free enterprise ideology notwithstanding, always went hand in hand with Federal subsidies to production. This was true for huge dams, canals, etc. By 1902, it was common knowledge that Federal subsidies would be essential to further development in California. Small farmers were still a force in those days, however, and when subsidies for water development came, they came in a form acceptable to the small farmer. A 160 acre Reclamations Law was passed to insure that federally developed water be limited in use to no more than 160 acres per owner and 320 acres per man and wife. The purpose, of course, was to hold down the amount of Federal subsidy any individual could receive. When hydroelectric power became a real factor, Congress also added a clause to protect consumers from excessive rates. (For essentially this reason, PG&E has historically opposed federal, as contrasted with state, water development.) In 1933 Californians, in approving a \$170 million dollar water bond issue, once again asked for federal aid. But by 1944, things had changed the other way. "Business Week" of May 13, 1944, talked about, "A proposal, said to have originated among the big landowners of Fresno County . . . for the State of California to take over the Central Valley Project, paying the entire bill . . . This . . . would side-step the 100 acre limitation." Upon consideration, it turned out that the state was not capable of assuming the financial burden. "Thereupon", as Professor Paul Taylor notes (Bay Guardian, 8/10/67), "after more 'careful planning', the large landowners came up with a compromise tactic in the early 1950's. The tactic: to impose upon the state as much, but preferably not more, financial burden than might be necessary to free most of the big landowners from the Reclamation Law. The name of the 'compromise tactic': the State Water Project".

D) THE CALIFORNIA PACKING CO., which sells over half billion dollars worth of its Del Monte products annually, owns large fruit and vegetable acreages in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys. It operates canning and packing plants in at least 12 states, including Alaska and Hawaii. It has interlocking directors with PG&E, PT&T, Bank of California, Crocker-Anglo National Bank and the Wells Fargo Bank.

E) HUNT FOODS AND INDUSTRIES with headquarters in Fullerton and plants throughout the state, is the nation's largest packer of tomatoes and second largest of peaches. It also owns Wesson Oil, Snowdrift Co., United Can and Glass Co., the W.B. Fuller Paint Co. and the Ohio Match Co., the nation's largest match producer. It is the largest stockholder of the Wheeling Steel Corp. and owns 35% of McCall and Redbook magazine.

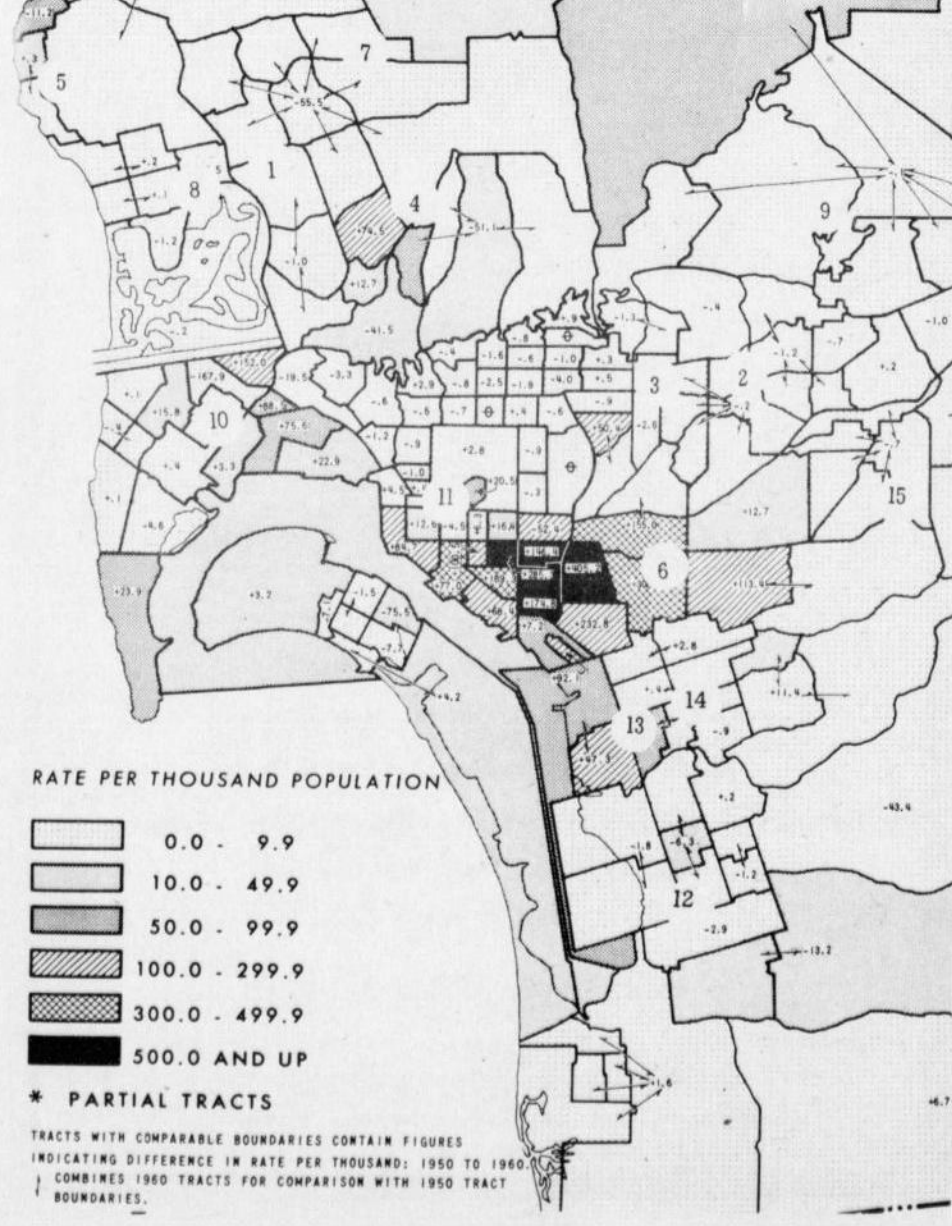
F) ANDERSON, CLAYTON AND CO., of Houston, Texas, one of the world's largest growers of cotton and producer of cottonseed products, operates 52,000 acres in California's Westlands Water District, which has been authorized a federal water subsidy of around \$1000 an acre. To get this subsidized water the law requires that Anderson, Clayton and Co. sell its land in the district in excess of 160 acres. Nevertheless, the company has recently acquired 1000 acres of additional land. The company has extensive holdings in Mexico and Latin America and is an important factor in the world cotton market. The Washington Post recently linked the company with the M.D. Anderson Foundation of Houston which served as a front for channeling secret CIA funds to organizations which allegedly try to influence policy in foreign countries.

2) This listing does not include such large landholders as Southern Pacific Railroad that got vast tracts of land free about 90 years ago for building a railroad -- part of which was never completed.

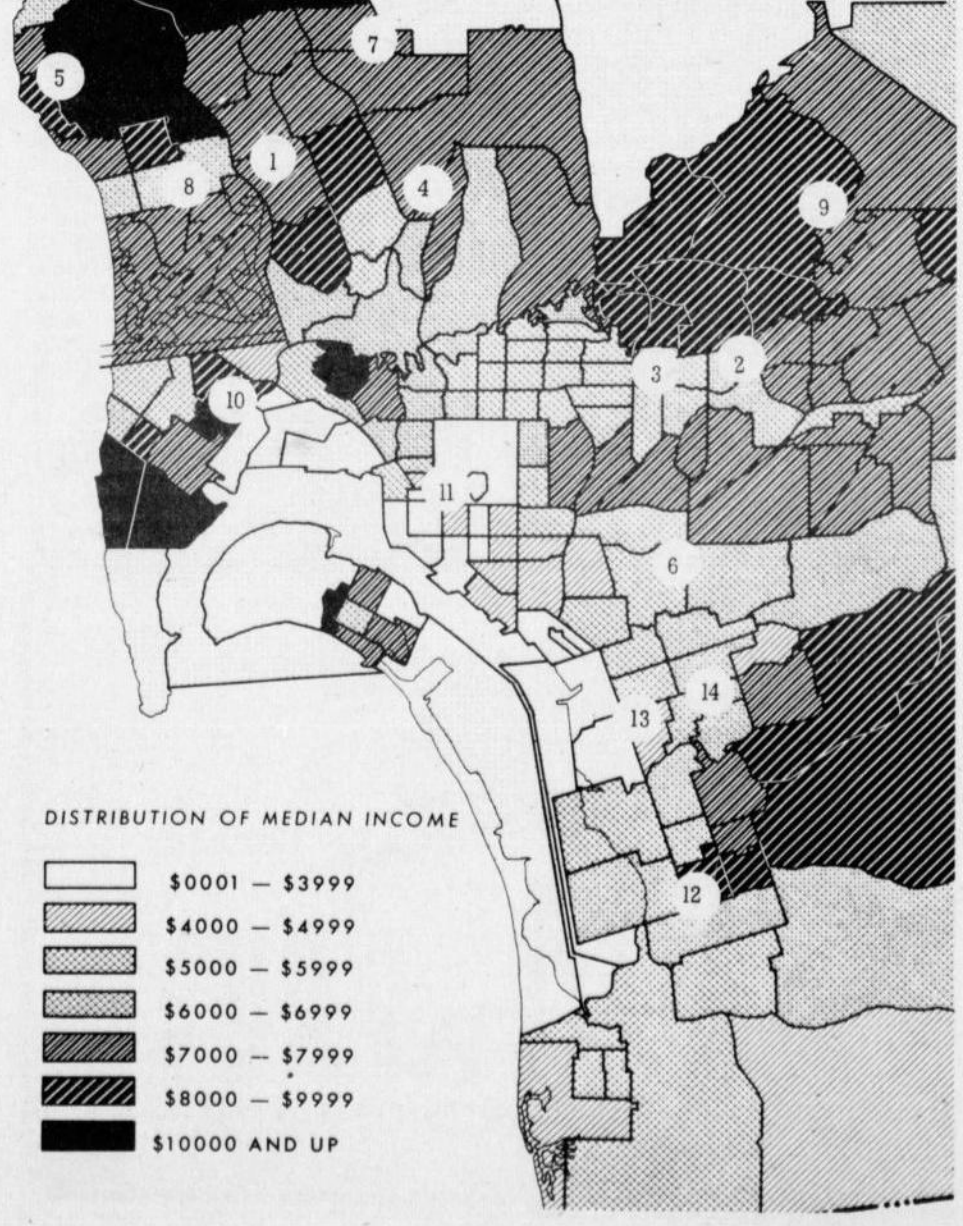
Finally, if you are still not convinced that business interest in California have organized themselves as a group to push for the most narrow, anti-social interests, consider "United For California". According to R.F. Ingold, president of the L.A. Investment Co., and trustee of U for C, the group's aim is to "finance what we think are conservative candidates." Formed in 1938, the group became active in 1953, the year Brown pushed through a 200 million-dollar program of new state taxes. Since that time, the watchword for U for C, which by 1963 had helped elect 20 members of the legislature has been "no increase in taxes." But Ingold insisted at the same time that United for California's opposition to tax increase is not absolute, mentioning that his group did not oppose the state water bond issue in 1960!

The participating firms, in general, are those in such groups as Southern California's Merchants and Manufacturers Association, the California Manufacturers Association and the Associated Farmers.

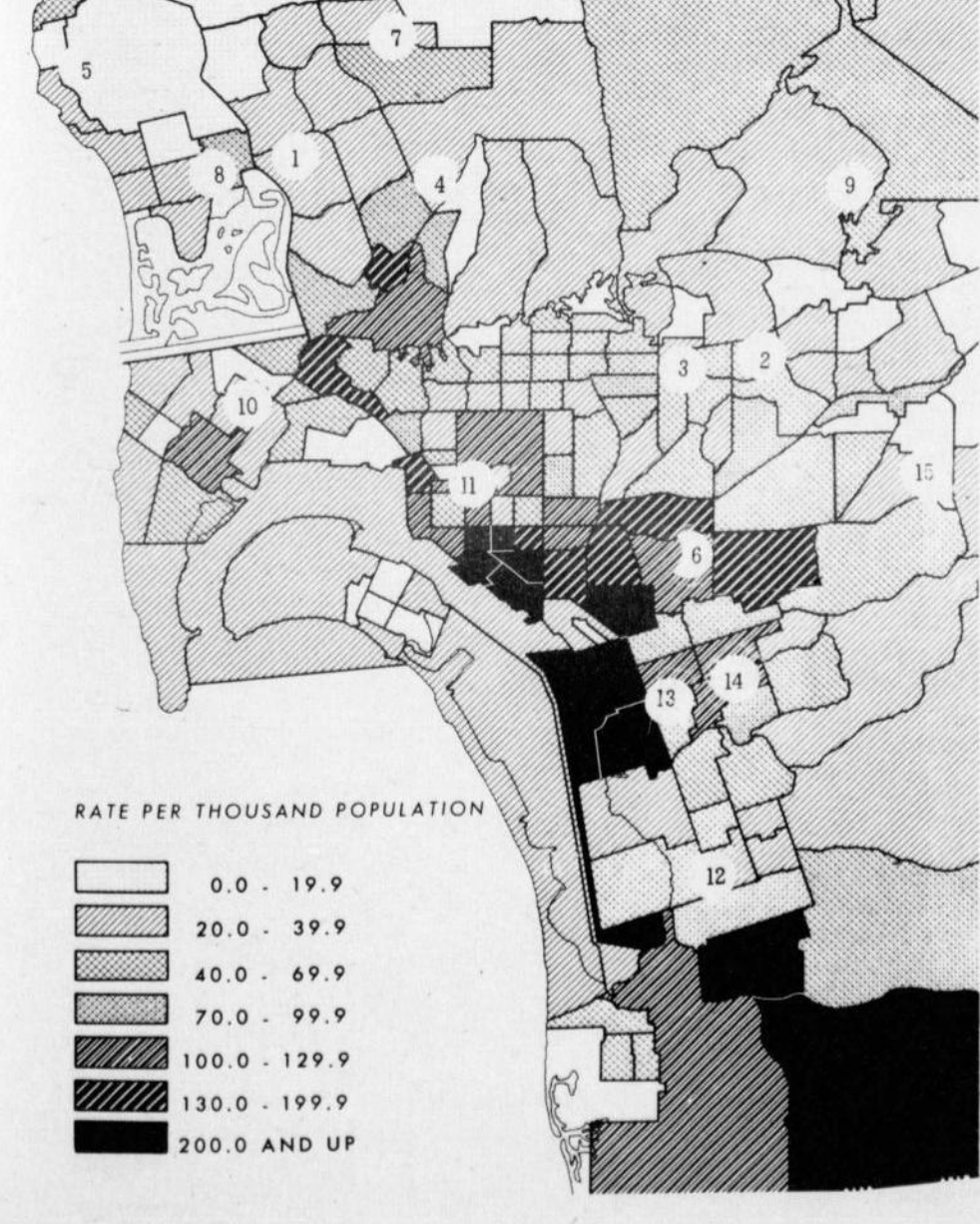
NEGRO POPULATION SAN DIEGO AREA: 1960



MEDIAN INCOME: FAMILIES SAN DIEGO AREA: 1960



SPANISH SURNAME SAN DIEGO AREA: 1960



Many of you may think all of this talk about big landowners is a myth. To convince yourself that this is not so, consider the following facts, which illustrate certain aspects of the land situation in California.

1) The average U.S. farm is some 350 acres and valued at \$50,000; the California average is nearly 460 acres and \$216,000.

2) A partial listing of the tie-ups between agriculture and centers of economic and political power in California should be sufficient to make the point that the agricultural situation is radically changed when farms are no longer operated by farmers but by the same people who operate the utilities, railroads, banks, canneries and retail chains. These people have been the traditional enemies of the family-type farm, of the farm worker and organized labor.

A) THE DIGIORGIO FRUIT CORP. has four directors in common with the Bank of America. It also has directors which sit on the boards of the PG&E Co., the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co., Bank of California, Union Oil Co., and the Emporium-Capwell Co. The company owns Treesweet and S&W Foods and recently purchased a chain of wholesale outlets.

B) THE KERN COUNTY LAND CO. has directorships in common with PG&E, PT&T, Bank of California, and the Wells Fargo Bank. Recent Presidents of the company have come from PG&E, Safeway Stores, American Trust Co., and Castle and Cooke, one of the 'big five' of Hawaii.

C) THE 80,00 acre Tejon Ranch, the value of which will also be increased manifold by the State Water Project which has conduits and pumps on the property, is owned chiefly by the Chandler family, which also owns the L.A. Times.

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MC 502 Unconventional Convention

MC 502 is a literary magazine emanating from Muir campus. It comes in the form of a large envelope filled with mimeographed sheets, pamphlets and packets. It was produced with the intention of presenting art without seeking to define or pigeon-hole it. What it has done instead is create an interesting form for the presentation of art and ideas and then filled it with things that take very little advantage of this form and would fit just as well in another more conventional one.

MC 502 is presented as a literary magazine interested in art but visual and oral arts are only sparsely represented. Bad xeroxes or electronic stencils of art work and photographs make it impossible to judge quality, and although sheet music is the only way to write down sounds, it makes it impossible for those who cannot read music to understand it.

The writing of MC 502 is either dull

or conventional. Its poetry consists of self-conscious mimicry (particularly the poem written by Tom Forhan, with its over-worked theme of nature and god and "insignificant man") that do nothing to further clarify MC's apparent concern with the place of art in American society. Several of the poems by Gena Valasquez are readable and a welcome relief, but it is her "Changing Forms" that deserves more praise than anything else in the magazine. "Changing Forms" is a packet of words written on slips of paper, and the object is to create poems from these words. It is a subtle way of showing people that they have as much artistic ability as anyone else writing for the magazine, and it works.

"Changing Forms" marks the first and last time MC 502 generates very much excitement.

Its literary essays are more interesting. Particularly the excellent article by Mike Bengry on Guerilla Theatre and

Reinhardt Lettau's essay on German literature. But these are conventional pieces of literary criticism that could have found their way into publication in many mass circulation magazines.

The most interesting thing about MC 502 and the thing that will be responsible for whatever continuing interest it

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generates, is its form. The fragmented grab-bag style, not only elicits excitement by its newness but also makes the articles stand out by isolating them. The different sizes of paper, the different shapes and colors make the articles easy to find for rereading, and at the same time, ties the magazine together in a new way. Although the form is not taken advantage of, MC 502 has enough possibilities to warrant serious interest and support on the part of students and faculty. With more support MC 502 could conceivably be expanded to include more and better presentation of those areas of non-literary art not sufficiently covered in its first issue.

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JEWELRY

Mailer's "morbid indulgence"

"Beyond the Law" is a film written, produced and directed by Norman Mailer, who has also awarded himself the lead role. With Mr. Mailer so much in evidence, this movie, regardless of its advertised topic and plot, is almost inevitably about Norman Mailer.

Specifically it deals with the police force and its aim is to show that the tough-but-dedicated-to-justice Hollywood cop is a myth. Mailer, in his usual modest fashion, appraises his film:

"...it was not impossible he had devised and/or blundered onto the making of the best American movie about police he had ever seen...His film brought forth...the incredible--which is to say existential--life buried in all passing relations between cops and criminals: his police were the most interesting police he had come across in films, his suspects were as vivid as the best faces one sees on a strange street."

The people in the movie are not necessarily professional actors. They work without scripts, in situations which the director hopes to make so intense that they will forget the camera. Although one occasionally expects an actor to turn around and say, "How was that, Norman, pretty good, huh!", the theory for the most part is successful and the actor's emotions seem authentic, managing to express a somewhat stereotyped situation in a fresh, believable way.

Mailer's precinct is a labyrinth of cubicles in which 8 to 10 suspects are interrogated, intimidated and generally used to satisfy the sadistic inclinations of their police questioners. The accused range from a man who admits that he killed his wife to one who supposedly was soliciting in the men's room of the subway, a trumped up situation staged by a

brother of one of the rookie cops. All receive the same treatment -- badger, threaten, destroy belief in self. As roving interrogator, Francis X. Pope's style is typically Mailer-esque, although it is difficult to catch the profundity of his analyses. When one of the suspects responds to questioning with blasphemy and obscenity, Mailer (that is, Lt. Pope) is led to the conclusion that the essence of criminality is the coming together of God and shit.

The portrait of the peace officer in this film undoubtedly improves on Hollywood's image. But is the slice-of-life style adequate for presenting a really complete picture? Mailer has fallen short of revealing the reality of the police force that I think he wanted to show. The "slice of life" style of the film records minute-by-minute what went on in the precinct, rather than selecting the events which seemed significant or typical. Thus the focus is on the individuals themselves rather than on a general social problem or situation of which their particular situation might be a part. Mailer's character's are concrete and well-defined, but they are somehow taken out of context. Police become only what they are at that instant when they were recorded, which excludes what they are as a result of social influences and their official social position. This focus on the individual leads the audience to believe that police are "evil" because they are sadistic, perverted, adulterous, cruel or corrupt. What Mailer ignores is that a change in the personality and character of the average policeman would not change his function or role. Even if the police force were able to employ only intelligent, sensitive, dedicated men, it would probably be more pleasant for suspects who are interrogated. But this police force

Berkeley, cont.

would still be enforcing law that describe certain activities committed by the lower class as criminal and parallel middle and upper class activities as civil infractions (criminality vs white collar crime). They would still be concerned primarily with establishing order among the lower class to serve the middle and upper class.

Mr. Mailer has, of course, presented an accurate picture of how he sees the police. Coming out of the movie, I found myself saying how much like Mailer this scene was, how typical of him to say this, much in the way a reader of Joyce's Ulysses is tempted to be fascinated by the literary allusions in themselves, devoid of any content. If Norman Mailer is somehow a repository of all the vices and virtues of American life, if his life became a target for every influence and social attitude so that he is not a symbol but the living essence of the American way of life (as it sometimes seems he is, or thinks he is), if every hang-up, repression, perversion and nobility of Americans at this point in their history is somehow clarified in Mailer as he rages against them in the outside world, not realizing how influenced he himself is by them, then such an exploration of his own mind -- as "Beyond the Law" is -- is socially meaningful and not just a morbid indulgence of introspection. The problem with presenting one's own confused troubled emotions as the reality is precisely that reality is then also unnecessarily confused and unclear.

This is the same response the University has given to minority student's demands for a new kind of education and to radical students' demands for a new examination of the University's social role. And by finding itself hacked into a position of opposition to sunshine, grassy fields and flying frisbees, the university has irritated many students to whom the People's Park in its concreteness is more of a gut issue than say, a third world college.

With its visible chain link fence to remind people of last week's senseless riot, the former People's Park will surely be a constant aggravation to a situation which has made many students and faculty feel that Berkeley cannot survive as a viable institution.

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Marine Recruit AWOL After Beatings

A Marine recruit who once wrote his mother that the Marine Corps was trying "to make an animal" of him celebrated his 19th birthday in a Needles hospital Tuesday, claiming he had "escaped" from the San Diego Marine Recruit Depot last week after a beating by two drill instructors.

John Krenning was found wandering in the desert near Havasu City Saturday and taken to the Needles Municipal Hospital by the California Highway Patrol.

He was suffering from dehydration and heat exhaustion, had a 103-degree temperature, displayed marks of a beating on his lower back and evidence of a perforated ear drum which had healed.

Marine Corps officials had no immediate comment except to confirm that Krenning is absent from the depot without authorization. They said they have heard of no official allegations against any drill instructor.

Dr. Darwin Richardson of Needles, who examined Krenning, said he had injuries to his lower back--"they looked as if they were bruises from a blunt object"--and both ear drums were red.

"He said he had a perforation from being slapped by a drill instructor earlier," said the doctor. "He appears to be telling the truth. He's in good shape now, but he has been real sick for two days."

Krenning said in an interview with The Times that he left the depot last Wednesday "just after chow."

Dressed in his olive green utility uniform, he sneaked into the bushes by the fence and after dark jumped the fence, got a map from a nearby service station and "figured out which way I was going." He said he was headed home to Wichita, Kan.

Krenning had been transferred to a medical rehabilitation platoon because of a sprained neck which he said he got from an earlier beating.

On last Wednesday afternoon, he said he had gone outside his barracks for some fresh air and was sitting on a bench, leaning over with his head in his hands.

"An officer walked by. I didn't see him,"



ARMY MEDICAL EXAMINER "At last a perfect soldier!" Robert Minor, "The Masses," 1916

he said, "so I didn't get up and salute. Two DIs--I didn't even know who they were--saw me and came over and chewed me out and started roughing me up. I got kicked in the back."

It was that evening that he decided to go home.

"I guess I wasn't really in my right mind, or I wouldn't have jumped the fence. I just wasn't thinking straight because of that last beating."

Krenning claimed every recruit "gets whipped up on, but I guess I got it worse than most because I despised the way they treated a lot of the kids there and they could tell it."

The lean, lanky Marine who enlisted in Wichita and had been at San Diego since April 14, said he became particularly disturbed by the treatment accorded one overweight recruit.

"They'd make this one heavy set kid get down on his knuckles and knees and crawl around on asphalt and say 'oink!, oink!', and they'd yell at him and punch him in the ribs."

Krenning said that as of Tuesday afternoon he had not been contacted by the Marine Corps.

WLF Urges Women To Speak For Themselves

About two weeks ago, the Women's Liberation Front proposed some changes in the Health Center's treatment of the sex-related medical problems of women students. We presented the proposal privately to Dean Murphy and publicly to the students through the Indicator. Dean Murphy told us that he had anticipated our demands and that next quarter the Health Center would offer the services of a full-time gynecologist on the Staff to minister to the needs of its female patients. These services would include pap smears, examinations, pregnancy tests, birth control devices, and treatment of minor sex-related ailments for all women over 15 (the age limit is in accordance with a new state law). Exactly what forms of birth control would be available is not certain ("unsafe" methods may be excluded).

All would be free except contraception which would be free to anyone not able to pay for it. Although, according to Dean Murphy these changes are not a response to our demand, they are what we asked for and we expressed our satisfaction. Dean Murphy feels his actions in our behalf were independent of if not antecedent to our own efforts. He may continue to act independently in our behalf. We don't feel that the exclusion of women on this campus from the solution of their problems is justifiable or appropriate certainly not in terms of the goals of WLF.

The goal of WLF is just that -- the liberation of women. The fact of the organization means the we believe only women can liberate women. In a male-dominated society woman are inferior because they are women just as in a racist society blacks are inferior because they are black. We share the conditions of oppression with others but women are also put down as women. Only they experience the particular effects of oppression of women by men. Only they can identify from this experience, their oppression, the problems it has created for them and the solutions their problems demand. Dean Murphy cannot know how to act in our behalf in our absence. He can only guess.

The fact of our organization also means that we believe women can only liberate themselves collectively, not individually. For this reason, WLF will direct its efforts at the organization of women into a movement to solve their problems. These two principles, the liberation of women by

women in a collective manner imply certain priorities. The first priority is the building of a movement; the second is the solution of particular problems. We do not solve our problems because certain of them disappear. If Dean Murphy in collaboration with his colleagues behind closed doors, men inside the doors, women outside, determine our problem and its solution, what does it mean for the women on this campus? I would say nothing! They go to sleep one night, the old Health Center disappears, a new one appears, it is there in the morning when they wake up. Something has changed; the people are the same, the women are the same and their relation to their problems is the same. We lose an opportunity to unite women in an analysis of their problems and in the development of their ability to solve them. If Dean Murphy acts independently in our behalf, we will be dependent on him, dependent on administrators and dependent on men.

In accordance with these principles we have requested that Dean Murphy open up the discussion of changes in the Health Center to women students. We are not speaking of representation but of direct participation of all women who wish to participate in the formulation of policies that deal with women. There is only one way to ensure that the needs of a woman on this campus will be discussed and that is to allow that woman to take part in the discussion.

Mere representation would be a tacit admission that we are willing to forego the support of women as long as we have the support of the administration. We don't believe that WLF should engage in building a movement among women only when the administration doesn't cooperate with WLF. It would also be a tacit admission that we accept the position of women in this society and their relation to their problems because we would have adapted our methods to our inferior position. We would send a few women from the bottom to speak with the men at the top because we would agree that they are better suited and more capable to solve our problems than we.

We urge all women on this campus to join with us in demanding open discussions of something we want and need very much. And to keep in mind that we want and need even more to achieve this clinic in a way that will make women stronger and freer and more in control of their lives than now.

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