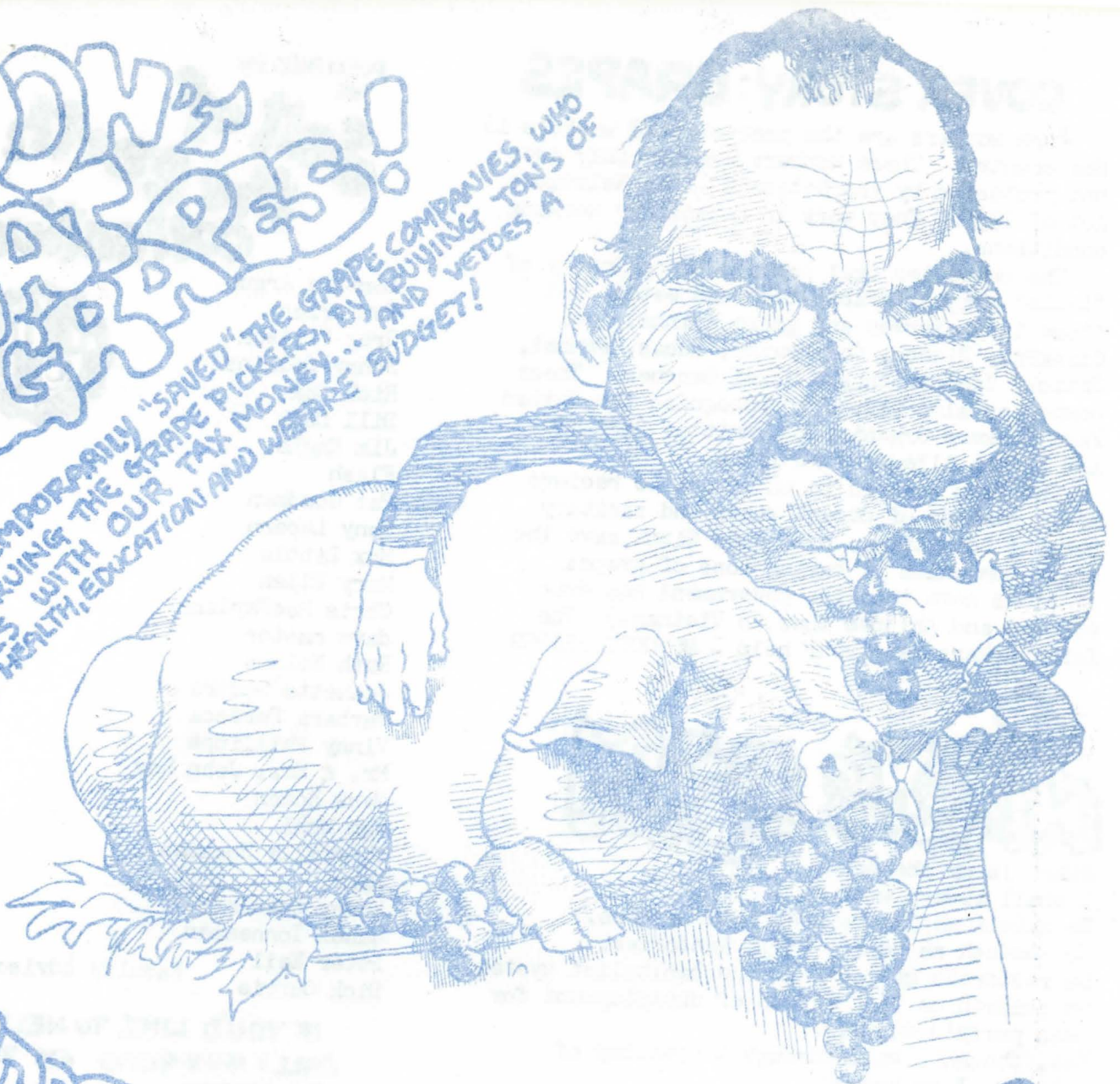


DON'T EAT GRAPES!

NIXON TEMPORARILY "SAVED" THE GRAPE COMPANIES, WHO
ARE STARVING THE GRAPE PICKERS, BY BUYING TONS OF
GRAPES WITH OUR TAX MONEY... AND VETDES A
NEEDED HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE BUDGET!



SUPPORT THE GRAPE BOYCOTT DON'T BUY TABLE GRAPES

ALL WORKERS, EXCEPT FARM WORKERS, ARE PROTECTED BY
THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS ACT OF 1935!

BOYCOTT STORES SELLING TABLE GRAPES FROM THESE CO.'S
GUIMARRA, BIANCO, COVACEVICH, LUCAS, PANDOL, BOZICK,
ZANINOVICH, TOZZI RABICHES, THESE COMPANIES DO NOT
RECOGNIZE THE UNITED FARM WORKERS ORGANIZING COMMITTEE
(AFL-CIO) AND IMPORT ALIEN LABOR.

SALT OF THE EARTH VOL. 2 NO. 1

COVER STORY: GRAPES

Farm workers are the poorest paid workers in the country. These workers are the only ones not protected by the National Labor Relations Act of 1935. They work in unsanitary working conditions.

The companies that produce the majority of "table" grapes (grapes that are eaten, not those in preserves and grape drinks) are: Guimarra, Bianco, Covacevich, Lucas, Pandol, Bozick, Zaninovich and Tozzi Ranches. These companies also refuse to recognize the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee (AFL-CIO) and import illegal scab labor.

The farm workers in an effort to receive their demands of decent wages and sanitary working conditions, have seen Nixon save the grape companies by buying tons of grapes (7 times more than the government has ever ordered and shipped them to Vietnam.) The farm workers need your help - BOYCOTT GRAPES

PUBLISHED BY
THE

Salt of the earth collective



- Loretta Argue
 - Tom Arias
 - Greg Carlson
 - Sonny Collins
 - Rick Cox
 - Bill Dell
 - Jim Engle
 - Flash
 - Pat Goodman
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 - Mary
 - Vinny Uckele
 - Randi Tonnessen
 - Peter Keil
 - Dick Currie
- Faculty Advisors

NIXON'S PRISM

Nixon is my shepherd.
 I shall always want.
 He maketh me lie down on park benches.
 He leadeth me beside still factories.
 He restoreth my faith in the capitalist system.
 He guideth me to the path of unemployment for
 his party's desires.
 Yea, though I walk through the valley of
 plenty, I am hungry.
 I do fear evil for thou art against me.
 Thou annointed my income with taxes so that
 my expenses runneth over my income.
 Surely poverty and hard living will follow me all
 my days of the capitalist system.
 I shall dwell in a rented house
 forever.



JUST THINK THIS IS THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

I'M
GOING
TO
VOMIT.



d. master

VIET-NAM

A CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY

- 1945 - Democratic Republic of Vietnam proclaimed from Hanoi by Ho Chi Minh. Struggle of the Vietminh against Japanese occupation of Indochina during World War II had been aided by the U.S. British forces help the French colonial powers regain a tenuous control over Indochina, refusing to deal with the Vietminh.
- 1946 - March 6 Agreement, signed by the French and Ho Chi Minh, recognizes Vietnam as "free state" within the French Union. France, disregarding the spirit of the agreement, establishes customs office in Haiphong. After a few minor incidents, France calls in its fleet, and without warning fires on the open port (estimates of Vietnamese dead range from 8,000 to 40,000.) The Vietminh attacks the colonial government all through Indochina in response to the Haiphong attack, and the French-Indochinese War begins.
- 1948 - Bao Dai, former emperor of Vietnam, is installed by France as chief of state of Vietnam in Saigon.
- 1950 - U.S. agrees to help France finance war against the Vietminh. (Between 1950 and 1954, \$2.6 billion in military and economic aid - 80% of the cost of the war - is sent to the French in Vietnam)
- 1954 - French defeated at Dien Bien Phu. Geneva Agreements signed, dividing Vietnam into two "zones" pending elections which are to be held no later than July 1956. President Eisenhower pledges direct economic aid to the government of Bao Dai. 860,000 Vietnamese, mostly Roman Catholic, cross the "provisional military demarcation line" into the southern zone.
- 1955 - Bao Dai deposed and Ngo Dinh Diem becomes president of "Republic of Vietnam". U.S. assumes the training of the army of Diem's regime, taking over from the French. Preliminary talks to set up the elections required by Diem and the U.S. closes its consulate in Hanoi.
- 1956 - Uprising of Cao Dai sect is put down by Diem after he agrees to legalize its religious practices. Diem refuses to allow the elections called for in the Geneva Agreements to take place. In spite of this, the U.S. aid continues to Saigon.
- 1958 - Guerilla activity increases in response to Diem's persecution. 60 The guerilla forces are made up in part of former Vietminh members who remained in the southern zones, and in part of other groups which feel the weight of Diem's oppression. U.S. direct aid also increases. A Michigan State University team trains the national police, and the U.S. Military Assistance and Advisory Group (MAAG) is increased from 327 to 685 members.
- 1960 - National Liberation Front (NLF) founded by South Vietnamese nationalists and intellectuals to further resistance to Diem. Diem begins to infiltrate sabotage teams into the northern zone.
- 1961 - Radio Hanoi praises the NLF's first public stand on the crisis in the south. President Kennedy commits "several hundred specialists in guerilla warfare to train Vietnamese soldiers," as well as aircraft and other equipment. By the end of the year over 3100 American advisors are stationed in Vietnam. (By contrast, Senate Majority Leader Mansfield reports that in 1965 3 years later - "only about 400 North Vietnamese soldiers were among the enemy forces in the south.")

CRONOLOGICAL REPORT

(Continued from page 2)

- 1962 - The U.S. increases its aid to Diem regime, setting up the U.S. Military Assistance Command, Vietnam " under four star General Harkins, and raising the number of MAAG advisors. South Vietnam's National Assembly extends its term of office by one year, and several months later extends Diem's power to rule by decree for another year.
- 1963 - Buddhist demonstrations against discrimination of the predominantly Roman Catholic Diem regime are put down bloodily by government troops and national policy in Hue and Saigon. Between June and October, seven Buddhist monks die in protest by setting themselves afire with gasoline. In November Diem is overthrown in a military coup. (10 successive governments assume power during the next 18 months, the majority of them military juntas, including that established by airmarshal Nguyen Cao Ky in June 1965.)
- 1964 - Congress in August passes "Gulf of Tonkin" Resolution after U.S. destroyers are allegedly attacked by North Vietnamese torpedo boats. (Subsequent testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee disclosed that neither craft suffered damage, and that some crewmen were not at all sure they were being "attacked") The resolution empowers the President to "repel any armed attack against the forces of the United States and to prevent further aggression." This resolution cited by President Johnson as the basis for further increases of American involvement, and escalation of the war by air attacks against North Vietnam.
- 1965 - Regular bombing of North Vietnam begins in February. Secretary General U Thant's proposal in March for a preliminary conference on Vietnam is rejected the next day by the United States. The U.S. provides the South Vietnamese army with gases, and commits its 23,000 advisors to combat in June. By the year's end, over 160,000 additional combat troops are brought to Vietnam, and the U.S. loses 351 planes and helicopters.
- 1966 - Military targets in the Hanoi-Hiaphong area are bombed in an effort to stop growing movement of men and supplies across the demilitarized zone. (On the effect of the bombing, Secretary of Defense McNamara was to say in 1967: "I don't believe that the bombing up to the present has significantly reduced, nor any bombing that I could contemplate in the future, would significantly reduce the actual flow of man and materail to the South.") U.S. combat strength increased to over 385,000.
- 1967 - The bombing of North Vietnam increases, as our troop commitment climbs to almost half a million. In an election rife with charges of fraud, the military ticket of Generals Thieu and Ky are elected with 35% of the total vote. (The assembly had barred 7 sets of candidates and Ky, then Premier, had continued press censorship, declaring that "there are parts of a constitution that can be respected right away and there are others that take time.") Amid exclamations that the enemy is "hurting very badly" (Dean Rusk), that "we are making steady progress (Hubert Humphrey), and predictions of "sensational" military gains (Ambassador Lodge). Senator Claiborne Pell announces that during the bombing of the north, "we may well have lost equipment worth more than five times the cost of the damage we inflicted." U.S. casualties continue to mount, and authorized American troop strength is increased to 525,000.

CHRONOLOGICAL REPORT

(continued from page 3)

- 1968 - January 30, the NLF launches the Tet offensive, virtually destroying the pacification program and inflicting the heaviest losses of the war on U.S. troops. (Hue is held for 25 days by North Vietnamese and NLF units, Saigon itself is attacked in strength, and the U.S. embassy is entered and held for 6 hours by 19 guerrilla fighters.) General Westmorland asks for 206,000 more combat troops: over 20,000 are authorized to bring the total up to 549,000. March 31, President Johnson states "I am taking the first step to de-escalate the conflict. We are reducing - substantially reducing - the present level of hostilities and we are doing so unilaterally and at once." Total bombing continues at the rate of 100,000 tons a month with bombing simply diverted to the sector between the demilitarized zone and the 19th parallel. Preliminary peace talks between North Vietnam and the U.S. begin in Paris on May 10. The use of chemicals to destroy crop-producing land in South Vietnam is increased and, for fiscal 1969, the Air Force requests almost double the amount of chemicals to destroy which were issued in the previous year. General Westmoreland is replaced by General Creighton Abrams. A full bombing halt is declared on Nov. 1 as expanded peace talks are announced. U.S. casualties continue to raise as the American command steps up the ground operations in the south. General Abrams had "specific instructions to maintain constant and intensive pressure on the enemy." "Accelerated pacification" became the order of the day, and American troops accelerated their efforts correspondingly. George McGovern has characterized our activity since Nov as a "great extension of our own offensive in the south." The Washington Post reports that almost as many U.S. soldiers have been killed in 1968 as in the previous 7 years combined.
- 1969 - Expanded peace talks (which include representation from the Saigon regime and the National Liberation Front) begin in Paris on January 18, two days before Pres. Nixon is inaugurated. Second Tet offensive begins on Feb. 23, as the NLF and North Vietnamese units involved concentrate their attacks on U.S. military bases. Former negotiator Averell Harriman points out that the Tet offensive by the NLF is "essentially a response to our actions rather than a deliberate, reckless attempt to dictate the peace talks." Since Nixon's inauguration, over 3,000 American troops have died. Only two weeks ago Senator Fulbright disclosed that there is no record of any official South Vietnamese request for troops.

There are still approximately 500,000 American Soldiers in Vietnam. Commenting of American troop withdrawal from Vietnam, President Thieu recently replied that it is a process which would take "years and years."

**PRESIDENT NIXON HAS DECREED NEW GARB
FOR HIS WHITE HOUSE POLICE FORCE. THE NEW
UNIFORMS ARE A CROSS BETWEEN AN ICE CREAM
MAN'S AND THE GUARDS AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.
THERE'S NO MONEY FOR HEALTH AND EDUCATION, ONLY FOR
FANCY ZOOT SUITS, MR. NIXON?**

ROCKERFELLER!

On a cold day in August of last year, Nelson A. Rockefeller, scion of the Standard Oil fortune, Governor of New York, and special emissary of the President of the United States, left Latin America to return home on the last leg of a major fact finding tour. Rockefeller's trip inspired massive protest demonstrations (in which police violence took six lives) as well as covert guerrilla strikes (in which revolutionary violence demolished 19 Rockefeller supermarkets - without casualties). The events served to focus public attention on the new wave of nationalist resentment and revolutionary hope in Latin America.

Rockefeller's tour also produced a "Report on the Americas" for President Nixon. Just published in the New York Times edition, the report throws a revealing light on the underlying substance of U.S. policy in the Third World. The key section of the report ("U.S. Political Relations with the Hemisphere") is an unabashed defense of totalitarian regimes in Latin America, which it recommends supporting: "The authoritarian and hierarchical tradition which has conditioned and formed the cultures of most of these societies does not lend itself to the particular kind of popular government we are used to. Few of these countries, moreover, have achieved the sufficiently advanced economic and social systems required to support a consistently democratic system. For many of these societies, therefore, the question is less one of democracy of a lack of it, than it is simply of orderly ways of getting along."

It is hard to recall a statement endorsed by so central a figure as Rockefeller that gives the lie so completely to the official justification for the whole 50-year crusade against communist revolutions. The statement is unique, of course, only in that it is so candid. Washington's policy has always been one of support for totalitarian regimes, so long as

they respected U.S. (and Rockefeller) property. Normally, however, the official rhetoric piously insists on the defense of "freedom" and the so-called "free world" as the basic overriding aim of U.S. policy. Nothing so venal as investments abroad would appear to enter into official calculations.

It has been necessary, therefore, to look at the practice to realize how ludicrous the rhetorical claim generally is. Thus, John F. Kennedy launched his "alliance of free governments" by recognizing all five military coups in Latin America during his administration. The liberal Kennedy rhetoric was for popular consumption. The Latin people would believe that they had a sympathetic advocate in the White House and would be patient. Meanwhile, realpolitik would govern Kennedy's programs at the operational level. As a result, the compromise with power and privilege; insufficient crumbs to keep the people quiet.

It is precisely the failure of Kennedy's program of liberal reform for Latin America that has stimulated the new anti-U.S. nationalism and revolutionary ferment and made the growing repression so necessary from the point of view of the Latin oligarchies. The repression, in turn, will be supported by U.S. policy, because America's policy makers know that their primary responsibility is to preserve, not freedom, but that which remains when the rhetorical facade is removed: the corporate empire abroad.

IMPORTANT

All people who wish to do Community work with the Possibility of credit next semester, should contact "Flash" or "Sonny" thru "Salt of the Earth" or "Black Awakening."

Dig a Pig Diary by mr. & mrs. john rey

Date: 1/21/70

- Where were you headed? Shopping.
- What was the first thing you saw? I was walking down the street and saw a girl, lying on the ground. And people standing around.
- Then what? I moved closer to see clearer and asked the boy what happened. He said that she fell. Another Lady said she saw the girl fall and was unconscious. Within ten minutes she tried to get up three times to no avail.
- And? The cops came and seemed to be trying to take her pulse on the wrist with his thumb. He didn't seem to know anything about first aid.
- Did they call an ambulance? Yes, the policeman did but twenty or twenty five minutes later the girl was still lying plams and face down on the ice. A store keeper came out with a blanket and the cop just wakled away.
- Did the ambulance arrive? I don't know.
- Why? I left frustrated and in sheck myself.
- Did you try to help? I tried to take her pulse. It was normal. She seemed to have taken an attack, but I am not positive.
- Have you ever seen someone who has taken an attack before? Yes, and they had the same symptoms as the girl. I worked in hospitals for five years.
- Do you have any advice for The New York City Police Department? Yes, teach them first aid and respect.

Quotes of Major General Smedley D. Butler

From "Introduction to Neo-Colonialism " by Jack Woddis

"I helped make Mexico and especially Tampico safe for American oil interests in 1914. I helped make Haiti and Cuba a decent place for the National City Bank boys to collect revenue in. I helped purify Nicaragua for the international banking house of Brown Brothers in 1909-1912. I brought light to the Dominican Republic for American sugar interest in 1916. I helped Honduras "right" for American fruit companies in 1903..."

Who knows, maybe in 20 years the American people will hear the truth from General Westmoreland on Vietnam and himself. If we do hear it, the lyrics would be something like this:

"For a while I made Vietnam safe for General Electric, Dow Chemical, McDonald Aircraft, Boeing, Colt and about a hundred other corporations. When we lost that war I tried to make Bolivia safe for 3M Company. I worked hard to have Rockefeller retain his oil wells in Venezuela. When we were escorted to the Caribbean sea, I believe it was time to see the light."

Bombs Strike at the Helpless

from Lan Saxe's U.S. Air War Against Viet-Nam

- Rick (V.C.) Cox

The people of Vietnam have suffered at the hands of the U.S., a country who preaches humanitarian ideals to the rest of the world. But how do these hypocrites practice these ideals;

In our name, the United States Air Force has purposely bombed over 800 schools, more than 1,000 hospitals and medical centers, hundreds of dikes and dams, and 475 churches and pagodas in North Vietnam, to terrorize the population. U.S. Air Force manuals give American pilots instructions to bomb "everything built by the new government" of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRVN - North Vietnam), since Vietnam won its war against the French colonialists in 1954. "Fundamentals of Air Space Weapons," issued by the Air University of the U.S. Air Force dated May 20, 1966, speaks of the importance of bombing four types of targets: political, "psycho-social," military, and economic. In an underdeveloped country like Vietnam, the Air Force manual says, psycho-social (health installations, schools, churches) targets are of great importance to the under-developed country," and are easy to locate, since they do not move.

Every hospital in the DRVN has been bombed except three (two in Hanoi, one in Haiphong). Careful U.S. reconnaissance has clearly marked hospital with red crosses. Yet the Air Force has repeatedly bombed them: (continued on page 8)

BLOOD OF THE GRAPE



BOMBS STRIKE -

(continued from page 7)

- the Quang Binh Hospital was bombed 11 times in 1965.
- the Ha Tinh Hospital was bombed 17 times between July '65 and May of 1966.

The Thanh Hoa TB Hospital K71, which contained 600 beds, was one of the largest and most modern centers in Southeast Asia for treatment and research into TB. On July of 1965, 40 U.S. planes dropped more than 100 one-ton bombs on the hospital. Sixty buildings were destroyed and 50 persons including 5 doctors were killed.

On Children's Day, June 1, 1966 another hospital in Than Hoa, the Mother and Children Health Center with 500 beds, fully equipped with modern medical devices, was bombed by the U.S. Air Force. This air raid killed 14, mostly WOMEN AND CHILDREN. YES, WOMEN AND CHILDREN---BOMBING WOMEN AND INNOCENT CHILDREN. IN YOUR NAME FOR FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY. Imagine if it was your wife, or your mother, or your girlfriend, or your sister or your children that were killed. How would you feel? The Yen Bai Hospital which was built on an isolated hill, like other DRVN hospitals was bombed although its location was far from any military targets.

In Hanoi itself, U.S. bombers raided populated suburbs as well as residential areas, dropped high explosive bombs, C.B.U's (steel pellet bombs) and rockets on Hoan Kiem, Mai Huong, Thanh Tri, and Dong An hospitals, killing many patients and medical workers.

The U.S. was determined to destroy DRVN hospitals. These hospitals were models for the whole oppressed nations that people could achieve under socialism and national independence.

In destroying over 800 schools in the DRVN, the U.S. has bombed everything from nurseries to universities such as the Teachers College at Vinh. On the very first day of U.S. air attacks on the DRVN - the Gulf of Tonkin bombings on August 5, 1965, U.S. warplanes attacked the Xuan Giang Primary School and destroyed the Hong Gai Elementary School. Were these pioletts ordered to fire upon these schools?

The Nursery School of Trung Son Cooperative in Thanh Hoa was attacked at the times when mothers leave their babies before going to work. Among the 70 killed were 14 INFANTS IN THE CRADLE. After bombing at school at Houg Phuc, they found in one trench, many children were buried, still huddled together.

Mr. Kugai, a Japanese lawyer serving on the Bertrum Russell War Crimes Tribunal, (which judged the U.S. guilty of genocide in Vietnam) said that to destroy a dike in the DRVN during the flood season would be similiar to dropping an atomic bomb. Not even Hitler coordinated natural calamities with bombings the way the U.S. does. In southern parts of North Vietnam during the season when scorching Lau winds blow, making it hotter and drier than a desert, the thatched huts catch fire from the slightest spark. This is when the U.S. put most of its emphasis on napalm - bombing the villages.

The U.S. has bombed 475 churches, and pagodas, in North Vietnam. From March '65 to Jan '67, U.S. planes bombed the Catholic fishing village of Phat Diem 57 times (this is the same village that supposedly refugees fled to south during Diem's regime) destroying 5 of the 15 churches, and killing hundreds of people. On Sunday, April 24 1966, American planes bombed the St. Francis Xavier church, killing 72 worshippers.

In South Vietnam, Americans have massacred believers and devastated their temples, churches and pagodas. In May of '68, U.S. planes used Napalm rockets, explosive and steel-pellet bombs against the town of Chau Doc, where Catholics and followers of the Cao Dai and Hoa Hao religions were concentrated. These attacks killed or wounded 800 people.

BOMBS STROKE . . .

(continued from page 8)

But what do we have to do to stop this madness? These were innocent men, women, and children killed in hospitals, school, and residential areas by the U.S. planes. Nixon talks about a Vietnamization of the war. Meanwhile, U.S. planes continue the use of napalm and defoliation tactics on the people of Vietnam where Johnson left off, but in your name. The Silent Majority must cleanse from their hands the blood of the women and children and call for an immediate withdraw of all U.S. forces in Vietnam.

OBITUARY ~ DEATH OF THE EVALUATION

by rick cox & tom arias

On Jan. 20, 1970, Teacher Evaluation passed away because of indecision, delays and lack of cooperation. Why did the Teacher Evaluation die so suddenly? Well, it had been in need of attention for a long time, but it was refused aid for two months. The Teacher Evaluation needed paper. We, Salt of The Earth were willing to provide the paper. Unfortunately, the Fiscal Officer refused to sign the necessary forms until it was too late. Although money for the paper would have come from OUR BUDGET. It was our funds and we were refused the use of them. Why? The Fiscal Officer's explanation for the delay was that the name change of "Clarion" to "Salt of the Earth" had to be approved by the SAAB and FCAS and until that time we were not authorized to use our funds. Why didn't the "Torch" have to wait for approval by those boards before they could use their funds. (we had submitted our name change before "Torch" even existed, nothing personal.) Could it be that the Fiscal Officer was playing politics?

Well, after repeated visits to the Fiscal Office and a few to the Dean of Students we were "given" the use of funds. This was two weeks (during Christmas vacation) before the final week of school. Now, we had approximately ten days to put the Evaluation together. Another delay was now encountered due to our indecision on the proper context and form of the Evaluation Guide. The questionnaire was printed by the middle of the final week of school.

But the evaluation was of great importance and relevancy to the students and the faculty. Therefore, we approached various departments and asked for their co-operation. We had hoped that these departments would pass the questionnaire out at the finals. Some of the faculty members of these departments expressed their opposition to passing out the questionnaires because they said the students would not be in the "proper frame of mind". Although, some students felt that this was the right time for evaluation since they had finished the course and exam.

We also experienced paranoia on the part of the History Dept. They had voted in a collective meeting and came to a collective decision not to pass the questionnaire out at the finals. Why? It seems that they felt it would disturb the students causing them some sort of mental harassment. Would you, the students, feel harassed, if given the opportunity, to evaluate teachers and courses at the finals? That department (except for some individuals who helped us, and the students know who they are) had the general feeling that we are the PROPERTY of the teacher whose course we take. Therefore unless we received the permission of the teacher we couldn't hand out the questionnaire. But the History Dept. wasn't the only one guilty of this. We encountered other faculty members in the MT and Science departments who felt this way. Sympathy was expressed by the head of the History Dept. over our task; what were asking for was action not sympathy.

Salt of the Earth and Student Gov't (who co-sponsored the project) wish to thank the following who helped: Miss Merlino, ██████████ Prof. Schwerner, Mr. Kantrowitz Mr. Pacion, Mr. Carpenter, Mr. Currie, Mr. Keil, the English Dept., Student

Activities and those names we've forgotten, but who helped. Our apologies to the students for not getting this evaluation to you. We sincerely hope that the next Teacher Evaluation Guide will be better prepared and will receive the necessary co-operation from members of the faculty.

BIG BROTHER

1970
~~1984~~

The Army acknowledged yesterday that it keeps files on civilians not connected with the military and on nonviolent organizations as part of its domestic intelligence-gathering operations.

The Pentagon issued carefully worded statements in response to questions submitted two weeks ago by reporters whose interest was aroused by a former intelligence officer's magazine article.

Former Army Capt. Christopher H. Pyle charged in the article, carried in the January issue of the Washington Monthly, that the CONUS (for continental U.S.) intelligence branch of the Army intelligence command "has gone far beyond the limits of (the Army's) needs and authority in collecting domestic political information."

The Army said it gathers political intelligence "in connection with Army civil disturbance responsibilities."

It denied publishing a book which Pyle said was known in the intelligence community as "the blacklist."

But the Army said it "does maintain an identification list, sometimes with photos, of persons who have been active in past civil disturbance activity."

It said its information is obtained from "federal, state and local law enforcement agencies."

The Army acknowledged having a computerized data bank on potential civil disturbance but denied that it extracts and keeps separate computerized files on local political activists.

"Civil disturbance incident reports from field units are transmitted over an American Army intelligence command dedicated automatic voice network teletype system to the U.S. Army intelligence command headquarters at Fort Holabird, MD.," the Army statement said.

"Information on incidents by types and geographical location is placed into the data bank from key-punch cards for analysis of trends and identification of potential "trouble spots."

RECRUITMENT ON CAMPUS

BY PATRICK J. COX

On Fri., Jan. 30, 1970, the Faculty Committee for Educational Change met to draw up proposals concerning recruitment on campus. Representing this committee were Drs. Matanson and Schwartz of the Social Science Dept., Prof. Zimmerman of the Mec. Tech. Dept., Pres. and Vice-Pres. of Student Gov't., and your local reporter. Others in attendance (but not voting members) were Dean Gades, Prof. Littlejohn, and an "honored alumnus" Dave Yaster.

The following proposals were passed unanimously by the committee:

1. An 8 day notification of a company's planned arrival will be posted and a 2 day notice of the exact day of arrival. This will enable all students (if they wish) to investigate the recruiting company.
2. \$75 be provided to Student Activities of the purpose of having facilities for printing information.
3. Informative material will be distributed only in such ways that will not interfere with free and open recruitment and will be distributed at least one day before the recruitment interviews take place.

HIGHER TAXES
ENCOURAGING
WAGE CUTS

NEW UNIFORMS
FOR WHITEHOUSE
POLICE

THE
VIETNAM
WAR

BUYING
GRAPES WITH
FEDERAL
MONEY TO
"SAVE" GRAPE
COMPANIES

ENORMOUS
DEFENSE
BUDGET

CUT
HEALTH,
EDUCATION,
& WELFARE
BUDGET

MORE
UNEMPLOY-
MENT

HIGHER
SALARIES
FOR
GOVERNMENT
OFFICIALS

AGNEW'S
WORLD
TOUR

YES MR.
NIXON, WE
MUST STOP
INFLATION
BUT ARE YOU
SURE THIS IS
THE ONLY WAY?

THE
WORKING
PEOPLE