



Crazy Times



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STUMP THE HUMP JUNE 6

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By Harold Rankin

After 30 years as a politician, Hubert Horatio Humphrey can grab for the presidency one more time only because the voters have short memories. If Hubert's full record was known, he would quickly find himself in the political dustbin along with his old crony, Lyndon Baines Johnson.

This year Hubert is running as a Peace Candidate, in case you forgot. Peace is very popular these days, with more than 70 percent of the American people favoring an immediate pullout from Vietnam. So Hubert has picked up the cry. He won't go as far as to say it was wrong for the U.S. to get involved in the first place...that's a little too much to expect even for Hubert, considering that he was Vice President from 1965 to 1969 while the U.S. government sacrificed 35,000 American lives there.

Hubert, in fact, was one of the government's most enthusiastic salesman for the war. "This is our great adventure and a wonderful one it is," Hubert said of the war in 1967. The year before he said on CBS television that "We are going to be in Asia for a long, long time."

If Hubert actually became president, there is every reason to believe that he would still try to keep the U.S. in Asia "for a long, long time." Basically, the war is a struggle for control of oil, rubber, minerals and markets, and the giant U.S. corporations have not given up. Standard Oil, Mobil, Texaco and others have already staked out huge oil claims off the coast of Southeast Asia, and they don't want any revolutionary uprisings to cut into their profits.

Hubert's own war record shows that he is the kind of man who is willing to

send other people to die for political gains. Back in World War II, the last war that the U.S. had any business being involved in, Hubert managed to duck military service by a series of deferments, including one deferment he sought on January 10, 1945 as "labor relations consultant" for two corporations. Ironically, Hubert's supporters are now trying to

smear his main opponent for the nomination, Senator George McGovern, on the grounds that McGovern would not defend the country against real military threats. In World War II McGovern was a B-24 pilot who won several medals.

In the big question of Vietnam, Hubert can be expected to listen very

national corporations, but Meany, a \$90,000-a-year executive, shares their outlook on this policy as he does on most others. He is ready to bomb, defoliate, shell and invade any small country that tries to break free from the tentacles of the U.S. economic empire.

Now that Meany has given the work, the more corrupt labor officials are falling in line behind Hubert. They will keep silent about the war and go all-out to persuade the rank-and-file that Hubert is a true friend of the working man. Sell-out leaders of the black and Chicano communities will be presenting Hubert as a true friend of the minorities.

The record, of course, shows that Hubert acts for the ordinary people only when some more powerful interests don't tell him to do otherwise. At the very beginning of his political career in 1945 when he was running for mayor of Minneapolis, the labor unions agreed to back him on the condition that if elected he appoint their nominee as police chief. In previous years the Minneapolis police had shot and killed many strikers, and the unions wanted to make sure their lives were protected in the future. Hubert won the election but double-crossed the unions and appointed a police chief nominated by executives from Pillsbury Mills, Inc.

While he climbed up the political ladder, Hubert had two kinds of relationships with labor. Corrupt labor officials became his friends, the more corrupt the better. Honest, hard-fighting labor unions, eventually found themselves double-crossed by Hubert. The United Electrical Workers (UE) was one of Hubert's victims. UE supported Hubert in his election to the U.S. Senate in 1948. But in 1952 Hubert declared that UE was a puppet of the Communists and would call a strike whenever Russia wanted. Hubert was jumping on the bandwagon of the Big Red Scare, which was a public hysteria whipped up by big business so they would have a free hand in destroying the labor movement. UE, a hard-fighting, honest union, was a prime target of the red-baiters. Hubert played along. UE showed that Hubert's charges were nonsense and he shut up.

Today Hubert is trying to do a fast-shuffle with the explosive issue of the wage freeze. Nixon dressed up the wage freeze with a make-believe freeze on prices so he could pretend that his policies were fair to everybody. Back on August 17, Hubert endorsed Nixon's freeze and said that it was long overdue. Hubert has changed his tune somewhat since then, after a storm of anger from workers who had their pay raises stolen from them. What Hubert proposes now is a little more window-dressing for the wage freeze. A make-believe freeze on prices isn't enough, so Hubert proposes a make-believe freeze on profits to go along with it. What he won't advocate is an end to wage controls altogether, because the corporations won't allow it.

That's where Hubert's little act as "Friend of the Working Man" breaks down. After all, a costume is only a costume, even for an experienced actor like Hubert Horatio Humphrey.



carefully to the political pressure of the big corporations. But just as close to his ear is George Meany, the unchallenged ruler of the AFL-CIO. Without the AFL-CIO bureaucracy, Hubert would be nothing. Back in 1968, Hubert got the Democratic nomination for president without winning a single popular primary election, thanks to behind-the-scenes power plays by the AFL-CIO and others at state party conventions. In the 1968 election itself, AFL-CIO money and precinct work was practically the only support Hubert had, since many Democrats boycotted him because of his support of the Vietnam War.

In the same year as the My Lai massacre by U.S. troops, Hubert declared that "In Vietnam only the Viet Cong has committed atrocities."

But now Hubert says he is for peace. "The change in my views has come slowly...with considerable heartache," he said last year. Sometimes he doesn't play the act well. On April 4, just after Nixon broke off the Paris peace talks and started saturation bombing of North Vietnam, Hubert refused to condemn the bombing and blamed everything on the "enemy." Sounded just like the old days.

Once again Meany has set the AFL-CIO political machine in motion for Hubert in the 1972 primaries. The main backers of the war may be the multi-

oughly represented is to defend themselves. They haven't the money to hire an interested and competent lawyer. Furthermore, court appointed attorneys usually do only the minimum work, thinking that 'cons aren't that important anyway.'

People arrested for political crimes also often want to defend themselves so they can present a political, as well as legal defense. Even with mostly white, middle-class juries, political arguments often win cases. For example, 13 veterans were recently acquitted of occupying a San Francisco office of the South Vietnamese Consulate after they argued an anti-war case. It is this kind of political argument that is considered 'disruptive', and that people like Younger think must be eliminated.

Proposition 3 is only one of many repressive moves backed by the Kleindeinst-Nixon crew. These range from the 'no knock' law to the appointment of four highly questionable Supreme Court judges, to the recent Supreme Court decision that a majority, rather than a unanimous jury vote is enough to convict in State non-capital offenses.

Such actions, slowly, slowly, erode our civil liberties, laying the base for Fascism. They must be stopped.

VOTE NO ON THREE

Under the guise of insuring counsel for felony defendants, Proposition 3 denies a person the right to defend her/himself in felony cases. This proposition is clearly a tool to tighten up the courts, and must be defeated.

In arguing for the passage of this proposition, State Attorney General Evelle Younger, a law and order man, says, "...through willful misconduct or innocent ignorance of procedure, persons representing themselves can seriously disrupt a trial. On occasion such persons have abused and insulted judges and witnesses, and have done their best to turn their trials into a shambles."

Have we forgotten that Bobby Seale was bound and gagged for disrupting the Conspiracy court room--because he kept saying 'I wish to represent myself.'? Wasn't it really Judge Hoffman, and not Seale, who disrupted the courtroom?

Most people who want to be their own counsel are either inmates and/or political prisoners. They usually have very good, strong reasons why they opt for self counsel, even though the odds for conviction are higher.

With inmates particularly, often the only way for them to be adequately and thor-

INDOCHINA ACTION COMMITTEE SUPPORT 7 POINTS

The Indochina Action Committee (IAC) is a coalition of people and groups in San Diego who see a real possibility for an end to US involvement in Southeast Asia and peace for the Vietnamese people through the acceptance of the 7-Point Peace Proposal offered last July 1 in Paris by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam (PRG).

People in the IAC feel that through a combination of educational programs and anti-war demonstrations they can show the people of San Diego that there is an alternative to Nixon's solution of continued warfare in Indochina. Actions like the ones at the 11th Naval District headquarters, the Naval Electronics Laboratory, and against the sailing of the aircraft carriers USS Ticonderoga to Vietnam are intended to point where and how San Diego is directly involved in all aspects of the type of war now being waged (i.e. offshore shelling in the South, developing the "electronic battlefield", bombing and mining of the North).

Furthermore, the Indochina Action Committee agrees with the critics of the anti-war movement who say that actions are not enough, and that it has to reach out to new people. The IAC also shares the opinion of the Vietnamese people that the people of the United States sincerely want an end to the war but do not see a concrete way to achieve it. The IAC is attempting to deal with these problems by implementing educational programs about the 7-Point Peace Plan in various communities around San Diego. On June 3 in Balboa Bowl they are sponsoring an educational rally with Jane Fonda, Country Joe, Vietnamese students and other speakers. Booths will be set up with people from different areas of San Diego so that anyone who would be interested in working in their communities may set up local educational programs such as the slide show which Tom Hayden presented here at UCSD. Hopefully this involvement will encourage these people to continue working with the IAC or in some other way to bring up the 7-Points and end the war.

WHY THE 7-POINTS?

The Indochina Action Committee, and many other groups around the nation (like the Anti-Imperialist Coalition in the San Francisco Bay Area and in Los Angeles) feel that the 7-Point Peace Program is the only HUMANE way to end the war. Nixon's plan for Indochina is for a military victory over the liberation forces and maintaining a pro-US government in South Vietnam. In the past month he has shown the extent to

which he will go to achieve this goal, including direct challenges to the USSR and China (the mining of the harbors and bombing supply lines from China) which bring us dangerously close to a worldwide conflict.

The 7-Points call for the US to set a date for the total withdrawal of all its troops, weapons, and war materials from Vietnam and to cease support for the Thieu regime in the South. As the US begins withdrawal the Vietnamese will simultaneously release all the POW's they hold... the last POW returned with the final withdrawal of US involvement. The PRG plan then calls for setting up a temporary government including all political, social, and religious groups in the South (except Thieu) to provide for open and democratic elections to set up a more permanent government in the South. This government would then begin negotiations with the North for the eventual peaceful re-unification of Vietnam (see page 4 for more on the Peace Plan). Basically the PRG plan is intended to allow the Vietnamese people to determine for themselves, without outside intervention, the course they wish to follow.

Nixon has presented a "peace plan" that sounds very similar to this one; the difference is crucial. Nixon wants Thieu to remain in power until a month prior to the elections, at which point he will step down while his bureaucracy remains to supervise the elections. History has shown that the outcome of an election in South Vietnam depends on who controls the village and province administration structures. Nixon wants Thieu's bureaucracy, the PRG wants a representative, cross-sectional government "dedicated to peace and independence." The Vietnamese have fought the French, Japanese, and Americans for independence in the 20th Century... Nixon has made it clear that he is willing to continue the war indefinitely. There are only two alternatives to the war. One is to support Nixon and continue the war, THE OTHER IS TO SUPPORT THE 7-POINT PEACE PLAN AND FORCE THE UNITED STATES TO SIGN IT. The 7-Point Peace Plan is what the Vietnamese want, and the Indochina Action Committee feels that this is what the American people ultimately want.

If you are interested in finding out more about the 7-Point Peace Program, or, more importantly, are willing to work to take this plan to the people of San Diego you can contact the Indochina Action Committee at 234 8231 or at 309 "G" St., Downtown San Diego at UCSD contact the Crazy Times or try the Women's Liberation Front



The SDPD sweeping war protest from Interstate 5

Council Demonstration Moves Into The Streets

The local anti-war movement reached its highest point in recent months in both numbers and militancy around the San Diego City Council. On Tuesday, May 9, several hundred demonstrators demanded that the Council consider an anti-war resolution. The resolution called for an end to the war and support for the PRG 7 point peace plan. It was finally agreed that the resolution would be placed on the agenda for the following Thursday. The demonstrators said they would be back and they came in force.

Thousands of people assembled at Horton Plaza to march to the City Council to show their support not only for peace in Indochina but also for the victory of the Vietnamese people. When the Council Chambers were full (there was only room for 240 people) the rest of the people remained in the streets. The police showed their skill at directing traffic by moving cars out of the path of the march. Everywhere office workers crowded windows to watch the marchers pass by. After a short pause at the Bank of America and after circling the Union/Tribune building, the marchers returned to the City Administration Bldg. The public address system made it possible for the people to hear the proceedings in the Council Chambers. As the old ones began to speak of bombing to make Vietnam safe for democracy and to prevent the takeover by the bloodthirsty Communists, the people, shouting 'Bullshit, Bullshit,' went back to the streets.

The march proceeded to the county jail where UCSD graduate Frank Gormlie is locked up for hitting a cop who was clubbing a sixteen year old boy to the ground during the police attack on a rally for OB's Collier Park.

The crowd then moved up First St. and headed for the freeway. The police saw it coming and blocked the nearest freeway entrance. The demonstrators broke and ran for the north bound entrance and about half made it onto the freeway before the police could close off the entrance.

The police were quick to clear the freeway. The march then reassembled and again returned to the City Administration Building. Here they heard the final discussion by the council and the vote which went 5-3 against the proposal. The surprise vote came from Maureen O'Connor who was supposed to represent the youth of the community, but who voted against the proposal.

The group waited for the people in the council chambers to come down and join them, then they all returned to Horton Plaza where the NLF flag was raised on the flag pole. There was a scuffle when the widely known undercover cop Les Cochran tried to move in and grab the flag. After that, a squad of uniformed SDPD moved into the crowd, but they were heavily outnumbered, and it was obvious that the crowd was not going to let them near the flag pole, so they retreated to rejoin the main units across the street. It was getting late and people were tired from both the physical and emotional strain from a very active and successful demonstration. The flag was lowered and an effigy of Maureen O'Connor was burned at the base of the flag pole as people began to disperse. When nearly everyone was gone, the SDPD made a big show of force by marching in and raising the American flag. But no one paid much attention. It was all over for the day.

I'VE BEEN WORKING ON THE RAILROAD

POLICE MILITANCY AT DEL MAR TRACKS

An attempt to block the Santa Fe railroad lines by the Amtrak station in Del Mar, to protest Nixon's killings in Vietnam, and the fact that trains carrying tanks had been seen during the nights of the past week by many students living in Del Mar near the tracks, was prevented by several "law enforcement" agencies that went berserk. The failure of this attempt demonstrates the need for the Anti-War Movement to redefine its role. The powers-that-be have become openly violent and can no longer be expected to show regards for human rights. No longer can the Anti-War Movement rely upon the objectivity of law enforcement. Although San Diego Police Department vehicles carry the motto "Your Safety is our Business" on the side doors, it is clear that this slogan is not meant to include all people. Certainly, it has never included minority people in our country--Chicanos, Blacks, Longhairs, Native Americans, Asians, poor whites...

Brief chronology of the events is as follows:

A "Beach Party" (Boston Tea

Party style) was announced for Friday evening, May 12, near/at/around the railroad tracks at the Amtrak station by the beach in Del Mar. The Del Mar demonstration was attended mainly by people from UCSD and Del Mar, though others came from all over. People's Food showed and made stew for the participants. (The People's Food Pot, a large metal cooking bowl, disappeared that night and info on its present whereabouts is being sought). Even the Mayor of Del Mar and some city council members were in attendance.

Shortly after 5 p.m. several participants, perturbed by the lack of organization, gathered together to assess the situation. People several miles north on the tracks were watching to see what kind of trains passed by in the direction of the station. When people at the 'party' received word that the train due around 7 was only a passenger train, they sat down on the tracks anyway. The demonstrators were not disciplined enough, or committed enough to wait out the hours for a freight train with military supplies. Since it was later learned that the government had refrained

from sending such a train all that night, the action was apparently a victory, at least with regard to stopping tank shipments to San Diego Bay.

As the individuals sat on the tracks, cops from all over the San Diego area dressed in full riot gear, and in paramilitary formation, began to move upon the people congregated on the tracks. Many of the people became alarmed by the number of officers, about 200, and the fact that they all had their billy clubs in hand. Next, a San Diego County Sheriff's Department helicopter garbled a broadcast which was later deciphered as having been an order for dispersal on grounds of 'unlawful' assembly. Many who were there are still amazed that the garbled voice from a noisy helicopter was the signal for columns of police to march ruthlessly upon the crowd, injuring several people with their clubs. There wasn't even the customary three minute dispersal period.

One man, arrested by the vamping officers, was beaten in front of the Del Mar Mayor. When the Mayor identified himself to the officers and ordered them to stop beating him, he was told that it wasn't his city anymore, and the beating continued.

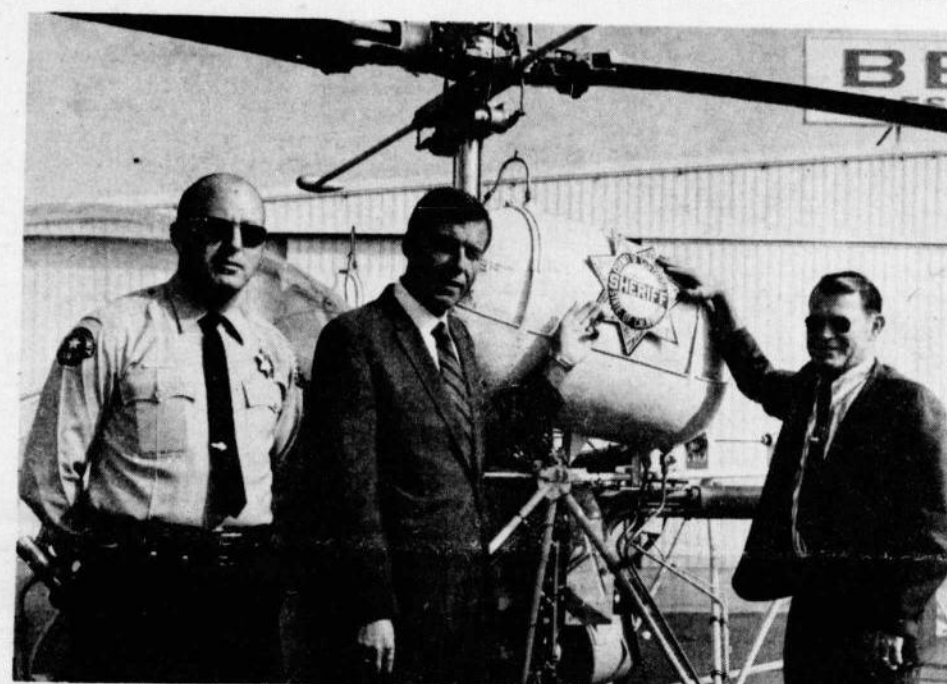
Just as the police began to attack the crowd, some railroad ties that had been laid across the tracks were doused with flammable liquid and ignited. A fire truck was delayed when it encountered difficulties getting through a road block set up by the Sheriffs.

With orders from the helicopter to "Look more military!", the police columns proceeded to push the people up from Coast Boulevard, onto 15th Street and into the Del Mar business section.

The responsibility of this decision was later questioned, when it was learned that prior to the incident, representatives from the Del Mar City Council had spoken to representatives from the Sheriff's Department. It had been suggested that if any action was taken by the Sheriffs, that it should not be violent or provoke violence, and that people should not be driven into the business district. This suggestion was totally ignored.

Once in the Del Mar business district, groups of people became involved in sporadic actions. One group blocked Highway 101 successfully for fifteen minutes. A woman's leg was broken when the brave driver of a Mustang charged through the blockade and ran her down.

Other groups gathered on street corners, but were dispersed as police began to indiscriminately arrest both demonstrators and innocent bystanders. An eight o'clock curfew was placed on the city, but only the officers seemed to be informed of it. Del Mar was, in effect, declared an unlawful assembly. Surprisingly, demonstrators did not resort to violence or destruction of property, despite widespread provocations by the police. At one point, the helicopter commanded, "We need more arrests!". Thirty-nine people were the eventual arrest toll--one of the largest busts in recent San Diego history.



THE HELICOPTER

SMASH THE BOSSES

CAFETERIA WORKERS

At a meeting Monday, May 15, 25 to 30 campus food service workers met to discuss certain things that have gone down recently in the Food Services on campus. Also present was a representative of the management, George Matson to hear the students' grievances.

Specifically, the meeting was in response to increased repression of the workers by the head man, Holly Holmes. There have been increased firings lately, and the workers are too terrorized to go to Holmes, because as powerless student part-time help, they can be, and are, summarily fired for complaining.

In addition, there are now management spies working at Muir and at the Coffee Hut. These are people hired only to spy on other employees, and to make room for them, student-workers are having their shifts arbitrarily cut, which most of them simply cannot afford.

Another related grievance concerned favoritism and the summer situation. Originally, the managers of each specific location had determined, by seniority, who would work this summer, if that facility was to be open. Recently, though, Holmes made it clear that this was not binding, and in fact, the people hired would be his favorites.

There are six main food-service facilities: Revalle, Muir, Mathews, Coffee Hut, Winzer, and Scripps. There are supposed to be students or ex-students managing each of these facilities; but in fact, these people are too much in fear for their jobs to be anything but yes-men for Holmes.

All these facts were presented to Matson, who dutifully promised to "look into the situation." The discussion then went

on to next year's situation. There are two alternatives: bringing in an outside company, after having comprehensive bids submitted, or having a campus run food service, and looking for a food service manager (for which Holmes would apparently be one of the leading candidates).

The workers realized that the best way to implement their power would be to have a voice in what happens next year, and hopefully avoiding all these troubles. After some very direct questioning from the workers, and some evasive answers from Matson, it became clear that the best the workers could hope for would be an "advisory" role in choosing next year's arrangement. ("I've never seen a place where the workers get to pick their own boss," was Matson's rationalization, obviously never having heard of China).

Matson then went on to talk about a system of "student managers" for each facility. Under close scrutiny it became obvious that this was more administration bullshit - that these would be more yes-men for the bosses, and would even be picked by the bosses.

Matson then left the meeting promising to look into these grievances. The student workers had now realized how powerless they were as individuals, and the Food

Service Workers of UCSD was formed. A committee was formed to present our demands to Matson, higher up if necessary. Some of these demands were regularization of hours (including getting back lost shifts), a fair way of hiring summer workers, and student voice in deciding on next year's arrangements. Another meeting was to be held Monday night, May 22, where this committee was to report the results of their talk with Matson to the whole group.



ANTI-WAR RALLY Sat. June 3 Balboa Bowl 12noon In Support of the Vietnamese 7 Point Peace Proposal

Who Will Be There?

Jane Fonda - Bob Scheer

Country Joe Mac Donald

Vietnamese Students

Speaker from La Huelga

Pictorial Display of War

and others

The PRG 7 point plan was first presented in Paris as long ago as July, 1971. The two central points are:

1. Regarding the military situation: The U.S. must set a date for the total withdrawal of all U.S. troops, military personnel, weapons and war materials and those of its allies.
2. Regarding the political situation in South Vietnam: The U.S. must end its intervention in the internal affairs of South Vietnam and stop backing the regime of Nguyen Van Thieu.



Crazy Times Editorial

WHY VIETNAM?

Why try to build a campus movement around an old issue like Vietnam? People are tired of hearing about Vietnam. People don't think it is possible to do anything about the war in Vietnam. People know, in the back of their minds, that students have been shot and killed for actively protesting against the war. And it is no longer fashionable, or new and exciting, to work for an end to American intervention in the Vietnam conflict.

Why try to build a campus movement around an old issue like Vietnam? Nearly everyone is now opposed to the war. Being opposed to the war is fashionable, and besides, it makes it possible to avoid impossible arguments trying to defend American involvement. This opposition to the war is based on convenience rather than understanding. It is a facade, as is revealed by men like our own Chancellor who gladly voice their opposition to the war and yet, support the bombing of Vietnam and the blockade of the north as a means to an earlier peace. Peace for them is understood as the defeat of the Vietnamese people. Such people will not stand up and debate because they would say they agree with you, and they don't want to spark any disagreement that might explode into some sort of action against the war.

Why try to build a campus movement around an old issue like Vietnam? The difficulties are immense. However, a commitment to the principles on which our own country was founded, including those expressed in our Declaration of Independence, coupled with an understanding of the historical events and economic interests that resulted in our involvement in a war in Vietnam, make it essential that we try, against all odds, to get our country out of that conflict.

The American Revolution was a revolt against colonialism. Not all Americans wanted independence from England, but many understood how they were exploited by their colonial status. Behind the principle of national self-determination they fought a war for independence and won.

Vietnam had been colonized by the French, but inspired by the American Revolution, even to the extent that they quoted from our Declaration of Independence, they began a long struggle to end their colonial status. Ho Chi Minh and General Giap were the Thomas Jefferson and George Washington of Vietnam, and they successfully led their country to victory against the French.

But they were communists, as radically opposed to capitalism as their American counterpart's belief in democracy was opposed to rule by kings. The international accords to determine the future of Vietnam after the departure of the French arranged for the partition of the country between the communists and the non-communists. This division of the country was to last only until nation wide elections could be arranged and held. But U.S. intelligence reported that Ho Chi Minh would win any such election. They estimated that nearly all of those remaining in the communist north would vote for "Uncle Ho" and that even in the South, where the non-communists had gathered, he would receive at least 80% of the vote.

A small but powerful segment of the population of the south welcomed the intervention by the U.S. to prevent a communist take over. The elections were blocked. Dien was placed in the Presidency and an army was gathered. The Americans were determined to keep the country 'free' which means: open for capitalist investment, i.e., neo-colonial exploitation by international corporations.

The Americans replaced the French and the Vietnamese again took up arms in a struggle for the very principles on which the United States of America was founded.

Why try to build a campus movement around an old issue like Vietnam? Having an understanding of the history of the conflict and a commitment to the principles involved, we have no choice.



VETERANS—New York demonstration in support of GIs opposed to U.S. involvement in Vietnam.

VETERAN'S RIGHTS

Mike Reed

Veterans returning to civilian life have many problems. When it is from an unpopular war these problems are compounded. One problem which seems to be peculiar to this war is drugs. It was a problem in the Korean war but it was not recognized. This was America's solution to the problem, ignore it. Since drugs are cheaper over there, a person who could sustain himself in Nam is hard put to keep his habit going here. There is a bill in front of Congress which would provide clinical help and then support the Vet in a half way house of his choice until he is clean. The unique part about the bill is that it is written by Vets who have had experience with drugs and drug users.

Unemployment among veterans is high for different reasons. We must recognize that a war causes an inflated economy so that when there is peace the economy is depressed. The two main reasons for the high unemployment rate are:

- (1) many of the skills which the vet acquires in the service are of little use in a civilian job market. There just is not much use for infantry men or ordnance men outside the service. Skills, like corpsmen acquire can not be used legally unless he spends many years in school learning what he has already practiced.
- (2) the person who has spent two or more years in the service has not been able to build up seniority like the person who did not serve, so that when

a layoff comes the veteran is usually the first to go because of his low seniority. This has happened to me personally.

A final note on job availability and service acquired skills. Many jobs one does in the service require a license of some kind in the civilian world. I have already mentioned the corpsmen. Another example of a specialty is an electronics Technician. As such I performed many tasks which would require a second class license from the FCC but received no such license.

This being a unpopular war, the majority of manpower comes from the draft or men forced into other branches of service because of the draft. This means that many of the men coming out of the service had their life interrupted for a reason which is still unclear to them. For this reason the vet needs help to catch up to his counterpart who has not served, either the job he wants to pursue or in his continuing education. By giving the vet decent benefits he can concentrate on studying, and reacquire the skills needed for school which he has not used. Also by giving the vet enough to live on, he would not need financial aids, or at least not as much. This would help others trying to get through school. There is a bill before the U.S. Senate (the House version was passed unanimously) which would mean the difference between having enough to exist on or having to seek financial aid. But the Senate is sitting on it.

ACTIVISM AT UCSD

Jim Stronski

In October 1969 with Nixon in office for more than '100 days' and over 100 American troops being killed per week a Nationwide moratorium was called for the 17th. At that time there had been little organized anti-war activity at UCSD. Less than the week before October 17th a few people decided to 'do it'. It was not clear what, if anything, would happen. People who had worked on dozens of anti-war, anti-repression and anti-imperialist demonstrations began to get together. The word was passed. There were five hundred people in the Cafeteria meeting fifty or sixty people typing stencils and running leaflets all night long and finally on the 17th morning of well attended teach-ins, loads of people going through out San Diego passing out over 100,000 leaflets and finally a demonstration of 250-500 people at the gate of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot.

But the Vietnam Moratorium Committee was just getting into gear. In conjunction with State College and the Citizens Mobilization Committee the VMC began organizing for San Diego's first big Anti-War demonstration. A solid month of publicity and organizing produced a march of 5000 people from Horton Plaza to Balboa Park.

December saw UCSD support the Movement for a Democratic Military in the 'first Oceanside March', S.D.S. organized demonstrations against against Marine Corps and Dow recruiters on campus, and some draft board disruption.

January and February brought a reduction in American deaths in Vietnam and a comparable slackening of activity. Small demonstrations continued but it was March before activity began to build again. Part of the new drive went for the 1500 person march on April 21, 1970 (again Horton Plaza to Balboa Park) and the rest went into building the case against War Research on

War Research. Twelve security safes were located on campus which were supposed to have been removed. A 'raid' on the contracts office produced a list of contracts of questionable nature from the D.O.D. (George Murphy assured us that these contracts were not secret and were open to any person who wished to ask for them by name and number.) Finally a meeting in Revelle Cafeteria got tired of the bullshit answers being given and took over the second floor of 2A prime--the offices of Applied Physics and 'War Sciences'. Over 100 people stayed there until 5 P.M. the next day despite warnings of arrest. As emergency Academic Senate Meetings, packed by right wing professors never seen before or since, got bogged down in endless debates over academic freedom, two more 8-5 sit-ins involving up to 400 people inside and uncountable numbers giving support occurred. Twenty one people were arrested for contempt of a court injunction. The Academic Senate finally voted for some reconstitution of the courses and to 'put the full moral weight of the senate' behind any professor wishing to give up his defense contracts. Also the Chancellor's office announced that the security safes would be removed.

In the middle of all this came the Cambodian offensive in Vietnam. UCSD and the rest of San Diego mobilized overnight. Two thousand angry people successfully blocked traffic into the Naval Electronics Laboratory for an entire morning before being dispersed by police. Two days later, with an extraordinary degree of cooperation from the police and City Council, the biggest anti-war march in San Diego's history occurred. Over ten thousand people went from Horton Plaza to Balboa Park. After a number of speeches, some 400 people returned to Horton Plaza and occupied it for over an hour.



ANTI-WAR DEMONSTRATION—10,000 people in San Diego anti-war march.

campus.

It was during this period that a change in emphasis began to be noticeable. While the American 'body count' and the cost to the economy were still the dominant issues, the positions against the genocide and racism of the war began to be heard more loudly and frequently than before. Also more and more organizing and education was being done on the imperialist nature of the war.

In late April and early May a series of actions, largely lead by S.D.S. took place against UCSD

The Cambodian demonstrations which looked like they might grow into civil war were the last for a long period of time. Nixon had been forced to adopt a policy of Vietnamization but was clearly going to continue the war for as long as possible. Most people returned

to their apathy. Organizers moved into new areas: electoral politics, community organizing, ecology. But people knew that when the demonstrations started again they would be of a militant and uncompromising nature.

Crazy Times Book Review

REAGAN SPEAKS

The biggest problem facing those now in office in this country is determining the correct amount of regulation that should be exercised over the citizens, according to the noted political philosopher, Ronald Reagan, as written in the powerful best seller, THE CREATIVE SOCIETY. As one of his most moving statements on the problem, Mr. Reagan cogently states, "There is a difference between regulation and control".

The nature of the state is a problem that he confronts continually. In a remarkably concise summary of today's politics, he says, "The theory of Communism holds that the state will wither away. The theory of Socialism says that government is the answer to all the peoples problems. The Creative Society (California) is that government is best when kept closest and most responsive to the people". (p. 18).

Reagan's writing style is both concise and interesting. In one humorous anecdote about crime, he recounts an incident in which a little girl was stabbed 60 times and the killer got off scot free.

The always provocative Reagan is equally concise when talking about the race problem. He suggests that the good folks in the black community purge those young trouble makers from their midst— "Any other path leads to the jungle, where those who are outnumbered die" (p. 34). This certainly should show many blacks exactly where they stand in California.

This original thinker waxes most eloquent when discussing his favorite topic—today's exciting life styles. He views young people with good-natured tolerance and describes a party he apparently went to in Berkeley: "The hall was entirely dark except for the light from 2 movie screens. On these screens the nude torsos of men and women were portrayed from time to time in suggestive positions and movements. Three rock and roll bands played simultaneously. The smell of marijuana was throughout the hall. There were signs that some of those present had taken dope. There were indications of other happenings that can't be mentioned here." (p. 125) Reagan's always inquisitive mind explored the origins of this type of thing. "It began when some so-called 'free speech advocates' who in truth have no appreciation of freedom, were allowed to assault and humiliate an officer of the law." (p. 126)

Apparently though, some up tight folks were upset, because Reagan was forced to "call on the State Legislature to hold public hearings into the charges of Communism and blatant sexual misbehavior on campus." (p. 126) He also recognizes the importance of scholars on campus, and wants to "call on them to be proponents of those moral standards demanded by the majority of our society." (p. 127)

The question of academic freedom is always on Reagan's mind. His philosophy on the subject is concisely stated in this memorable quote— "What in Heaven's name does academic freedom have to do with the primary purpose of the University which is to educate our young people?" (p. 126) Good question.

Even in the unlikely event that someone may not like this philosophy, the freedom loving Reagan says, "As long as there is freedom of movement in this country, a man can walk away from onerous or unjust...state regulations". (p. 130) California, love it or leave it!

Crazy Times

Mathews Campus 250 PO Box 109

CRAZY TIMES is officially recognized and supported as a student newspaper by the Communications Board of the University of California at La Jolla.

SUPPORT THE PRG 7 POINT PEACE PLAN

- (1) The U.S. must set a date for the withdrawal of all its forces from Vietnam. When this is done a ceasefire can be established, withdrawing forces will have their safety guaranteed and all POW's will be returned.
- (2) The U.S. must respect the Vietnamese right of self-determination and withdraw its backing from the repressive Thieu regime.
- (3) The Vietnamese will settle the question of Vietnamese armed forces among themselves.
- (4) Reunification of Vietnam will be achieved on the basis of discussions and agreement between the northern and southern zones, without foreign interference.
- (5) South Vietnam will pursue a foreign policy based on peace and neutrality, following the war.
- (6) The U.S. must bear responsibility for the damage it has caused.
- (7) Agreement must be reached regarding international guarantees of these accords.



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SEXIST MOVIE: REVIEW

BRANDON WANDER

HOPPING HOT ABOUT 'WALKABOUT'

Directed by Nicholas Roeg, Photos by Roeg, with Jenny Agutter, Lucien John as the little boy, and David Gumpill.

'Walkabout' is a visual movie, a funny thing to say since they're all that way, yet take a picture like 'All About Eve,' look at it standing on your head, and it's easy to see how unusual a movie can be.

You see a Mr. Mattel mouth open and close while the plot drools out. Take 'Walkabout.' It's obsessed with how things are seen and said—not with dropping thematic punchlines into the image flow. Plot is unimportant, a climax comes as a pacifier. The fact that a climax is needed strains the movie, pushes it in a direction it doesn't want to go. Though resisting this underlying tension, 'Walkabout' remains locked to a story framework which it can't transcend or dump. It must pay homage to story and the simple theme of virtuous natural life versus dehumanized society. But this is not the thrust of the movie.

Style is the real core. Roeg's flaming camera creates a visual waterfall. As images fly, the plot recedes farther and farther into his boredom. It's deadweight Roeg would probably burn the script if he could get away with it. By film's end, the tying together of the story is little more than a perfunctory, five-minute hatch job, with violins and bubble-gum poem thrown in as a cut-rate bandage.

The movie begins fast, getting the info and setting quickly and artistically out of the way. Stating that Walkabout is the story of a young aborigine's test of manhood,

in five minutes it's also about a city-licked sister-kid-brother duo chased into the outback by their dad's murder-suicide gig. Dying of thirst, they hitch up with this prancing teenage superstar aborigine and trapeze along on their pilgrimage home to clean sheet heaven. What a trio and what a set-up. The girl is Honeybunch, sweeter than anything Pro-Junior's (The Aborigine's) tongue has ever tasted. To provide a melodramatic counterbalance is our pragmatic grade-school philosopher, Mr. Natural (alias The Kid). This booby-soxer, Tarzan-Jane menagerie complete with Cheeta (Mr. Natural) supplies ample skin for a subplot of rampant teenage sexual pimples (explicit puppy love?) After that you might think 'Walkabout' is just a cineramic skin flick. You're right.

Roeg is always diverted from the plot to look at a juicy hunk of skin: the skin of bugs, lizards, rocks, skeletons, trees, and for you and me, Honeybunch. We experience her skin, his black skin, separately—and when they touch, Honeybunch's body, her legs, breasts, her supple movements slithering on tight white panties, tell more than anything she says. For Pro-Junior this is even truer. Not a word he says is understood but you can bet Honeybunch gets the message. She sees this sensual animal, looks at his rear—and and crotch more than once, feels the passionate vibes in his black eyes.

This movie is a very stimulating study of body language. It's important that the image's physical presence makes the opposition of style and content nonexistent. Roeg is telling an image story. Even the simple natural life versus sterile civilization theme is peeled from skin images. In swift moves, the camera opens on a visually flat and repetitive brick wall, then moves right and holds on the endless outback. Sanitized blocks and mother-earth rocks/tribal music to the tune of gouty legs and hardcore boots crunching munching asphalt/the man in the gray flannel suit cemented in corporate concrete/mellow trees covering under a phallic skyscraper's visual weight; they catalogue various textures, feelings, a physical skin to examine. We compare segmented bodies in square, chlorinated sinks with how a bare woman blends into a mountain pool. White sand caresses and ivory bones expose a glistening black body. A tongue laps salt from a sweetly cupped hand. The camera freezes skin to skin. Skin to skin.

Roeg's style is one of color, surface, depth, visual relationship. His is a subjective camera. It disregards scale. The camera moves at right angles across and into the screen. It destroys the man-made hierarchy of animals. Lizards have as much presence as people. The superzoom from a mountaintop of the dynamic duo makes them look less than crawling ants. These images implicitly ask: 'What is man anyway, except a large bug?'

The film tries to be anaesthetic and thematic experience. I enjoy it. Big on the visuals, it is not a written statement in 'movie' form. A person's appearance is the essence of his being. Yet this obsession with how things look sometimes leads to over-involvement, tiny hyper-

bole. Moons, grapefruit, sun shot after sun shot—these don't work well. But these errors are covered up by moving. The film has a lively rhythm. The Pro-Junior-Honeybunch mating ballet is tremendous. The way he poses the question, 'Don't ya wanna be my Boomerang Baby?' by dancing the aborigine version of 'Bang-Bang, He Shot Me Down' is just too much. As a matter of fact, sex, with skin as its medium is the message, brings the movie together. This probing under skirts and sneaking looks at G-strings and panties is sometimes voyeuristic, other times natural, but always visually enchanting.

I got off on the two big prurient scenes in the flick, and I suspect the same of Roeg. The cartooning of the five male weather scientists and the one buxom female was righteous. She's sitting there copying data with her boobies almost falling out of her unbuttoned blouse. Three hairy, sweaty males are off in the right-hand corner playing cards, a close-up shows they're using nude cards. The female crosses her legs. A quick shot under the table at her too short dress riding up above her stockings and black garter belts. Another quicker shot of the three grimy bulls dropping their cards, freezing their eyes on her legs. The fighting, tortured blond scientist walks over to her and peers down her blouse. A close-up of other cleavage. A close-up of him choking. One of the three bulls cuts a weather balloon loose, the concentration abruptly ends, and the Philip Roth guy lights after it. Meanwhile, the Italian-looking scientist has been oblivious to everything. He's sitting across from Miss Sex, just looking at rocks. The balloon is a signal for him to get on the ball. Hidden behind sunglasses, wearing an Italian, see-through black knit top, he slowly rises, nonchalantly slides close to her, deftly raises her hand in his, caresses it while turning it over, and then bends down to take her finger in his probing mouth which he slowly sucks in and out.

Roeg expands just as much energy and concentration in the second sophisticated scene. Here it begins with Pro-Junior in a Kama Sutra position straightening his phallic spear. Mr. Natural asks Pro-Junior for a "piggy-back ride!" Whoopie! From there the images are hot and heavy. There are shots of Honeybunch's legs and panties mixed with zoom-ins of

white tree limbs in full spread. Then flashes of a naked aborigine tribe at the suicide scene. Three butt shots, a close-up of huge breasts, more of her bare white panties. The music builds, becomes chaotic—orgiastic. Then a radio turns on and cuts the sound and image stream just like the balloon. The radio pronounces, "And now back to Night Beat," and it's night. Things have settled down. We see them, his black body glistening, eyes fluorescent. She's touching the inner part of her tender thighs. Brief flashes of the tree limbs and where the two limbs meet. She utters a weak, insecure "oh dear." The scene ends on this note of ambiguity.

Even in these two scenes the images, the gartered legs, are the meaning. There's nothing deep, nothing beyond a body's physicality. And this is what movies should do, for it hits square with its world. To a man of flicking, twi-ching pictures, the real world is what you see, touch, and experience. It is not what is told you in a linear, plotted idea: that there is a pervasive hidden meaning to be found behind the physical facade. Though sometimes excessive and voyeuristic, Roeg says skin, the visuality of things, makes up the world—the only world. We never go beyond people's faces and body expressions trying to define the nature of their condition, and in a wider sense, the nature of the human mind. We do not interpret, we see. We see the aborigine's eyes and movements. We hear her say "Oh, dear." We know how one acts and reacts.

Such an inquiry into the world is not limited by an idea to an artificially isolated monad. But rather, it is directed towards observing the relationships between the parts of a wider system, this "system" being people, trees, lizards, guts, and concrete. And observing these visual relationships is to see how skin rubs against skin, how one person's touch affects another. It is to see the physical context in which this rubbing takes place; to look at how such a communicational setting can even drive one to suicide.

And where it follows this direction, "Walkabout" is just fine. *monad: an ultimate unit of one, considered in isolation. Used here mainly to denote the individual out of his communicational nexus, as contrasted to dyad or triad.



AFRICANS FIGHT IMPERIALISM

KEN CARR

BLACK STRUGGLE

Washington, D.C. -- Activity is mounting here leading up to ALD May 27, 1972. In a series of inter-related moves a number of organizations have staged activities this week, the latest taking place today. More than 150 Black students, representing SOBU, The Caribbean Student Union, Malcolm X Liberation University, the Center for Black Education, Howard University, Federal City College and Washington Technical Institute, were joined by the national staff of the ALDCC, employees of Drum and Spear Bookstore and a number of Black professionals in protesting at the Portuguese embassy last week's bombing of Tanzania by Portugal. Carrying signs that read 'Caetano (Portugal's president) and Nixon are blood brothers,' 'White man's hand off Black man's land,' 'We are African People' and 'Europeans out of Africa!' the spirited protesters were prevented from entering the Portuguese embassy by one of Washington's myriad of 'law and order' men -- the Executive Protective Service. Africans all, the demonstrators could not be distinguished by appearance as to which European colonizer enslaved their ancestors. It was only when they chanted slogans was it possible to tell which Brothers and Sisters were from Jamaica, or Trinidad or Guyana, or from former British or French colonies on the Continent or Alabama or Boston. The SOBU leaders of the demonstration told the press that the assembled Africans also supported the Black Harvard-Radcliffe student takeover of Harvard's administration building yesterday. (The students seized the offices at University Hall there after the Harvard corporation refused a student demand to divest itself of its \$21 million Angola Gulf Oil stock).

Other actions include: The Congressional Black Caucus went to Federal District Court to seek a temporary restraining order against the further importation of Rhodesian chrome by the U.S. government and U.S. capitalists. After hearing both sides, Judge Aubrey Robinson granted the temporary restraining order. The National Steering Committee of ALDCC is meeting

Sunday, April 23 to finalize plans for the program agendas at the target city demonstrations in Washington, San Francisco, and Toronto. New members Rev. Jesse Jackson, Roy Innis, George Wiley and Congressman Ronald Dellums are expected to attend. Other additions to the Committee are Muhammad Ahmed (Max Stanford) and Rev. Charles Spivey of the Council of World Affairs, Geneva, Switzerland.

Newark -- Brother Jeleli Majadi of the Committee for Unified Newark reports that already 10 buses, each one with a capacity of 50 persons, have been chartered for the trip to Washington on May 27, ALD.

Detroit -- The Pan African Congress, headed by Steering Committee member Kwadwo Okpan, is raising money for medical supplies and material for the Southern Africa liberation movements.

Milwaukee -- A coalition of African groups is being forged here by the Black Masses Party, in preparation for participating in the Washington demonstration.

Cairo, Illinois -- Rev. Charles Koen and the Black United Front here are conducting seminars and workshops to help make Cairo Africans aware of the liberation struggles being waged in the Motherland.

Chicago -- The Djoliba dancers, a stellar troupe now touring the Western Hemisphere from the Republic of Guinea, are being engaged by the Chicago ALDCC to help raise money for bus transportation to Washington for the solidarity demonstrations on May 27. Brother Ruwa Chiri of United Africans for One Motherland International (UFOMI) and a member of the ALDCC National Steering Committee is the coordinator here.

Atlanta -- The Harambee Singers Mary Ethel Jones, who also teaches at the Pan African Work Center here, has composed a special song for African Liberation Day. It will be 'premiered' at the Washington rally following the ALD demonstrations.

Baltimore -- Nearly all the Black student organizations here at Morgan State, Coppin, University of Maryland, and Community College are helping to mobilize Black college

students to go to nearby Washington to help protest U.S. involvement in southern Africa. In the Baltimore community a number of groups and organizations are making the same effort -- among them, Community Task Force, the Maryland chapter of the National Association of Black Social Workers, the Ujamaa Shop, and AFIRE, a group of brothers at Jessup House of Correction.

Southern Africa and Guinea Bissau

Namibia (Southwest Africa) -- United States involvement here is most clear in the case of the Tsumeb Corporation which is the name used in Namibia by American Metal German property. Tsumeb mine pays slave labor wages of 93 cents per day to Africans to extract diamonds from Namibian oil which in 1966 brought \$125,304,620 to U.S. investors.

Guinea Bissau -- Despite the Portuguese army of 25,000 to 30,000 (costing Portugal at least \$40 million a year) PAIGC liberation army under the leadership of Brother Amilcar Cabral, controls two-thirds of Guinea Bissau. The U.S. supports Portugal through the NATO alliance and this is directly responsible for the murderous bombing and napalming of African villages and towns.

All of South Africa -- An IBM computer is the key U.S. contribution to the South African police state system of classification of people by race in order to control, terrorize and exploit them. However, acting as Number One Policeman is not IBM's only job in South Africa. Two years ago the National Research Institute for Mathematical Sciences of the Government Council for Scientific and Industrial Research in Pretoria, installed an IBM system valued at \$2 million and further additions are planned. IBM is thus aiding and supporting the industrial, scientific and military expansion of this racist/apartheid/gangster state.

Johannesburg, South Africa -- R. C. Gerstenberg, chairman of General Motors Corp., under growing pressure from many groups about its support of slave labor practices, recently spent a week here to 'assure myself that G.M. is doing everything it can to hasten the day of equality.' On his arrival Gerstenberg said his company intended to 'stay right here and grow with South Africa.'

Capetown, South Africa -- The long time South African scheme of using so-called 'coloreds' as buffers between the European settlers and the African people, is beginning to fail them. There is growing unrest (witness the 'colored' boycott by British ballerina Margot Fonteyn's performance here in spite of an elaborate and special booking for them.)

OTHER PARTS OF THE CONTINENT

Dakar, Senegal -- Stokely Carmichael and his wife Miriam Makeba were recently deported from this country after having been invited by the Society of African Culture to speak and sing, respectively. It is reported that Sister Makeba's thrilling songs of praise for Guinean President Sekou Toure so excited Senegalese youth that the famous and hard-working Pan Africanist couple were ordered out of the country.

Fort Lamy, Chad -- This former French colony recently celebrated its political independence with speechmaking and a dazzling fireworks display attended by President and Ms. George Pompidou of France.

Tanzania-Zambia -- The Tanzania railroad, due to be completed in 1973, will link the two countries and provide Zambia with a sea outlet for its exports.

Kinshasa, Zaire -- President Mobutu Sese Seko ordered the Catholic Church in Aaire to accept his Africanization policy or face the closing of seminaries and the prosecution of bishops and priests.

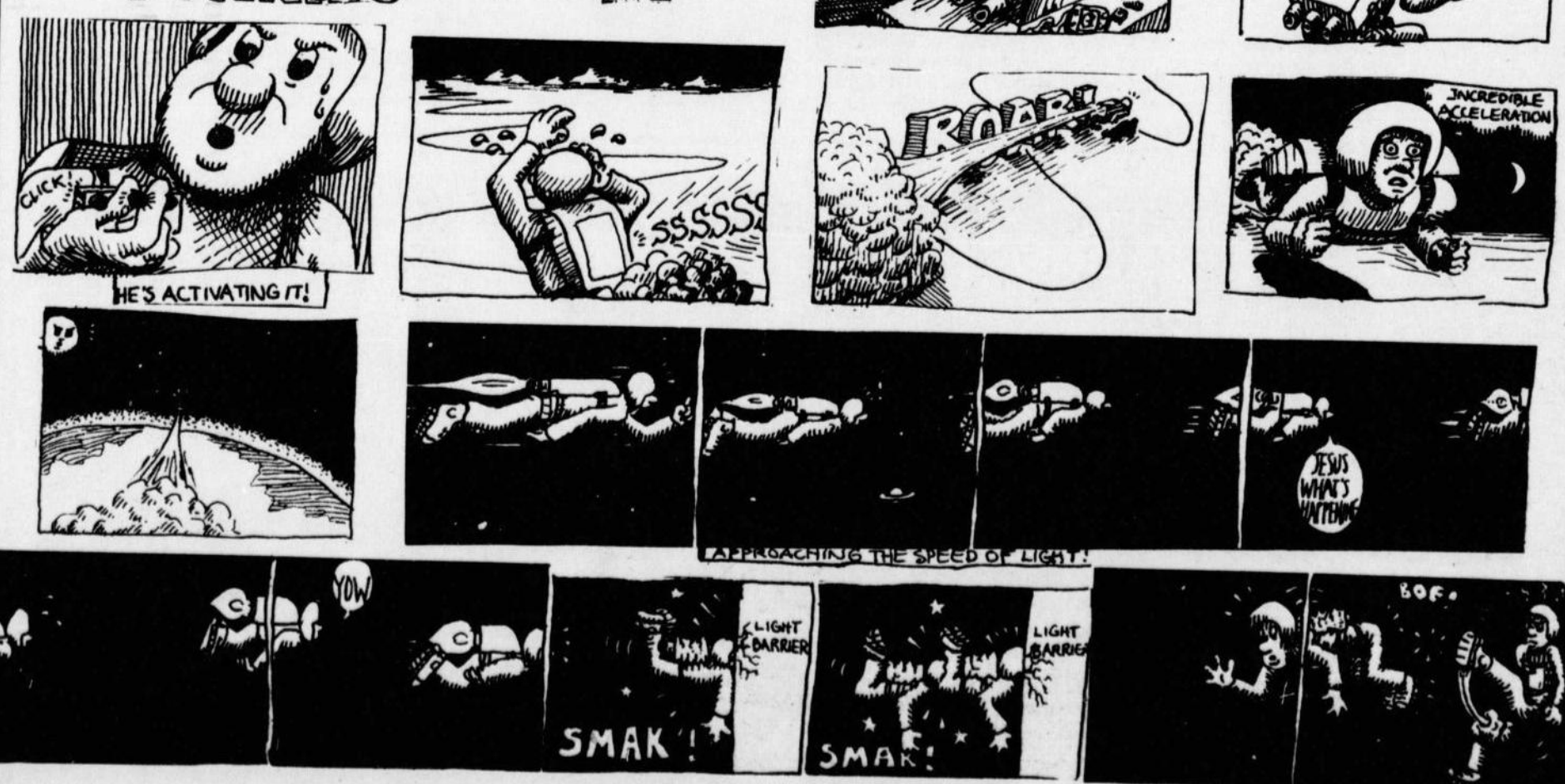
'Fellow Africans, Africa is marching forward to freedom and no power on earth can halt her now.' -- (Osagefyo Kwame Nkrumah)

Each African must return to his African culture and moral source to recover his thoughts and his actions to the values, conditions and to the interest of Africans. -- Sekou Toure
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CITY OF SAN DIEGO QUESTIONS

A PROPOSITION A: CITY OF SAN DIEGO CHARTER AMENDMENT. ADDS SECTION 103.1a TO THE CHARTER OF THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO.

Shall an Environmental Growth Fund be created which sets aside twenty-five (25) percent of revenues collected from franchises for the transmission and distribution of gas, electricity and steam to be used two-thirds for debt service on bonds of any nature which are subsequently authorized to acquire open space for park or recreational purposes and the remaining for the preservation and enhancement of the environment of the City of San Diego? If no such bonds are subsequently issued, the entire Environmental Growth Fund must be used exclusively for the preservation and enhancement of the environment of the City of San Diego.

B PROPOSITION B: CITY OF SAN DIEGO CHARTER AMENDMENT. AMEND SECTION 12 OF THE CHARTER OF THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO.

Amend Section 12 to provide that the rate of pay for each Councilman shall be Seven Hundred Fifty Dollars (\$750.00) per month.

SAN DIEGO COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT QUESTION

MAXIMUM TAX RATE MEASURE

E Shall the proposed increase in the maximum tax rates from thirty-five cents (\$.35) to fifty-five cents (\$.55) for each one hundred dollars (\$100) of assessed valuation of property, such tax rate to be in effect in the San Diego Community College District commencing July 1, 1972, for an unspecified period of time, the revenues of which are to be used to provide and maintain an adequate educational program, be authorized?

CRAZY TIMES SUGGESTS...

CORRECT BALLOT

1 BONDS TO PROVIDE FARM AND HOME AID FOR CALIFORNIA VETERANS. This Act provides for a bond issue of two hundred fifty million dollars (\$250,000,000).	FOR	6 NATURALIZED CITIZEN VOTING ELIGIBILITY. Eliminates provision requiring naturalized citizen to be naturalized for 90 days prior to becoming eligible to vote.	YES
2 BONDS FOR EARTHQUAKE RECONSTRUCTION AND REPLACEMENT OF STATE SCHOOL BUILDINGS. This Act provides for a bond issue of three hundred fifty million dollars (\$350,000,000).	FOR	7 TAXES ON SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLINGS. Allows Legislature to limit valuation of single-family dwellings for tax purposes.	YES
3 RIGHT TO COUNSEL. Authorizes Legislature to require defendant in criminal case to have assistance of counsel in felony case.	YES	8 CHIROPRACTORS. Amends Chiropractic Act regarding qualifications of Board members, examination procedures, prosecution of violations and makes other nonsubstantive changes. Financial impact: This measure does not involve any significant cost or revenue considerations.	YES
4 PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY. Requires primary election wherein all recognized candidates for president are on ballot unless affidavit declaring non-candidacy is filed.	YES	9 ENVIRONMENT. INITIATIVE. Provides specific air pollution standards for autos and businesses. Restricts oil and gas extraction, use of pesticides, and construction of nuclear power plants. Imposes civil and criminal penalties for violations.	YES
5 APPOINTMENT OF REGENTS. Requires appointments of University of California Regents by the Governor be approved by majority of Senate.	YES	10 PARTIAL CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION. LEGISLATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. Adds, amends, transfers, and repeals several miscellaneous provisions of the Constitution. Financial impact: This measure does not involve any significant cost or revenue considerations.	YES

THE PAST AND FUTURE OF VIETNAM

Pradeep

Franklin D. Roosevelt knew that the Pre-World War II French colonial domination of Indochina was oppressive and in the months before he died, he expressed the hope that the Indochinese people would gain their freedom. At the Teheran and Potsdam conferences of Allied leaders, Roosevelt, not only insisted that the French should not be reinstated, he forbade the giving of any U.S. assistance to any French force attempting to regain control of Indochina.

The clarity of the understanding about Indochina was soon lost in the era of the red scare. The French effort to regain control in Indochina (observe the similarity between the U.S. neo-colonial and French colonial approaches) was 'cast as an effort to defeat communism.' 'The Communist adversary' was soon said to be not only the Vietnamese, but also those who contributed arms and material, especially China. The best way to fight China was to fight the Vietminh.

The Russian advance in Eastern Europe, created a paranoid fear of marxism, both as a political and economic system. Several theories were advanced for its explanation and future containment. However, the distinction between Russian national expansion and communist expansion was very cleverly ignored. In 1949, when China became communist, after a bloody battle with the regime of Chiang-Kai Shek, some theories were applied to China too. The proof was its participation in the Korean War.

If the U.S. can justify containment of China by the Red Scare, China can also justify participation in North Korea by the white scare. After all: the economic system in China is not in the 'best' interests of the free enterprise system. Considering the influence of business in these so called free countries, it was quite justly expected that the foreign policy of these countries even without any provocation from China would have been hostile. Furthermore, the western powers were establishing military bases encircling China. The U.S. wanted China to sit tight and watch itself be brought in firm control of the free world.

History would have been different if the U.S. were successful. However, the French worked as a pipeline for the Vietminh. The U.S. aid to France in 1950 was \$150 million, but by 1954 it had reached \$1.33 billion per year. A large stock of arms and ammunition duly lost in the battles, reached the Vietminh and helped them build up their own forces. The major suppliers for Vietminh and Vietcong in the past have been the Soviet Union, China and the U.S., by what it or its allies lost in the battles.

From 1945, when Japan fell and the Vietminh, under Ho Chi Minh first gained control of Indochina (The Emperor Bao Dai and his cabinet had fled in the face of a severe famine, protracted by the bad food distribution system and general chaos) to 1954 defeat of the French at Dien Bien Phu, the history of Indochina is a well tread ground. Through teach-ins and rallies, Americans have gone through the last days of French colonialism many times and I don't see any reason to repeat it here.

The Geneva conference intended to bring peace in Indochina. It suggested immediate steps to be used for successful implementation of the agreements. The participants were China, the U.S., Great Britain, the U.S.S.R and France, the great powers and the state of Vietnam (Emperor Bao Dai), the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (Ho Chi Minh), from Vietnam Laos and Cambodia. After 13 weeks of negotiations, two documents affecting Vietnam came out.

An agreement on the cessation of hostilities in Vietnam was signed by France and the Vietminh. The articles of the agreement provide:

(16)...the introduction into Vietnam of any troop reinforcements and additional military personnel is prohibited.'

(17)'...the introduction into Vietnam...of all types of arms and ammunitions and other war materials is...prohibited.'

(18)'...the establishment of new military bases is prohibited throughout Vietnam territory.'

The paragraphs of the declaration provide:

(5)'...No military base under the control of a foreign power may be established...'

(6)'...The military demarcation line (17th parallel) is provisional and should not in any way be interpreted as constituting a political or territorial boundary.'

(7)'...The conference declares that...general elections shall be held in July 1956, under supervision of an international commission.'

(12)'...In their relations with Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam, each member of the Geneva conference undertakes to respect the sovereignty, the independence, then unity and the territorial integrity of the above mentioned states, and to repair from any interference in their international affairs.'

On the same day 21 July 1954, Gen. Walter B. Scott Under Secretary of State, noting the agreement and the declaration stated '...it (U.S.A.) will refrain from the threat or the use of force to disturb them.' The U.S. position was reflected in another sentence '...In the case of nations now divided against their will, we shall continue to seek to achieve unity through free elections supervised by the united Nations to ensure that they are conducted freely.'

However U.S. immediately after the Geneva Conference, went on to destroy the agreements by forming SEATO a 'defense' alliance. In the newly developed region in the South Emperor Bao Dai gave his powers to Ngo-Dinh Diem, a nationalist, who was said to have worked with the French colonial government in his past, and was the choice of Americans, the benefactors of the French. Diem followed up with some bizarre actions. With the rejection of democratic methods on the grounds that the country must first be free and secure, he consolidated his powers through the use of secret police, political spies, mass imprisonment and murder. The contrast between Ho Chi Minh and Diem was clear. The villagers loved Minh for fighting against the French, something that Diem could not claim. Furthermore, all the reforms that Diem could bring to get support of villagers, he either did not bring them (little was spent on health and education) or brought a parody of them (the land reforms, made the land distributed free by the communists when they left for the north taxable). Law and order became the central theme and poverty and chaos increased.



Diem was killed in an army coup what followed was a succession of governments: Saigon became a capital of intrigue and the masses suffered even more. The International control commission, which was supposed to implement the Geneva accords became extinct as the list of violations, increased. Its troop compliment was reduced from 400 to 250. The number of inspection teams was reduced from seven in each part of Vietnam to five. After the U.S. bombing of the North started in Feb. 1965, the North shutdown all the inspection posts.

N.L.F. (National Liberation Front) was formed in 1960 to fight Diem by force. It started up as the residues of Vietminh guerillas who had stayed back in the south in 1954 and soon the ranks were filled with new recruits

They had the broad support of villagers, both in manpower and strategic requirements, something that led the U.S. to start its pacification program based on the philosophy that if you drain the water, fish will automatically die. They moved the villages to strategic hamlets and bombed the countryside to the ground. The N.L.F. did not ask for manpower support from the North until critical damage had been done to the support coming from the southern villages.

The story of the Gulf of Tonkin is another passage in the history of Vietnam, an important but well known passage and its outcome has been seen and felt by every American.

What is happening now? Who violated the Geneva agreements isn't being asked anymore. Who is burying it. There are no Russian or Chinese bases in North Vietnam. Russian and Chinese pilots do not fly bombing missions over the south, but American pilots do fly missions over the north flying American planes from American bases and ships. There are no Russian and Chinese troops in the whole of Indochina but there are American troops, being pulled out now. No attempt has been made by Russia or China to attack the South Vietnamese sanctuaries in Thailand, Guam and Philippines but Americans have attacked Cambodia and South Vietnam-Laos (under U.S. artillery and Air cover) under the pretext of cleaning out the Vietcong sanctuaries. Sixty million tons of aluminum have been dropped on Vietnam in the form of bombs.

If it isn't the U.S. Vietnam war then what is it? It is not a civil war anymore. Now that the number of ground troops has been decreased, it has been replaced by technological invention of the twentieth century: planes that fly without pilots, bombs that sense the populations area and explode, sensors that send information to computerized command stations in Thailand.



Why is the U.S. involved in this war? The answer is given by Noam Chomsky in Ramparts (May 1972). The U.S. wants a puppet, stable, long lived government in South Vietnam, '...As the nation builders have always insisted, a free choice between the government and the Vietcong will only be possible when the latter have been destroyed.'

What happens after that? Having dug up a confidential report to the Asian Development Bank by the Columbia economist Emile Benoit Chomsky reports, '...Saigon will have won a military victory by 1973, and with 25,000 U.S. troops remaining after 1975 and the Vietcong reduced to a low level insurgency..the Vietnamese labor force is more highly skilled than the prewar agricultural labor force and can be directed to the production of assembled goods that will be marketed by multinational corporations. South Vietnam and South East Asia in general should serve primarily as a source of raw materials, complementing the Japan based industrial economy of non-communist South East Asia...State intervention in the economy should be avoided except for the financing of structural changes, that will make private investment profitable.' Jacques Deconay A-Le Monde (France) notes that the report sees the South East Asia of the future 'as kind of a paradise for international bankers and investors.' Chomsky notes that this approach fits well with the general framework of the Nixon administration policy, which proposes to make direct investment by Multinational Corporations the center of American foreign aid in the 1970's with the primary U.S. government role being to issue political risk insurance for private investment. Clearly what this means is that any government restricting the politically insured investment by private capital is going to face the wrath of the insurance agency. Such a policy though in practice has been applied for a long time, has been officially declared now. The U.S. in addition to being the policeman of the world has become insurance agency of capitalism.

Another confidential report that Chomsky dug up was by Harvard economist Arthur Smithies apparently written for I.D.A. Arthur Smithies, according to Chomsky has been a consultant to C.I.A., I.D.A., and Rand at various times and more recently a consultant to Advanced Research Project Agency of the Department of Defense in Saigon.

Smithies sees the urbanization aspect of pacification as a fringe benefit. '...the traditional society and culture have been sufficiently demolished and a mass of rootless individuals created...provide the base for industrial labor force...substantial infusion of external resource and sound domestic policies..the prospects are promising.'

'Sound domestic policies' are those that 1. Resist State interference ('...apart from fiscal policy, urban reconditioning, construction of large urban structure projects, conversion of skills acquired in the Army to economic purposes.') 2. Resist the pressure of labor to establish real wages 3. Social welfare policies, minimum wages and encouragement of trade unions that raise labor costs, thus losing for the country its cheap labor advantage. Smithies suggests that foreign trade should be the focus of policy formation. In suggesting to the U.S. 'to create a good environment for effective performance of the private sector', the examples have been Taiwan, Korea, Singapore, Hongkong, and Pakistan (whose 22 families own and control most of the economy and the present government is taking steps to change the old policy.)

The examples are quite controversial in their economic development. The Korean economy heavily depends on that of the U.S. and Japan, so does Taiwan and the contrast presented by the other side, e.g. China, North Korea, North Vietnam, countries whose self reliance has been a major focus belie the rosy picture painted by Smithies. The consequences of open market system, Chomsky notes, have been 'widening tradegap, increasing indebtedness, extensive unemployment, stagnation of agricultural production and so on.' Chomsky refers to statements by Jon Unes that 'in almost all respects, surprisingly, the living standard of Twiwanese comes off as second best to that of a Cantonese.' In Pakistan more money and effort 'have been expended in providing Karachi with popular brands of fizzy drinks than providing it with a hygienic milk supply.'

Including the story about oil and translated into English the administration plans call for regrouping of efforts to further exploit, (this time economically, if the war ends) Indochina. There is unified planning in progress for the whole region aptly termed as NOCPA (non-communist Pacific Asia). Neo-administration experts call it 'the fastest growing and most dynamic region in the world.' They observe its particular benefit for Japan and call for more Japanese cooperation (Japan, apparently is not adverse to the idea). 'Japan has a labor shortage and a need to place labor intensive manufacturing facilities elsewhere, as well as to export pollution.' Japan in the past imported the Korean labor force but does not like the idea very much anymore. 'In the Sato-Nixon meeting in 1970, the U.S. has requested \$150 million in aid to South Vietnam' and Japan is said to be taking a forward-looking stand on the request considering their attitude that 'foreign aid is a most stable and profit assured business.'



President Ho Chi Minh proclaimed the DRVN Declaration of Independence on September 2, 1945