Communications, Humanities Endangered

special to the new indicator

The Program Review Committee, under Vice-Chancellor for Academic Affairs Paul Saltman, is moving to eliminate, or at least severely curtail, UCSD's "Interdisciplinary" programs under a proposal submitted last December.

That proposal, drafted by the PRC Contingency Planning Task Group, concerns continegncy plans to cope with budget cuts. The Task Force, chaired by R.E. Attiyeh, Economics, (Attiyeh was identified as one of several UCSD professors doing secret research for the CIA five years back), recommends establishing "critical mass" faculty levels based upon "the minimum number of faculty FTE (Full Time Equivalents) with which a department can carry out its core program with excellence. We recommend that this be the maximum number of FTE the campus should guarantee to a department, regardless of its workload." (Task Group Final Report, pp 4 & 5. Emphasis in original)

For such minimum levels of serice to be translated into maximum goals is, of course, nothing new. Rather, it is standard practice; whether regarding education of Health & Safety regulations. However, rarely are the



Vice-Chancellor for Academic Affairs, Paul Saltman.

bureaucrats quite so blatant in setting forth their plans.

The cuts facing departments under

this proposal are not the most threatening aspect of the report. However, under the proposal every

department in the Humanities would lose permanent FTEs, while most Science departments would gain FTEs. Although most of the Science departments would remain short of FTEs on a students in classes basis, EECS (formerly APIS) would gain 9 permanent professors and 2.2 temporary positions, giving the department 32.3 FTEs for an "earned" 27.2 slots. In the Social Sciences, traditionally conservative programs such as Political Science and Economics (which features more than one CIA employee) scored big-pulling in many more that their "earned" FTEs, while Sociology comes in 2 & 1/2 slots short.

Under the proposal, Sciences pick up 7 permanent FTEs and 13 temporary slots, Social Sciences gain 10 permanent FTEs and 7 temps, Humanities lose 10 permanent FTEs and get .7 temps, and the Arts retain their permanent positions, and get one-and-a-half temporary FTEs.

But the big losers under this proposal are the programs. No program is slated to retain any permanent FTEs. Communications, largest of the programs and one of the campus's most popular majors, is slated to lose both of its full-time professors, retaining no FTEs under the proposal. Instead, four

continued on page 8

newindicator

Volume 5, Number 8

published every two weeks, UCSD

January 22-February 4, 1980

Inside: Linus Pauling Interview Police Surveillance Randy Newman

Afghanistan: Imperialism, Modernization and Revolt

The Afghani tribes men are well acquainter with invaders. Their country, Afghanistan is an all-important crossroad of Central Asia, strategically wedged betwen Persia, Russia, and the Indian subcontinent. Alexander the Great founded cities there and Genghis Khan destroyed them. The Parthians, the Persians, the Arabs and the Seljuk Turks all conquered and ruled Afghanistan in their turn. In 1840 the Persian Empire, supported by Czarist Russia, laid claim to the city of Herat in the western part of the country in defiance of the British in India. In response, the British Raj sent an army north to Kabul to occupy the land and to place a puppet king on the throne. After three years of intense fighting with the

Pushtun tribesmen of the region the garrison of 4,500 British and Indian soldiers evacuated the city in the dead of Winter, accompanied by 12,000 terrorstricken civilians. The entire column was ambushed in a mountain pass just outside the city and wiped out. Britain finally granted Afghanistan independence in 1919 but once again the Afghanis have to fight a new group of invaders.

Some of the Afghani rebels still carry ancient British flintlock rifles captured in battle over 150 years ago. Their captured soviet-made AK-47 rifles also attest to the fact that the enemy is always the best provider of weapons. While the

continued on page 7

Protest Planned...

Saxon's Back in Town

UC President Saxon is scheduled to attend UCSD next Tuesday at 3:30 in order to adress the Academic Senate (at press time the location of his appearance had yet to be announced), and some students are mobilizing to offer an appropriate welcome.

The Progressive Coalition has called for a picketline protesting the continued UC investments in South Africa, the refusal of Saxon to respond to the Student Affirmative Action Committee demands (presented to Saxon and the Chancellor Search Committee last November), the continuing development of nuclear weapons by the University of

California, and the undemocratic process by which Saxon and the Board of Regents are selecting the next Chancellor.

President Saxon's visits to UCSD have, in recent years, been marked by protests beginning in 1975 when the Anti-CIA Coalition confronted him regarding UC research and recruitment for the CIA, continuing in 1978 when over fifty students picketed demanding divestment of UC South African investments, to last November when Saxon and the Chancellor Search Committee were confronted with minority students demanding strengthened EOP, etc. (see Issue 5).

San Onofre Nuke Shuts Down

The San Onofre nuke has been running into difficulties of late, both with their existing nuke, and the two generators under construction.

San Onofre One was shut down following an incident in which a Nuclear Regulatory Commission electrician bumped into a switch which caused a cooling water valve to close, automatically shutting down the plant. A fire was also ignited last Wednesday, by oil leading from a faulty pump activated during the accident.

Meanwhile, construction on Units II & III continues to be hampered by a walk-out of 2,000 (out of 2,870 employees) from the construction site. The workers, ignoring a back-to-work federal court order, are protesting the firing of 13 pipefitters, and walked off the job last Thursday. However, union leadership is encouraging the workers to return as Bechtel corporation, which is carrying out the construction, refuses to discuss the 13's grievances until the wildcat is ended.



Angela Davis Speaks Here

Angela Davis, former UCSD Graduate student and currently professor in ethic & women's studies at San Francisco State Universitt, spoke on Friday, Jan 18 to students who filled to overflowing both USB 2722 and 2622. In her speech on Third World People in Higher Education, she emphasized local issues and how they related to national struggles against racism and sexism.

Ms. Davis contended that, though progress against racism and sexism had been made during the '60s and '70s, people of color and women are worse off today, economically, politically and socially, than they were ten years ago. The '80s will see an increase in activism, according to Davis, and she encouraged her audience not to fall for the mediacreated myth of "student apathy." Yet she appraised the '70s not as a time when militancy declined, but as a time when media purposefully failed to report the struggles that did occur. Specifically, she cited the work, in organizing and demonstrating, done by the National Alliance Against Racist and Political Repression, of which she is co-chair.

She continued to castigate the media by pointing out how they try and cover her, emphasizing her as a veteran of the '60s, as if talking about the 1860s, and equating each time she cuts her hair, symbolically with a cutting back in her militancy. The media, as well as the powerful people running this country, are responsible for the resurgence of the Klan and other right-wing groups, according to Davis, and when asked whether people should return to the kinds of protest of the '60s, she commented "I think we have to." Ms. Davis saw no other hope for change for the masses of people in the United

Insisting that the Carter administration's concern over Iran and Afghanistan were efforts "to divert the attention of the people of this country from problems that confront us, like unemployment, like the rise of racism, the rise of the Ku Klux Klan all over the country, the fact that police brutality is worse than its ever been," Angela focused on opposition to the Klan in Oceanside. She also talked about her own role in helping to found the Third College, and insisted that students at UCSD should continue the fight for the ideas and issues represented by naming the college Lumumba-Zapata. However, she warned that students, isolated in the University, do not have all the answers, and therefore should work with the community on community issues to end the artificial separation between university and community.

continued on page 5

Student Funds Squandered on AS Campaign?

Last Wednesday, a full page ad appeared in the Guardian. The ad, headlined ASUCSD Bulletin, was paid for out of Campus Activity Fees, and similar ads are scheduled to appear throughout the year on a weekly basis.

The ad, a lengthy monologue by AS Public Relations Director Jamie Montgomery, frequently mentioned as a contender for AS President, called for "leadership" within the AS. To quote:

"The AS needs leadership in order to direct ourselves towards the goals I have discussed. Leadership has been lacking and the AS has diffused accordingly.'

Leadership, of course, is the favorite issue of those who have nothing to say (witness Kennedy). Those with long memories might remember Montgomery's campaign for Commissioner of Communications back in '78, when he ran on a platform of consolidating campus media into one "full-service newspaper." That proposal, and that candidate, received enthusiastic support from Student Affairs bureaucrats who would rather that critical media not

The use of student monies to subsidize the campaign of one candidate, without such funds being made available to all, is clearly inappropriate. In addition. campaigning, according to AS Elections Codes is not permitted for another quarter, and total campaign expenditures are limited to half the value of that ad. Also, according to the article, it is the first segment of a series of unmentioned (and probably unmentionable) length designed to promote Jamie's candidacy.

AS waste of student funds is nothing new. This, however, is one of the more

UCSD International Center.

Jan 23, 8:00.

Center, 2nd floor.

ANNOUNCEMENTS:

for men only: Rape Attitudes; Psycho-Social Exploration (part of

"The Future of Nuclear Energy after the Accident at Three Mile

the Rape Prevention Education Program). Tuesday, Jan 22, 4-6pm.

island," an attempt to defend nuclear power by the UCSD Energy

Center. Lecture by Alvin Weinberg, USB 2722. Wednesday, Jan. 23,

Dance of the Universe Jazz, Walk's Place—Student Center. Weds.

"The Murder of Fred Hampton," Weds., Jan 23, 7:00. TLH 107, Free.

UCSD Abalone Alliance meeting. Friday, Jan 25, 4:00. Student

Student Health Information Center Grand Opening, Student

World Saxophone Quartet, January 25, Friday, 8:00. Backdoor,

Landlord tenant relationship & eviction process. Saturday Jan 26.

Turk Murphy Jazz Band, Sunday, Jan 27. 8:00. Mandeville

Atomic Cafe Tuesday January 29, 8pm. Mandeville Recital Hall.

Thursday, 6:00 pm, North Conference Room, Student Center.

Political Film Series—Winter 1980

The Sorrow and the Pity, Friday Jan 25, 7pm TLH 104

The Front and Point of Order, Friday Feb 1 7pm TLH 104

all films are free

Organizational Meeting for 1980 Califonia Marijuana Initiative.

The Marx Brothers in "Go West" Thursday Jan 24. 7:00 TLH 107, Free.

Sponsored by the Groucho Marxist Caucus.

Center, Friday, January 25, 4pm.

SDSU. for info: 265-6947.

"Lenny," USB 2722, 7:30 & 10:00, Tuesday Jan 22. \$1.75



blatant examples to occur this year and as such merits comment, and possibly student action, to ensure that this does

Saltman for Chancellor?

Those reading the San Diego Union on January 15 may have been surprised to discover that "students agree with the philosophy behind the endorsement of Saltman." This statement was attributed to AS President Carlos Montalvo, who assures us that he has been misquoted.

There seems to be a campaign among certain groups to foist a Saltman chancellorship upon an unwilling campus. We feel, as do many others, that a Saltman chancellory would be disastrous to UCSD education. As Vice-Chancellor for Academic Affairs, Saltman has been responsible for the absence of several of UCSD's (formerly) finest professors. Several of those professors have gone on to tenured positions elsewhere, in any event UCSD students have been deprived of excellent

In addition, Saltman as Chancellor bodes ill for political freedoms on this campus. While Saltman was acting Chancellor back in 1972, he froze the budget of Crazy Times (one of our

LETTERS Good Ouestion

We persist in believing that the fundamental problem of a correct psychological doctrine is not why a hungry man steals, but the exact opposite: Why doesn't he steal?

-Witheim Reich ni praised

friends,

Yes, please do continue sending us the new indicator-the best student newspaper we've seen in a while. You write so that non-students can be interested and understand

The "Long Stories in Short" feature is great. In the Nov. 20-Dec. 3 issue, the article "Media Distortion..." was a fine choice. Claiming "media distortion" is a commonplace from one end of the political spectrum to the other... the accomplishment is to lay the matter out clearly and convincingly, as Linda McQuaid does.

-Fred Wallace Milwaukee, WI stop the war

I was not part of the authority questioning counter-culture of the 1960s. My knowledge of the Vietnam War and the protests surrounding it came from the neverending fragments of news telling me that there was an enemy out there and Americans were dying. I was twelve. Safe and unaware.

earlier names) for "incitement to riot." And most of the professors he's axed have been progressive.

At the last AS meeting a resolution was introduced to put the AS on record as opposing Saltman's candidacy. This is a good first step-more must be done. Students, staff and faculty must unite to seize control of the university, not merely oppose the worst of various evils vying for the right to dictate to the campus as Chancellor.

Today, I get a very bad feeling about the news I read in the papers and see on television. Fortunately, I am now able to decipher these messages with more accuracy. The news I have seen lately has been geared toward sensationalizing the Iranian hostage situation and Russia's invasion of Afghanistan. I don't get mad at the Russians or the Iranians any more, I become angry at the overdramatic newscasters and reporters who deliver the news like they were covering the world series. They are trying to get as many fans as they can to keep their jobs and improve their network's ratings.

Many of the corporations who control the media in this country are the same ones that will profit if a war starts. The television and print media are working for profit, not for peace. People need to become more critically aware of the media. Burning flags, chanting "down with the Shah" and wearing "Iran sucks shit" T-shirts only demonstrates that the media propaganda has been effective.

This spectacular news coverage is not harmless. I hope that people have not forgotten the lies our highest government officials told us and the way the media distorted our perception to keep the facts about the Vietnam situation from us. It was all of the highlights and none of the news. Remember that the next time you turn on the news or pick up a newspaper.

I am writing this letter in the hope that if people start protesting the next war now, it may never begin. Let's not get fooled again.

-Michael Carrier

football

Tackle football is one of the most bizaare spectacles known to the marvel which is man. Try to be objective, take a good look at those people, what they're wearing, what they're doing to each other. Ever been on the sidelines? These monsters are running into each other,

more letters on page 4

GROUNDWORK BOOKS STUDY GROUPS

Anarchism: Readings and discussions on the theory and practice of Anarchism. To be read: How It All Began by Bommi Baumann, and The Dispossessed by Ursula K. LeGuin. Three meetings after initial meetings. Initial meeting: Wednesday, January 23, 5pm at Groundwork Books.

The Urban Guerilla: Study group on the theory and practice of urban guerilla warfare concentrating on Latin America. To be read: Urban Guerilla Warfare in Latin America by Kohl and Litt, and Philosophy of the Urban Guerilla by Abraham Guillen. Four meetings after initial meeting. Initial Meeting: Wednesday, January 23, 6pm at Groundwork Books.

Labor Organizing and the Law: Readings and discussions on the uses, implications and limitations of the National Labor Relations Act for union organizing, with a focus on organizing efforts at the University of California, San Diego. To be read: Organizing and the Law: A handbook for union organizers by Schlossber and Sherman. Five meetings after initial meeting. Initial Meeting: Thursday, January 24, 6pm, at Groundwork

Sign up for all Study Groups at **Groundwork Books, Student Center** U.C. San Diego

the new indicator:

officially recognized as a campus newspaper. The views expressed do not necessarily represent those of the Communications Board, the Chancellor or

the new indicator is a campus-co newspaper, distributed from Leucadia to

Alternative Press Syndicate (APS).

Articles and letters are welcomed. Please type them, double spaced, on a 55-space line and send to: new indicator collective UCSD, B-023

La Jolla, CA 92093

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Funky La Jolla

Charles A. Patterson As you may have heard, UC President Saxon canned all the women and minorities that were being considered to replace Big Mac as chancellor here. Seems none of them were "exceptional" enough for his tastes, though he didn't can such perennial also-rans as Saltman. After receiving some flack, though, he backed off, and word has it the latest list isn't too bad...

Speaking of Saxon, he'll be down here at UCSD next Tuesday, the 29th, at 3:30 to address the Academic Senate. Some friends of mine'll be there to welcome him, you might go too ..

That AS student store proposal (the one where they were going to sell Pop Rocks and Twinkies) appears to have bit the dust. Seems the AS didn't lay aside enough bucks to go into business exploiting students. So sad...

Sources within the administration say it looks like Mr. Saltman has a fair hold on the inside track. Other contenders might be preferable to UC President David Saxon and the other choosers, but the word going the rounds is that Saltman's connections with the more powerful sectors of the "community," his exhaustive p.r. work on his own behalf over the last decade or so, etc. may get him the nod. Reason, they say, is none other than the great works of Messrs. Jarvis and Gann. If the new Jarvis initiative goes through, UC will be hardpressed for funds, and it is felt that our Paul can grease the hands that will direct some outside bucks this way...

Such an occurence would be potentially disastrous for things generally thought of as progressive at



UCSD. Saltman has been a steadfast opponent of such items as the original concept of Third College, the Communications Program, day-care, etc. All this makes him more dangerous that McElroy, as Saltman is less of a blundered. He has voiced disdain for what he calls "social" services, such as Day-care. Paul simply feels that UCSD should take whatever students make it here through a tough selection process and mold them into rigorous scholars. He thinks 'politics' should be kept out of it. Seems reasonable on the surface, until you think about the "politics" involved in the process of getting here, and of how the whole milieu is set up to favor a certain sex (male), race (white) and class (upper middle) of student. That's why about 90 percent of those rigorous science scholars that make it through here fit the above profile.

Incidentally, before I move on to other subjects, the persistent rumor that UC Irvine's Chancellor (a strong friend of Day-care) is in the running to replace Big Mac is, according to my sources, not true. However, it appears that someone, who my source would not identify, from Irvine is in a strong position...

Local politician Fred Schnaubelt, who's looking to run for Country Supervisor or State Assembly, recently sent out a position paper on "Freedom and the Press." Seems the press exists to keep "private property sacrosanct." Really, now?...

A friend of mine mentioned, during Angela Davis's appearance last Friday, that there had been a move to bring Angela to campus a few years ago, but the students who were pushing it had been told she was a "has-been" and wouldn't draw enough people by the University Events Director. Tell that to the close to 1,000 people who showed up last week to a room that held 300...

Angela was disappointing, though. It's too bad to hear someone who purports to be a communist coming out with this liberal line that one could hear from most Democrats, and a few Republicans to boot. One of the preliminary speakers, however, a Black woman from Oceanside was quite powerful speaking against the Klan. Oceanside, of course, is the base for local Klan activity, and the community is embroiled in a struggle to smash them...

Meanwhile, Senator Hayakawa is pushing for legislation to can minimum wage for young workers. He's also fighting for a large military budget, arguing (against the facts) that "the United States has maintained a steady decrease in military expenditures." In fact, we currently spend more, even taking inflation into account, on the military than ever before. It's always nice to see someone on top of things ...

You all remember the Communications program? Well, things over there are in pretty bad shape. Seems Cole, who seized control of the program with Saltperson's blessing last year, has stopped holding Course group meetings. (The Course Group, composed of all of the Program's faculty, staff and students, is the decision-making apparatus for the program.) Apparently he objects to having people involved in decision-making...

Alse, as you may recall, there was some conflict last year as to whether Cole was abandoning Mass Communications in favor of Micro and Psychology. Well, the new professors that were hired last year are all teaching Micro courses this year, and one of them admits to being a psychologist. The other was hired as a Macro person but, according to students of his, is strictly Administrative theory. Too bad to see a good program go down the tubes like

That about wraps things up. Things are still kind of slow, but the Student Center did decide to light up the stairs again, so that people can see where they're going. The AS has yet to carry through on its promise to take the show on the road, seems they prefer to meet in

AMERICAN JOURNAL

You might say Linus Pauling is acquainted with controversy. In 1954 he successfully fought a State Department effort to block his trip to Stockholm to accept a Nobel Prize in biochemistry. In 1962 he won another Nobel prize, this one for the very thing that enraged Cold War bureaucrats eight years earlier, his impassioned work to stop the testing of nuclear weapons.

In recent years, Pauling has largely forsaken the political arena for medical research. There too he has made waves, first by claiming that vitamin C is of value in treating the common cold, and now by claiming it is an effective weapon against cancer. Neither assertion is accepted by the medical establishment, but Pauling keeps on keeping on. Now 79, he's meeting the latest controversy in his long career the way he's always done it: head-on

With Scottich surgeon Dr. Ewan Cameron, Pauling has published a new book, Vitamin C and Cancer, that details the two men's unorthodox approach to cancer and offers hope that the disease may be prevented, controlled, and in some cases cured, with very large doses of vitamin C. The book is a fascinating, provocative reappraisal of a disease that strikes one in four Americans.

In a recent interview in his Menlo Park. California office Pauling discussed his new book. "We were getting letters here (at the Linus Pauling Institute of Science and Medicine) about vitamin C and cancer, so many that we could no longer answer each one individually. They came from cancer patients and their relatives and friends. Many also came from medical doctors. We wrote this book to sum up our work for them and the public at large."

In Vitamin C and Cancer, Pauling and Cameron assert that megadoses of vitamin C-10 or more grams a dayhelp most cancer patients and cure some, especially when the vitamin is used in "combined regimes" with conventional therapies such as radiation and surgery. Cameron himself has used vitamin C with terminal cancer patients in a Scottish hospital, finding he says, that

Linus Pauling Interviewed

the patients taking vitamin C lived an average of 10 months longer than those receiving only conventional treatments.

"We believe that vitamin C works largely by potentiating the body's own immune system," Pauling explained. "most cancer therapies concentrate on the proliferative properties of cancer cells," i.e., they try to kill the renegade cells with drugs or radiation or remove them through surgery.

"Vitamin C concentrates on their invasive properties. We believe it acts to inhibit the production by tumors of the enzyme hyaluronidase, which eats away at nearby normal cells. Vitamin C also appears to encourage the synthesis of collagen fibrils," the long chains of protein that strengthen the intercellular 'cement' of the body.

In other words, vitamin C may fight cancer by isolating diseased cells rather than by blasting them outright.

Pauling and Cameron's theory is considered unproven at best, and quackery at worst, by conventional cancer specialists. Media accounts recently gave considerable play to a clinical trial by the prestigious Mayo Clinin in which an attempt to duplicate Cameron's startling success with vitamin C apparently failed.

But Pauling is having none of it. "Nearly all of the patients in the Mayo Clinic control group had extensive courses in chemotherapy," Pauling said, "while only four percent of Cameron's patients took anti-cancer drugs. We believe that chemotherapy suppresses the immune system," rendering vitamin C much less effective.

"On August 8, 1978, I wrote Dr. Charles Moertel, the head of the Mayo Clinic study, and urged him to choose patients who hadn't had chemotherapy for his study," Pauling told me, "but I didn't hear anything more until I read an account in the newspaper of the results of the study."

Pauling's own attempts to receive funding for clinical testing of vitamin C as an anti-cancer weapon have fallen on deaf ears at the National Cancer Institute and elsewhere. "I applied for funding seven times since 1973, and seven times I've been turned down. My eigth application is under consideration

I asked Pauling if he thinks there is a political dimension to his problem. Is there a cancer establishment which feels threatened by his work?

"Well, there probably is such an establishment," he replied. "There are a whole lot of specialists, oncologists, whose profession is that of deciding which anti-cancer drugs cancer patients should be given. I imagine they're not especially interested in something that would take the place of the anti-cancer

According to Pauling and Cameron, vitamin C is not, like other anti-cancer agents, a dangerous "invasive" drug, In fact, "It is not a drug with the specific ability to fight cancer," they write. "It is instead a natural, essential substance that may participate in all of the chemical reactions that take place in our bodies and is required for many of

Pauling reports that cancer patients have taken up to 150 grams of ascorbic acid (one form of vitamin C) daily, and healthy people as much as 20 grams daily, with no apparent side effects, except diarrhea in some of the healthy ones. He also maintains that, contrary to prevailing medical opinion, most vitamin C is not lost in the urine, but is put to work in the body.

True to his activist past, Pauling believes that cancer can be prevented by a combination of social and personal action: first, be eliminating carcinogens in the environment ("that includes cancer-causing chemicals and radiation from nuclear testing and nuclear power plants"), and second, by strengthening the resistance of the public to the disease. That, according to Pauling, is where vitamin C comes in, along with other key

vitamins and minerals, a healthy diet and exercise, "especially for older people."

Pauling practices what he preaches. He takes 10 grams of vitamin C every day, in the crystalline sodium ascorbate

Despite the uphill battle for acceptance of his theories—a struggle that has made the two-time Nobel Prize winner a virtual pariah in the world of science-Linus Pauling is optimistic about the future. He credits much of his optimism to his colleague, Ewan Cameron, with whom Pauling joined forces in 1971 after reading an earlier book Cameron had published on the biochemistry of cancer.

"I think," muses Pauling, "that the value of vitamin C in treating cancer will eventually be recognized as perhaps the leading contribution of this quarter century. And most of the credit for that will belong to Ewan Cameron.'

-David Armstrong



Friday, January 25 7 pm UCSD TLH 104, Free

committee for world democracy

Hearts & Minds, Friday Feb 8, 7pm TLH 107 Sacco and Vanzetti, Friday Feb 15 7pm TLH 104 The Palestinian, Friday Feb 22 7pm TLH 104 Chuqiago, Friday Feb 29 7pm USB 2622 Rebellion in Patagonia, Friday March 7 7pm TLH 104 State of Siege, Friday Mach 14 7pm TLH 104 committee for world democracy & third world studies

Letters, continued

slugging, trying to destroy. Ever been in a locker room after a game? Smells real fine, if you're into that.

As for the crowds and the hysteria aspect, the film Hearts and Minds is only too accurate about where that's at. Hev. Jack, its sicko-SICKO, from the lowliest, crusties sweatsock to the most lethal petroleum-derived helmet. Your cartoon said it.

Since you frequently plug Mother Jones, you might go back into the archives and check out an early issue of that magazine, circa '75. An article on football revealed the incredible disability of former players—crippling arthritis, ruined necks, etc., etc., ad nauseam. Don't be sad when a football player gets put on waivers; be happy for the manmore chance of a painless middle and old

Do you really enjoy wasting your weekends absorbing radiation from the killer tube? Do you ever think twice about what you're staring at? Read a book, take a hike, plant flowers, join a collective.

-Honus Wagner

authors response: Sure football is bad. But until the day that the 'fans' and 'the players' unite to nate owner-league-network control of sport and rewrite all the rule books, there will be sports matches and people to play and watch them.

The football players you call 'monsters' are human beings, workers if you will. Some of them are right now trying to organize a union in the league, an AFL-CIO affiliate. Would you deny them that right? Many black men have picked up a football to run and fake their way out of a lifetime in the ghetto. Many individuals or this type reflect the same pride and honor of a weathered prizefighter, of a Muhammed Ali. We do not forget they

There is a fly-ball arching high into your field On it is an autograph signed 'this is real life-daily life.' we will be there to catch it and throw if you

NI Has Gone Too Far

Last Tuesday an article appeared in the New Indicator which was a callous, libelous, unfactual attack on a minority ethnic group. I wish to examine this article in depth since it is propaganda which promotes discrimination against the Jewish people.

Located on the front page was the quote, "Jewish Fascism begins with this issue" and on page 9 that same inflammatory title appeared in large letters; yet the reader does not find out until the last section of the article that the term "fascism" is given a peverse definition i.e. "extremely nationalistic politically and economically corporativist." This strange definition not only would encompass most of the countries in this world but also is not inherently negative. The term "fascism" usually connotes something that is so radically different from the definition that it is given in this article; thus, one would at least expect a responsible author or journal to deal with these connotations before headlining a story "Jewish Fascism."

Paul Janosik, the author of the New Indicator article, states that "Stanley Payne gives a definition of fascism, that of a fusion of nationalism and socialism" in his article "Spanish Fascism in Comparitive Perspective." Well, I went to the library to get that article and to read it, and, I found out that Mr. Janosik in taking his definition from Stanley payne's article left out a few important points in the articles definition of fascism. These points that Mr. janosik misses are exactly the points that give fascism its strong negative connotation (See Payne's definition of fascism on Pg. 144 of "Reappraisals of Fascism" edited by Henry A. Turner Jr.) I will deal with two of them in relation to Israel in order to prove that with any realistic definition of fascism Israel and Judaism would not come under this category.

1) Fascism implies "Rationale of the totalitarian state, based on the single party and principles of leadership and hierarchy."

Israel has a parlimentary (sic) form of government with free elections and representation from all ends of the political spectrum—over 30 parties are active in Israel at present. No other country in the Mid-East can even make the same claim. In fact, very few countries in the world can make the claim that they have free elections, are representational and democratic.

2) Fascism implies "espousal of radical tactics and aims including positive evaluation of the use and significance of violence, and the positing of the goal of 'national revolution." On March 26, 2979 Israel signed a peace treaty with Egypt. In exchange for full normalization of relations between the two countries Israel returned the entire Sinai peninsula to Egypt. In an earlier effort for peace in 1975 Israel gave away the highly strategic Mitla and Gidi passes which held the oild fields of Abu Rodeis (These fields at Abu Rodeis were supplying Israel with a tremendous amount of oil). This peace turned out to be nothing but a signed piece of paper. It is obvious that the people of Israel want peace badly. It is obvious that the government of Israel wants peace badly. Furthermore, the Jewish people do not espouse "the goal of national revolution" mentioned in Payne's definition of fascism. They simply ask for religious tolerance, a place where they are free to live without persecution.

It is interesting to note that in most diatribes against Israel, the fallacious claim, "I'm not against Jews, I'm just against the Zionists." Mr. Janosik does not even go this far. He spends most of his time making unjust accusations against Israel that he never follows up on and then he titles his article "Jewish

The last point that I would like to deal with is Janosik's claim of "Zionist collaboration with the Nazis" in order to create the state of Israel. To claim that Jews collaborated with the Nazis to destroy themselves is a desecration to the million Jews and 5 million other peoples who perished at the hands of the Nazis. Certainly, without the Holocaust and without Jew-hatred the forces which brought about Israel may never have occured. This is widely known and has been mentioned by many Jewish and Israeli leaders; but to claim that these leaders condoned anti-semitism and collaborated with the Nazis is simply

In Nazi Germany a key factor in creating and channeling hatred of ethnic groups was a misrepresentation of such groups in the German press. The New Indicator is following a destructive tradition (perhaps ignorantly) with their printing of the article "Jewish Fascism." One would hope that in the future Mr. Janosik and the New Indicator understand the consequences of such libelous, discriminatory journalism.

-Robert Markovic

Not Far Enough Dear Sir: (sic)

Paul Janosik promises so much in his article on "Jewish fascism" and delivers so little. True, he does make the obscene remark that there was "Zionist 'cooperation' with the Nazis just before and during the second World War," but apparently he does not mean that there was intentional or overt collaboration, since not a shred of evidence is cited. Evidently, the quotation marks around the word "cooperation" are intended to imply a more deeply dialectical mode of analysis. Thus, since Israel came into being in the aftermath of the Nazi holocaust, it follows that Hitler, Himmler, Goebbels et. al. were ardent Zionists, and that Weizmann and Ben Gurion were "objectively" in league with them. If so, the same post hoc ergo propter hoc illogic would suggest that the Nazis must also have been ardent Communists, since the war they launched made possible the subsequent hegemony of the Soviet Union over Eastern Europe. Will Mr. Janosik fully exploit his mode of analysis to reveal the

hitherto unrecognized "cooperation"

between Soviet Communism and Nazi fascism? One waits breathlessly for the next installment, fearing, however, that once again he will disappoint.

-Sanford A. Lakoff **Professor-Political Science**

Note: copies of our last issue, containing the introduction to "Jewish Fascism," are available at the new indicator office.



Professor Lakoff obviously cannot tell the difference between the introduction to a paper and the body of a paper. My first installment of "Jewish Fascism" last issue was the introduction and was meant to detail my conclusions. present my arguments and explain my methodology. The body of the paper, starting with this issue. will present the evidence Professor Lakoff, and Robert Markovic, desire. Specifically, Zionist cooperation with the Nazis will be dealt with in the next issue of the new indicator. All footnotes are listed so that my sources may be checked by those interested in such things.

As for Robert Markovic, his

statement that my definition of fascism "would encompass most of the countries in the world" is patently absurd, as is his implied charge that I called Israel as a whole, or Zionism as a whole, fascist. I contend that, within Zionism, there exists a Jewish fascism, and that this Jewish fascism is embodied in the theory, organization, personalities and practice associated with the revisionist Zionism of Jabotinsky, Begin et. al. I appreciate that Markovic has taken the time to read my sources, and I contend that the two additional points of definition of fascism which he mentions--that fascism implies "rationale of the totalitarian state, based on the single party and principles of leadership and hierarchy," and fascism implying "espousal of radical tactics and aims including positive evaluation of the use and significance of violence, and the positing of the goal of 'national revolution' "-- are descriptive of the position taken by revisionist Zionism. One need only consider Shlomo Avineri's remarks in the latest L'Chavim on the authoritarian nature of Begin's leadership in the Herut Party, and the slogan of the revisionist terrorist army, the Irgun, claiming that "In blood and fire did Judeae fall, in blood and fire will Judeae rise again," to make clear revisionist Zionism's fascism. Now I would like to take this opportunity to make four additional points.

1) I am a Bundist and the article "Jewish Fascism" was written from the perspective of a Jewish Labor Bundist. For those of you unfamiliar with the history, the Jewish Labor Bund existed as an organization of Jewish workers in Eastern Europe before the second World War. Those Jews who became political, that is those Jews who did not immigrate to the United States or retreat into orthodoxy, joined the ranks of international socialism, the Jewish Labor Bund, or the variety of Zionist groups. The Jewish Labor Bund was a

mass proletarian organization, with greater influence and membership than the Zionist groups, though in fact international socialism drew most of the young, politicized Eastern European Jews. The Jewish Labor Bund believed that wherever the Jewish people resided, they were entitled to civil rights as well as political and cultural autonomy. Well before the American Black Panther Party, the Bund championed the concept of "community control" and maintained that Jews must struggle for control over their own lives, with guns if necessary. Zionism responded to Hitler's genocide by insisting that Jews immigrate to Palestine. This policy, in essence, concentrated the energy of the Eastern European Jewish community on flight instead of on resistance where they lived. The Jewish Labor Bund responded to Hitler's genocide with the Warsaw Ghetto uprising, and if the Bund had had its way, there would have been two, three, many Warsaw Ghettos to tie down the Nazi army. The Bund's strategy failed to prevent the murder of six million Jews, but the Zionist strategy also failed to prevent Hitler's "Final

2) Zionism contends that the Jews are a nation, and given that we can talk about a German fascism, an Italian fascism and a Spanish fascism, it seems permissable to talk about a Jewish fascism. Specifically, the title comes from the Ernst Nolte quote cited in my introduction.

3) I believe that the Jews are a people, not a nation. I concur with the opinions of Asher Zvei Ginsberg, Nahum Goldmann, Martin Buber, Judas Magnus and others who understand the Jews to be a trans-national people. Ever since the Babylonian Exile, the Jewish people have lived in diaspora, in dispersion, sometimes with a nation in Palestine as the center of this diaspora, but more often with shifting religious, political and cultural centers, first in Babylon, then in Spain, and finally in Poland. In the two instances when a Jewish nation existed in Palestine, the majority of the Jewish people continued to reside outside of that nation. The Jewish people are a trans-national people, and the Zionist dream of an ingathering of all of the Jewish people in Palestine remains just that, a dream. Yet given that the Jews are a people and not a nation, it is still permissible to refer to a Jewish fascism. The Chinese people are dispersed throughout Southeast Asia, yet it is correct to refer to a Chinese fascism when dealing with those Chinese who fled Mao's revolution to Taiwan under Chiang Kai Shek.

4) Strategically, or in other words in the long run, the term Jewish fascism should mean nothing more nor less than the term German fascism does today in refering to the particular fascism historically created by the German people. Jewish fascism does not mean that all Jews are fascist. It does mean that certain individuals of the Jewish people were, and remain, fascist. Tactically, that is in the short run, however the term is provocative at best and harmful at worst. Given some two thousand years of religious Jew-hatred and racially based anti-Semitism, and given that many people don't bother to read the dense, complex fine print below my sensationally presented title, the term "Jewish Fascism" can fuel anti-Semitism and Jew-hatred. I apologize for the use of the term and its sensational presentation in the last issue of the new indicator. The title of each chapter within the article will be emphasized over the title of the whole piece.

Paul Janosik

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Anti-Nuke activists surveilled...

Police Surveillance III

This is the third installment in our series on Police Surveillance. In this segment we broaden our scope, and take a look at surveillance perpetrated against the anti-nuclear movement. The information in this article is drawn from the January 1980 issue of The Progressive.

Police and FBI surveillance during the "sixties" is widely acknowleged. However, when it is asserted that such activities were not unique to that historical epoch, but continue to this day. This article concentrates on surveillance of the anti-nuke movement, but surveillance is much more widespread than that. For example, recent revelations of government and industry surveillance and infiltration of labor unions. Such surveillance goes on on an every-day basis throughout this country

The Los Angeles Police Department sent a video tape crew and photographer into the press gallery for a 1978 city council meeting on whether to endorse construction of the Sundesert nuclear power plant. A lawsuit seeking an injunction against further surveillance by L.A. Police was recently amended to include charges that LAPD officer Cheryl Bell infiltrated several antinuclear organizations in Southern California; after a year-and-a-half of active involvement in meetings and demonstration, Bell's affiliation was discovered when her name was found on a list of police academy graduates.

Also in California, two sheriffs from Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo counties infiltrated the Abalone Alliance and participated in planning sessions and implementation of non-violent civil disobedience at the Diablo Canyon plant in August of 1977. One of the undercover sheriffs also participated in legal meetings to prepare courtroom defense of the 47 demonstrators who had been arrested for trespassing. The Abalone

Alliance also has discovered that the FBI has been actively monitoring its activities for more than 18 months.

In Buffalo, when more than 200 area residents gathered in Niagra Square for a legal protest against nuclear power last Spring, city policeman Nelson DiPasquale was there taking pictures. The Buffalo Police Department has a standard policy of photographing demonstrators-with photos routinely going into dossiers maintained by the city police's "Anti-Subversive Squad."

Documented police spying programs, aimed at anti-nuclear citizens, exist in dozens of states. Plainclothes officers often pose as news photographers, interested bystanders or demonstrators.

Consistent with the national trend, New Jersey's utilities have been photographing anti-nuclear residents and jotting down their license-plate numbers for several years. In August of 1978, two men working for Jersey Central Power & Light Co. took pictures of participants and their cars at an antinuclear teach-in. The photographers claimed to be working for newspapers; and supplied phony telephone numbers and addresses.

So when, on April 1, 1979, Clay Colt noticed someone in the parking lot at a nuclear power forum systematically jotting down license plate numbers, he questioned the man. The man, dressed in coat and tie, described himself as a detective. Mindful of the prior incident when utility employees had impersonated photojournalists, Colt asked to see police identification. The man refused

"I tried to convey to him the fact that many people attending would not appreciate having their license plate number recorded and traced for future reference by either the police or the utility company—just because they were concerned about the problems of nuclear power and cared enough to attend a public forum on the subject," Colt

recalls. After the man's continued refusal to show a badge or police ID, Colt reached for the notepad. When Colt touched the pad, the man pulled handcuffs from a pocket and snapped them on Colt, who was charged with "assault" and taken to Ocean County

The township detective, it turned out, had been asked by the New Jersey State Police to record all license plate numbers of vehicles at the forum.

FBI, and the State Government's Bureau of Investigation, the Georgia Power "security department" stocks elaborate cameras, walkie-talkies, nightime telescopes, fingerprint kits, druganalysis material, videotape machines and wire tapping equipment.

Georgia Power's James bond fixations have received some national publicity—boosted by public statements of disenchanted former employees—but



The threat comes not only from government agencies, but also from electric utilities running wild with intelligence units of their own that sometimes provoke the envy of federal snoopers. FBI agents, for instance, have told reporters that Georgia Power Co. is way ahead of them in surveillance capabilities.

The four-billion-dollar, Georgia Co. provides a good example of how utilities-supposedly in existence to serve the public interest-have been mounting intensive investigative campaigns against citizens critical of utility policies. Staffed by personnel recruited from the U.S. Treasury Department, Army Intelligence, the its surveillance programs are not original; the company modeled its spy unit on those of other utilities such as Southern California Edison, Pacific Gas & Electric and Alabama Power.

Of course, Police Surveillance is nothing new, whether practiced here at UCSD or nation-wide. Still, one has to wonder about a system which professes to encourage discussion of issues and dissent, and yet finds it necessary to carefully monitor such activities. Surveillance such as that described here may be commonplace, but that does not make it acceptable. These instances refer to the anti-nuclear movement but similar activities occur throughout all sectors of American life.

Marijuana Legalization

The 1980 California Marijuana Initiative a measure which would remove all criminal penalties for private possession, transportation and cultivation by adults of marijuana for personal use, has begun its petitioning drive. The initiative, backed by the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws (NORML) is seeking 'grassroots' support through donations and petitioning. A meeting will be held Thursday night. Jan 24 at 6:00 in the Student Center's North Conference Room. Information and materials will be available at that time to begin a campus chapter of CMI '80.

Davis, continued

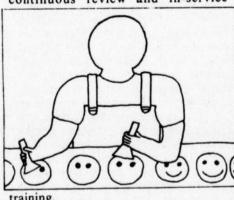
Although the question and answer period after her talk was productive, there was little time to clear up the various contradictions presented in her tone of her remarks.

Focus: A Friend in Need

Focus is a student run telephone helpline. For the past three years they have existed to help the campus community solve personal problems. Some twenty students are involved, working the phones from 7am-11pm seven days a

This is a unique service in that it is a 'peer-counseling' service. No other group on campus provides this type of one-to-one or student-to-student relationship. All callers are welcome, and the people at Focus are trained to help in any situation.

All Focus staffers go through a comprehensive five-week training period which stresses listening skills. This training is supervised by professionals press conference and speech. Also from the Counseling and Psychological disappointing was the almost-liberal Service of UCSD. Psychologists from Counseling skills, among Focus people, are kept ready through the use of continuous review and in-service



Unfortunately the AS, which funds Focus, has seen fit to reduce the budget this year. And consequently Focus has been forced to work with a single on- with strict confidentiality.

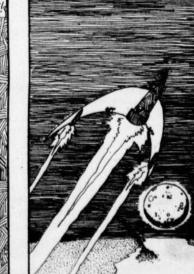
campus telepone line. So although there are two people in the office during all working hours, only one person on a campus of more than 10,000 can be served at any one time. That second person is available to support the other and to bring in their outside sources should they be unable to satisfactorily deal with any problem themselves. This "team-work" idea underlies the Focus philosophy that no one needs to face any problem alone.

Focus is here to help. But should they be unable to aid directly, they know how to put you in contact with someone who can help. Feel free to discuss any problems 7 am to 11 pm any day of the week. The Focus helpline number is 452-4455. All callers can remain completely anonymous and problems are handled

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THE JEWISH NATION, ANTI-SEMITISM AND **ZIONISM**

This is chapter one of the essay entitled "Jewish Fascism." It is part of the section entitled "Zionism and Anti-Semitism." In this chapter distinctions are drawn in Zionist ideology between liberal, romantic and socialist Zionist around the questions: In what respect does the Jewish people constitute a nation? And how is the phenomenon of anti-Semitism to be characterized and dealt with? The main purpose of this article, to paraphrase Pinsker, is to demonstrate that Zionism and anti-Semitism are inseparable companions.

Jewish condition in Herzl's time. Besides

"preserving the faith of our fathers" in

national communities, Herzl had little

else to say about the character of his

people, this Jewish nation. He was an

assimilated Austrian Jew with little

connection or understanding of Jewish

traditions, and he despised the

pauperized immigrant Eastern Europen

Jews, with their peculiar customs, dress

and language, who were to be seen in

Herzl's Vienna. Western anti-Semitism

brought Herzl around to Jewish

nationalism, in particular the anti-

Semitism generated by the Dreyfus

Affair in France. He became convinced

that: "The distinctive nationality of the

Jews neither can, will, nor must perish. It

cannot because external enemies

consolidate it.", In this sense Herzl

anticipated Sartre's understanding of the

Jew as a Jew because of anti-Semitism.

For Herzl, anti-Semitism was not

inherent, but inevitable where Jews

resided as a minority among Gentile

majorities,10 and this distinction is

crucial. If the Jews would normalize

their life by becoming a nation, then

anti-Semitism would disappear,

according to Herzl. Inherent anti-

Semitism, theoretically, would mean

that even as a nation the Jews would be

subject to anti-Semitism, possibly on the

Liberal Zionism's response to anti-

Semitism was to create a majoritarian

Jewish state so that the Jews could

become a nation like all other nations.

Herzl's and Pinsker's desire for

assimilation within the nation they

resided in had been shattered on the reef

of anti-Semitism, so the Jews were to

assimilate themselves as a nation-state

among nation-states. Interestingly

enough, neither Herzl nor Pinsker cared

where this Jewish state was to be

established. It was their followers who

insisted on Palestine. Leo Pinsker, along

with Moshe Lillienblum and Peretz

Smolenskin, acted as spokespeople for

the first aliya (1880-1904) of Russian

Jewish pioneers to Palestine. Numbering

from five to ten thousand, these young,

middle-class "lovers of Zion" (Hibbat

Zion) were also influenced by Russian

populism and Tolstoyian anarchism,

and as socialist influences increased in

Russian Zionist ranks toward the end of

the century, Herzl was able to salvage

liberal Zionism only by international-

izing it in the form of the World Zionist

Organization. 11 The liberal tradition of

the first aliya is also known as General

level of international relations.

LIBERAL ZIONISM

Liberal Zionism, the Zionism of Theodor Herzl (1860-1904) and Leo Pinsker (1821-1891), commonly had its origins in the assimilated Jews' confrontation with anti-Semitism, with the failure of Emancipation.3 For Pinsker, a Jew in the Russian multinational empire, the rejection of assimilation did not need a definition of Jewish nationality, as Jewish uniqueness was a fact to be comprehended in daily life. Some seven million crowded together in small Jewish villages, or shtetls, in the regional ghetto of the Pale of Settlement, Russian and Polish Jewry shared a distinct religion, distinct culture, distinct community institutions, distinct language (Yiddish), and the distinct hatred of the nationalities they resided among. As Pinsker said:

The essence of the problem, as we see it. lies in the fact that, in the midst of the nations among whom the Jews reside, they form a distinct element which cannot be assimilated, which cannot be readily digested by any nation.4

Yet another aspect of Jewish uniqueness came from the dispersion of that nation in the world. Because the Jews did not live together in a common territory under a common government they did not possess a proper national character, and, as a consequence, Gentile nations never had to deal with a Jewish nation, only with "mere Jews."5 The position of the Jews as a minority among national majorities had another consequence, according to Pinsker, that of anti-Semitism. His analysis of anti-Semitism was the most pessimistic in Zionist thought. The Jewish nation had died with the Roman destruction of the Kingdom of Judeae, yet the Jewish people continued to exist and wander among the "living nations" without national organization or unity.6

The Jews were a ghost nation haunting the living, and anti-Semitism became a kind of Judeophobia, a demonopathy or fear of ghosts:

Judeophobia is a psychic aberration. As a psychic aberration, it is hereditary; as a disease transmitted for two thousand years, it is incurable... Thus have Judaism and anti-Semitism passed for centuries through history as inseparable companions. Like the Jewish people, it seems, the real "Wandering Jew," anti-Semitism, too, can never die.

Herzl once remarked that, if he had read Pinsker's book Auto-Emancipation, he would never have written The Jewish State, since the content of the latter was so close to the former. This is not quite correct, as Herzl's understanding of Jewish nationalism and anti-Semitism are different from Pinsker's Taking the idea that the Jews lived in "host-nations". Herzl emphatically rejected the notion that the Jews could not survive without a host. "We are a people--one people,"8 Herzl proclaimed, yet this was meant to justify an independent Jewish nationalism and not to describe the

ROMANTIC ZIONISM: PART OF LABOR ZIONISM

The movement that the second (1905-1914) and third (1919-1924) aliya pioneers, or chalutzim, comprised is called Labor Zionism. Romantic and socialist Zionism are the two elements of this movement and together with General Zionism, Labor Zionism fashioned the foundations of Israeli society. Romantic Zionism was expressed through the writings of A.D. Gordon (1856-1922) and Moses Hess (1812-1875). With A.D. Gordon we find themes familiar to the Romantic nationalism of the European 19th century.

And when, O Man, you will return to Nature--on that day your eyes will open, and you will gaze straight into the eyes of Nature, and in its mirror you will see your own imageis... There is a cosmic element in Nationality which is its basic ingredient. That cosmic element may best be described as the blending of the national landscape of the Homeland with the spirit of the people inhabiting it. This is the mainspring of a peoples vitality and creativity, of its spiritual and cultural values. Any conglomeration of individuals may form a society in the mechanical sense, one that moves and acts, but only the presence of the cosmic element makes for an organic national entity with creative vitality.14

The disease of the Jewish people, then, stemmed from their dispersion, that is, from the separation of their national soul from the soil it was fashioned on, and from their separation from Nature and from productive labor in Nature. The Jewish people had been an urban people for almost two thousand years, and so, according to Gordon, the Jews were alienated from a "life of labor"--labor done by the Jew for the Jew, and for the sake of the labor. 15 Productive labor on the soil of Palestine was needed to revitalize the Jewish national soul, to reearn their right to their Homeland, to organically link national soul to national soil once again.

A.D. Gordon did not offer an analysis of anti-Semitism so much as a violent critique of the Jewish condition. The organic metaphor and the emphasis on soul and soil can bring to mind the Nazi concern for biology and landscape, itself a synthesis of the whole tradition of European race-thinking developed since 1850. Ludwig Clauss wrote: "The manner in which the soul reaches out into its world fashions the geographical area of this world into a 'landscape'... The landscape forms the soul, but the soul also forms the landscape."16 And just as the separation of the Jewish people from its Homeland has caused parasitism and sickness, so the transplanting of the Nordic soul

south lead to "miscegenation." In Moses Hess, a Zionist precursor, thes Romantic influences reached a logical extreme. 17 Hess was a socialist, an ethical socialist in contrast to his contemporary, the scientific socialist Karl Marx, and his socialism extolled the self-determination of peoples. The Romantic nationalism of Mazzini and Garibaldi inspired Hess's vision of nations as "noble rivals and faithful allies." this nationalism relying upon an organic connection with a territory. He compared the social human to the "social plant and animal" in need of free, open soil for its full development and expression. Without soil, the individual human and the people as a whole degenerated into parasitism. is In itself. this metaphor is not unusual. Many Zionists used the image of reestablishing Jewish roots in the soil of their Homeland, of planting Zion to have it blossom, yet the assumption of biology and race in Hess's writings give it an

additional dimension. ... The tendency of some Jews to deny their racial descent is equally foredoomed to failure. Jewish noses cannot be reformed, and the black, wavy hair of the Jews will not be changed into blond by conversion or straightened out

by constant combing. The Jewish race is one of the primary races of mankind, and it has retained its integrity despite the influence of changing climatic environments. The Jewish type has conserved its purity through the centuries.19

Hess further defined the conflict between German and Jew as a matter of "innate racial antipathies" and "inborn racial antagonism."20 Clearly, Hess's Zionism shared a number of assumptions with

Romantic Zionism, in particular A.D. Gordon and his "religion of labor", influenced the Zionist venture of the second aliya. Many of the Russian and Polish chalutzim--in their early twenties and of middle-class orthodox and assimilation-minded families-considered themselves "zealots of labor." They threw themselves into manual agricultural work not simply to redeem the land with labor, or to fashion an organic Hebrew national soul, but also to recreate a Hebrew peasantry on the soil of Palestine. Their efforts at Labor Zionism as the HaPoel HaTzair political party was responsible for the agricultural settlement of Palestine from 1904 to 1917, of which the kibbutz and moshay were its most radical fruits



Agricultural worker in Palestine, 1940

SOCIALIST ZIONISM: PART OF LABOR ZIONISM

Of the socialist component of Labor Zionism Nachman Syrkin (1867-1924) and Ber Borochov (1881-1917) developed, respectively, non-Marxist and Marxist followings. For Syrkin: The Jewish proletarian masses. constantly under the pressure of Jewish political and economic need and migration from land to land, are the national fulfillers of the Zionist idea; they are driven to Zionism by necessity. Their historic redemption depends on the establishment of a free Jewish labor and socialism. The acquisition of civil rights by the Jews of Eastern Europe and emigration to America result in the transformation of the Jewish working class into a middle class. A productive working class is created in the Diaspora only under the pressure of necessity: the productive class changes into a nonproductive one as soon as this pressure is released. Zionism is therefore the complement and requisite of Jewish socialism, and becomes the ideology of the conscious Jewish socialist. Similarly, assimilation becomes the concern of the Jewish bourgeoisie, and the ideology of Jewish defeatists, escapists and traitors.21

This is a summary of the Heirut Socialist Zionist group' ideology (Berlin, 1903), but it accurately describer Nachman Syrkin's own socialist Syrkin's own socialist

Syrkin's own socialist position.22 All in all, his analysis is refreshing in its freedom from Marxist strictures. Declaring the Zionism of the Jewish proletariat a social movement, Syrkin proudly proclaimed its dependence on utopia, on "the ideal of a new society,"and actively worked for a social and moral redemption, a socialist

Nationalism was, for Syrkin, a product of a particular stage of history destined soon to disappear24 and, with a perseptive grasp of social identity he wrote: "The characteristic symbol of nationality is neither language, religion, nor state, but the consciousness of historic identity."25 The insistant historicity of the Jewish people demanded a socialist revolution for oriented.14 national liberation.

Syrkin found anti-Semitism, in part, the transfiguration of Medieval Jewhatred,26 yet anti-Semitism was not without its class dimension. The "alien" Jew as an economic competitor served to keep Jew-hatred alive, in any form.

Anti-Semitism, which serves to unite the various classes in capitalist society, is not equally intense in each class. In dormant form, it prevades society, because it is a product of the class structure. However, it reaches its highest peak in declining classes: in the middle class, which is in the process of being destroyed by the capitalists, and within the decaying peasant class, which is being strangled by the landowners.27

Insightfully, he identified the lower middle classes, "the most vulgar elements of society," as expressing the most vulgar form of anti-Semitism.

Ber Borochov was impressed with the revolutionary credentials of scientific socialism and attempted to fuse Marxism with Zionism.

The groups into which humanity is divided according to the differences in the conditin of the relatively distinct productions are called societies, socioeconomic organisms (tribes, families, people, nations).28

Common conditions of production,

distinct because of "natural environment, race, and external historic influences," must be amplified by "a consciousness of affinity based on a common historical past."29 For Borochov, the national territory not only represented the most vital of national conditions of production, but the foundation on which all other conditions of production were built. This would seem to be a factor working against continued Jewish nationality, given Diaspora, yet Borochov found economic forces that consolidated a national identity for the Jews. Gentile economic competition steadily drove Jews out of primary sections of production (agriculture, industry, mining, etc.), into an isolated Jewish economy. In the west, Jews occupied the middle and upper classes in commercial (wholesale and retail trade), professional (doctors, lawyers, professors), and financial (banking) capacities. In the east, poverty and pogrom forced the Jews into middlemen (petty trader, shopkeeper, artisan, innkeeper, peddler, distiller, etc.) positions, with a good portion of the Jewish population of the Pale of Settlement "living on air" (Luftmenschen) as "beggers, idlers, waiters-on-Providence, and dreamers."30 A Jewish proletariat did exist, more so in the east then in the west, but Jews were employed primarily in textile industries in the Pale, reaffirming Borochov's contention that the Jewish working class, where it existed, was employed in the manufacture of consumer goods instead of in primary production.31 In contrast to the "normal" class structure of Gentile society, pictured as a pyramid rising on the broad base of the proletariat, the Jews suffered from an "abnormal" upside down pyramid. Jews predominated, all out of proportion compared to the general population, in the middle and lower middle classes. Zionism constituted an effort, then, to build a normal Jewish class structure on Jewish territory so that the mechanism of class struggle could take over to bring

Anti-Semitism had an economic cause as well. It "flourishes because of national competition between the Jewish and non-Jewish petty-bourgeoisie and between the Jewish and non-Jewish proletarized and unemployed masses.13 Direct class conflict between Jew and Gentile was coupled to the public position of the Jew in professional

about socialist revolution.32

middleman and financial occupations. This class explanation of Jewish nationalism and anti-Semitism appealed to those Zionist chalutzim of the second aliya who belonged to the Poale Zion party in Palestine. Concerned with fashioning an industrial proletariat from Zionist immigration, it was Marxist, urban and trade union

In 1919 Poale Zion and the Agricultural Workers' Federations of the Galilee and Judea combined to form the Achdut Avoda party, and in 1930 Achdut Avoda and HaPoel HaTzair merged to form MAPAI, Israeli Workers Party, Representing official Labor Zionism 35 (today a watered down state socialism), MAPAI remains the largest political party in Israel's multiparty political system to this day.

Yet a challange developed to Achdut Avoda, HaPoel HaTzair and the Labor Zionism of the second aliva in 1913 with the creation of HaShomer HaTzair in Poland, Galicia, Austria and Germany. This Jewish youth movement was to be the main organ for the third aliya's Zionist immigration to Palestine. In its



Wandervogel activities it compared with the Boy Scouts and the German youth movements of the period. Hiking and camping, comradeship and Jugendkultur, a mystic worship of nature and labor, a cult of eroticism and a rabid denunciation of urban and capitalist life--in its early years HaShomer HaTzair grasped the utopian kibbutz and the federation of kibbutzim as the means to transform Palestine into a socialist, binational commonwealth.36 Thousands in their late teens and early twenties, from middle-class Eastern European backgrounds, took up manual, agricultural labor under the slogan: "From commune to communism." By 1946 the HaShomer HaTzair Workers party was created, embodying the extreme left of Labor Zionist ideology in its new synthesis of Borochov, Syrkin and Gordon, its support of the Soviet Union and Marxist revolution in other countries, and its ideology of militant class struggle and decentralized workers' control of agricultural and industrial "means of production" that smacked of the anarchist heresy to Marxism, or the Trotskyist heresy to Stalinism.

Joseph Trumpeldor was one of the spokespeople for the third aliya of Zionist pioneers, and the anarchosyndicalist Joseph Trumpeldor Labor Brigade sought at first the "reconstruction of the country through the creation of a general commune of Jewish workers," modified to "the establishment of a national center of labor for the Jewish people and a communistic society in the country."3 With its own kibbutz federation, the Labor Brigade emerged as a political force by splintering off from MAPAI as Achdut Avoda--Poale Zion party in 1948 when it combined with HaShomer HaTzair Workers party to form MAPAM, United Workers Party. Achdut Avoda-Poale Zion party split from MAPAM soon after, and MAPAM itself has mellowed considerably, in part because of its alliance with MAPAL.38

To conclude Zionism is dependent, not only on the definition of the Jewish people as a nation, but on definitions of anti-Semitism that assume Jewish nationalism as the only means to eliminate anti-Semitism. Zionism and anti-Semitism truly are inseparable companions.

> to be continued Paul Janosik

4) Leo Pinsker. "Auto-Emancipation" (The Zionist Idea) pg. 182 5) Pinsker (n. 4), pg. 183 6) Pinsker (n. 4), pg. 184

7) Pinsker (n. 4), pg. 185 8) Theodor Herzl, "The Jewish State" (The Zionist Idea) pg. 209

9) Herzl (n. 8). pg. 211 10) Herzl (n. 8), pg. 209, 218, and 210

11) For a more complete study of the first aliya and its spokespeople see Amos Elon's remarkable book The Israeli's: Founders and Sons 12) Keitha Sapsin Fine, "Worker Participation in Israel" in Workers' Control (ed. by Hunnius, Garson and Case), pg. 229. The General Zionists focused on a critique of the unbalanced concentration of Jewish economic life in nonessential and nonmanual occupations. Their goal was to found a national home in order to build a balanced working class of both manual and white collar workers and in the parties is regestablish contact with the land. In their constitutions in balanced working class of both manual and white collar workers and in the process reestablish contact with the land. In their commitment to nationhood as salvation. General Zhonists cared little whether a labor economy developed under capitalist or socialist auspices, and in fact many of them both saw themselves as and became members of, a landowns. The fact that the overall movemnt first took socialist directions was related to the absence of enough private capital to send it in another direction and to Labor Zhonish, but the original ambivatine also helped prepare the way toward the later shift in the direction of capitalism.

13) A.D. Gordon, "Logic for the Future" (The Zionist Idea) pg. 37 14) Gordon, "Our Tasks Ahead" (The Zionist Idea) pg. 379 15) Gordon, "People and Labor" (The Zionist Idea) pg. 372

16) Ludwig Ferdinand Clauss, "Racial Soul, Landscape, and Domination, Nazi Culture ed. by George Mosse, pg. 65 and 69 17) Alfred Baeumler, "Nietzsche and National Socialism", (Nazi Culture 18) Moses Hess, "Rome and Jerusalem". (The Zionist Idea) pg. 136

19) Hess (n. 18), pg. 121 20) Hess (n. 18). pg. 120 21) and 22) Nachman Syrkin. "Beginnings of Socialist Zionism, A Middle East Reader, ed by Irene Gendzier, pg. 104, for Heirut position. See Syrkin's sanalysis of his own writings. "The Jewish Question" and "Call to Jewish Youth", on page 102 for the similarities with Heirut

24) Syrkin, "The Jewish Problem and the Socialist-Jewish State", (The Zionist Idea), pg. 342

25) Syrkin, (n. 24)

28) Ber Borochov, "The National Question and the Class Struggle", (The Zionist Idea), pg. 356 29) Borochov, cited in The Other Israel ed. by Aric Bober, pg. 146 30) Amos Elon. The Israelis: Founders and Sons pg. 5831) Borochov, "Our Platform" (The Zionist Idea), pg. 364:

27) Syrkin, (n. 24) pg. 338

Through their concentration in the large cities, the Jews retain their for conomic traditions and are condemned to the final levels of product See also Borochov, cited in The Other Israel pg. 151 32) See Amos Elon, The Israelis: Founders and Sons. pg. 216-219

33) Borochov "Our Platform" (The Zionist Idea) pg. 361 34) Again. Amos Elon covers the second aliya well Keitha Sapsin Fine gives the following summary of Romantic, and Non Markist and Markist Socialist Zionism on pages 229 and 230 of Worker

Control (n. 12):

An individualistic yet quasi-socialist variant of Labor Zionism indigen
to Palestine was developed by A.D. Gordon, who immigrated there fan
life to live as an agricultural worker. Gordon preached what was melfe
religion of labor, in which personal and national salvation were to
achieved through dedication to manual, and especially agricultural, lab
While he strongly rejected Maxian notions of the class struggle a
though socialists would contribute more to and derivemore from
national society by individual commitments to work than by thous;
both the grammenten to vival institution, Gurbon was also unaltere national society of training commitments to work into its about the arrangement of social institutions, Gordon was also une opposed to 'parasites' who lived by others labor. Therefore, socialists, he embraced national ownership of land and the n production, although his primary orientation remained to national the liberating force of labor.

and the investing force of abor.

Non-Marxian Labor Zionism maintained that a united Zionisi struggi
was a greater goal for a Jewish profetariar than the class struggle. But it
advocates also believed that the ideal Jewish vare had to be socialist, tha
s, embrace the ideal of human equality and reject a grituilist structures an
competition. The cargued that capitalism would actually prevent econom
development in Palestine by diving awas Jewish labor, which looked to
work opportunities in Palestine to provide them with a European standars
of living

of average Marxiss Zionists attempted to face Marxism with Zionist nationalism into a theoretical justification for a socialist labor economy in Palestine. The argued that the Jews must concentrate geographically in Palestine when they could enter primary occupations and organize as a prerequisite for waging the classs struggle.

35) Keitha Sapsin Fine. (n. 12), pg. 230, states that a common thread to Labor Zionist ideology: was their 'pioneering spirit' and commitment to establishing a healths in national community based on reguliarian and collective living patter. The immigrants believed that such a community would clearly enable le to develop a working class, nationalize their occupational structure, a therefore live normal live.

36) Elon. (n. 11). pg. 178

38) Elon, (n. 11), pgs. 177-184 describes the third aliya and HaShom HaTzair

Afghanistan, cont.

U.N.debates the current Soviet intervention in the country and the U.S. government reconsiders the old policies of 'communist containment' and the 'domino' theory, the war goes on in the mountains of the Hindu Kush, waged by Afghani against Afghani, as in past wars. This article examines the country of Afghanistan itself, its people, its problems of modernization, and the reasons why it is focal point of world attention today.

being pulled feet first against its will into the 20th. The size of Texas, it is a mountainous and landlocked land populated by 18 million peasants and pastoral nomads. A small class of rural landowners (known as beys or khans) own fifty percent of the arable land. The major national groups of Afgahnistan include Uzbeks, Tajiks, and Turkomen from the norrthern steppes, Pushtuns and Swat Pathans from the central mountains, and Baluchis from the deserts of the south. One of the world's most poorest countries, Afghanistan has an annual per capita income of 160 dollars, an infant mortality rate of 50 percent, and an illiteracy rate of some 90 percent. Devoutly Moslem, the Afghanis are members of the more traditional Sunni sect of Islam, which dominates even the smallest details of village daily life. Severe tensions and disputes over land, water, and herding rights between the inhabitants of the mountains and those of the valleys and the steppes are a primarily feature of Afghani society.

The current charge, recently repeated by President Carter, is that the current conflict in Afghanistan is one between 'godless' communism and a fundamentalist Islam. This, for the most part, is a convienient myth. Instead, the fighting results from the attempts of a small group of educated Afghanis to force sweeping social reforms and changes on a rural conservative society whose most cherished privileges include preservation of centuries old traditions and non-interference in tribal affairs by outsiders - even by the central government in Kabul. Government authority is a mattter of negotiation and compromise between the government rulers and the individual tribes. Those leaders who upset this balance through unplanned reforms have always invited insurection and revolt. This is one important aspect of what we are seeing

Economic aid under the monarchy During the twenties King Amanulluh,

Western-educated monarch. attempted to make a few educational reforms, such as opening schools to women for the first time. This and other reforms so angered the clergy and the rural population that they forced Amanullah's abdication and placed a new conservative king on the throne. Afghanistan's neutrality and position as a buffer state allowed a later monarch, Mohammed Zaher Shah, to open up his country to the major powers, who competed with each other in providing aid programs to Afghanistan. Both the Soviets and the Americans built roads, bridges, canals,, factories, and schools with the blessing of Zaher Shah and his landowner supporters, but only if the projects did not interfere the rural structures of elite power. Once American and Soviet construction crews built two halves of an important west-east highway, only to have the two lengths miss meeting each other at the proper junction. Zaher Shah and his two uncles led an extremely corrupt and oppresive regime which postponed needed land and other reforms in the countryside. His brother-in-law and cousin Mohammed Daoud overthrew Zaher Shah while the monarch was on vacation in Italy in 1973. It seems that a famine was starving the peasantry at the time so no one, except for a few aristocrats, raised a finger to defend the monarchy. Soon after his coup Daoud initiated a

republic (with the support of the two leftmarxist parties, the Parcham and the Khalq). Almost immediately the U.S. stepped up aid to Afghanistan as part of an attempt to draw Kabul into a westerntilted, Tehran-centered, regional economic and security sphere embracing Iran, Pakistan, India, and the Persian Gulf states (Washington Post, 2/26/79). The Shah of Iran began a massive 2 billion dollar aid program to Afghanistan, with the condition that Daoud supress the left parties, which were considered communist by the U.S. With this new base of support Daoud haded key government positions to Afghanistan today is a backward aristocrats and former supporters of the underdeveloped 19th century country monarchy while suppressing the left. Daoud's promises to attempt land reform in certain areas of the country were quickly forgotten as economic power remained in the hands of the

By the mid seventies Afghanistan's neutrality, internal peace, and progress towards modernization hung in a delicate and dangerous balance. The continued rule of the landlords angered the the peasantry, but any reforms might provoke other sections of the population to revolt. Destabilization and the breakdown of the government's system of compromises could end Afghanistan's neutrality and push the country into either the U.S. or Soviet camp. By 1977 the 'republican' Daoud was behaving more like a traditional Khan, especially when he adopted a one-party constitution which called for strict penalties for opposition political activities. If the educated class of Afghanis failed to find an answer soon, a power struggle might unravel the entire



Theodor Herzl (at center) during visit to Rehovot, 1898

Urban and Rural Studies is assigned 2 FTE on an interim basis, but it is recommended that "these FTE ultimately be assigned to other departments." (p 8) Third World Studies is not mentioned, and TEP retains its two FTE because they are funded by systemwide and "we have no choice but to permanently assign those FTE to this program for this purpose."

In addition, the report contains attacks on Program autonomy (clearly not related to the stated contingency of budget cuts) that are far reaching. The proposal, on page 2, removes from Programs the right to select faculty, instead stating "that all instruction appointments be made in departments." (Currently, programs make joint appointments with departments, and thus have a co-determinate role in faculty selection. Prior to 1972 Programs chose their own faculty.) It also calls for "all interdisciplinary majors, minors, course sequences, and individual courses to be built upon the interests and fields of departmental faculty." Such provisions deny program faculty, staff and students the right to determine curriculum and emphasis, based upon the needs of their discipline.

Another provision calls for all major decisions regarding a program to "be directed by steering committees made up of members of the participating departments.

"I fail to see how these departments (Psychology, Sociology & Visual Arts) can effectively choose course curriculum for the Communications Program," said David Carstensen, co-chair of the Communications Students Union, when contacted by new indicator reporters. Carstensen went on to express fear that "The placement of the program under these departments would dissolve the course group. The Communications Course Group (consisting of Third College Provost Watson, Program faculty, Program staff and Communications students) is the policy making body of the program.... The elimination of this group would take away the students' control of the program." "This report," Carstensen concluded, "shows the lack of support the administrators have towards the Communications program and the Third College.'

The report recommends that no new departments be added despite the clear need and overwhelming support (aong students) for Communications and Urban & Rural Studies to gain departmental status.

Further attacks upon individual programs occur throughout the report. Communications is to be relegated, eventually, to the status of an auxiliary enterprise of the Psychology department. The plan calls for fully half of the Program faculty to be drawn from the Psychology department deapite the very limited applicability of psychology to Micro communications (which is but one of 3 major concentrations within the Communications curriculum), and the lack of any relationship whatsoever to the other facets of the Program's curriculum. Mass Communications, for example, continues to attract far more students than does Micro. Thus, the 2 FTE from the Psychology department would not serve the needs of the Communications program withous drastic revision of the Program and the destruction of its guiding philosophy.

The other two FTE scheduled to coer Communications are to come from Sociology and Visual Arts. These are related fields, and thus these faculty could serve the needs of the Program,

Faculty Flow Mechanism for 1980-81 Critical Mass | FTE Total | Perm | Perm. FTE | Temp. Pool* Current Change FTE BIO 13.9 35.3 26 48.0 25 40.2 9.6 40.7 -6.1 4.0 PHYSICS 23 25.4 1.5 29.9 21 25.3 2.7 19.0 ECON +4.7 2.3 POLISC SOCIO 20 26.7 4.2 21.0 SOCSCI .5 13.0 11 11.8 15 11.3 +0.8 19 20.2 -2.0 -0.5 1.01 WRITING -0.5 L0m LANG 1.0 15.0 +4.0 -4.0 4 0.0 *FTE allocated to adjust towards "earned" levels e. for management science f. for communications g. One for TEP and one for Communications h. for Humanities Program i. for Communications i. allocated to Linguistics k. Four permanent FTE are reserved to back up academic administrators. These are FTE allocated as temporary FTE for the Provosts Special Courses. I. for a URS Supervisor m. For a TEP Supervisor note: this chart has been edited to achieve clarity. All departments listed are presented, and all columns listed are complete as to the original.

were it not for the fact that this proposal, in effect, calls for the destruction of the Program. Communications is a discipline that merits a department, and in other universities, such as Stanford, Communications departments exist and are flourishing. Only in the academic backwaters are "academics" unable to see the merits of Communications, and other developing disciplines.

Vice-Chancellor for Academic Affairs Paul Saltman informed our reporter that this proposal had already been approved by the Program Review Committee (which is advisory to Saltman). However, a member of the Task Group and the PRC minutes contradict this statement. In fact, the PRC agenda calls for continuing discussion of the report at its next meeting. Saltman, and members of the task Group, concede that programs were not consulted about this proposal, and the proposal was geared towards the needs not of students, but of departments. In fact, so blatant was this bias that the Undergraduate representative to the Task Group, Cheryl Dunnett, was unable to support these recommendations.

A constant theme throughout the report is the need to maintain departments at critical strength so that they can engage in research and maintain educational programs as well. Saltman maintains that this proposal, by destroying program autonomy, will improve the quality of education within programs as they are able to draw more freely on department resources. This ignores, however, the fact that the interests and needs of departments and programs might not, and probably do not, coincide. The Programs were created for a reason; to meet educational goals (sought by students) not being met, by, and distinct from, established departments. There is no reason to

suppose that this need has dissappeared.

Similarly, Saltman would have us believe that UCSD is an open campus and that, despite the cutthroat competition they foster among students, between faculty, departments and staff all is cooperation and harmony. Those of us who remember last year's

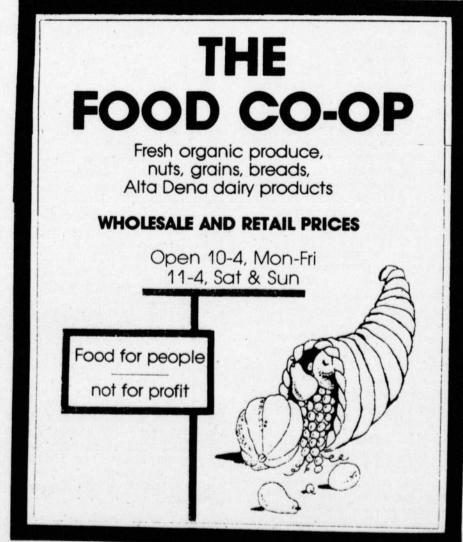
McElroy/Saltman debacle know better. However, his evidence also contains internal contradictions.

Lavish support for the Communications Program despite tight resources was one example given by Saltman. There are several problems to this. Saltman and the Academic Senate consistently refused to allocate sufficient faculty and money to the Communications Program despite incredibly poor student-faculty ratios for several years, and consistently denied tenure to existing faculty within the program. Only after Michael Cole, a psychologust with little interest in Communications, was forced on the program as coordinator did the administration degin to allocate much needed faculty to the program. And then they were selected with total disregard to the needs and processes of the Communications Program. Well over 75% of the latest appointments to the Program have been psychologists, despite the fact that very few Communications students are attending such classes. Thus, the largesse (which has yet to bring Communications anywhere near parity—the program now has a 55-1 student/faculty ration compared to a UCSD average of 19-1) was evident only after the program had been co-opted, and has been designed to inextricably intertwine the Communications program and the Psychology Department, despite the fact that these two disciplines have little in common.

In short, the current proposal, which has not been approved by the PRC but likely will be unless significant opposition can be mounted, constitutes an attack both upon the autonomy and the very existence of UCSD's programs. In addition, it constitutes an attack on UCSD's Departments in the Humanities, and an attack on progressive sectors within the university (small as they are) in general that far exceeds anything in recent years. Only through mobilization of students, staff and faculty can this curent administration offensive be stopped. We must unite, not only to protect what we have, but to demand real, comprehensive and far-reaching institutional changes within the university, who it serves and the way in which it operates.

The Abalone Alliance needs your support!

Meetings Friday at 4:00, upstairs in the Student Center





Afghanistan, cont.

system of checks and balances between

traditional and modern Afghanistan. The Khalq in power - too much, too fast

On April 17 of 1978 Daoud's newly appointed interior minister Abul Quadir Nuristani arranged the assassination of Mir Akbar Khaiber, a popular leftist leader. Mourners at Khaibers funeral marched through Kabul, past the U.S. Embassy, shouting anti-American slogans as they went. Alarmed, Daoud arrested the leading politicians of the left but not before one of them Hafizullah Amin, a leader of the Khalq party, contacted sympathizers in the officer corps of the Army. A makeshift and secret plan for a coup was laid, without the help of the Russians or anyone else, and a few days later a tank column attacked government offices and the presidential palace. Daoud and several hundred of his supporters were killed and the Khalq party, with Mohammed Nur Taraki as prime minister, took the reigns of power. The U.S. immediately began to pack up its aid and assistance programs in protest of what it called a 'soviet inspired' coup. Defeated the Americans pulled out, leaving the Soviets to supply aid and advice to Afghanistan in a critical moment in that country's historical development.

The new Democratic Republic of Afghanistan quickly enacted a whole series of drastic land and water-rights reforms in favor of the landless peasantry. The left government wanted the peasants to form a strong social base of support, since previous governments had relied solely on the landowners. An immense literacy campaign for men and women was initiated while other programs called for equal rights for men and women, the seperation of state and religion, and some corporate nationalizations. In the capital of Kabul the new regime tried to enlist the support of some elements of educated Afghani society while it suppressed others. Moslem and left influence (including that of the other left party, Babrak Karmal's Parcham) was swept away as the regime set out to solve all of Afghanistan's social problems once and for all.

While progressive in many respects, the reform program for modernization was poorly publicized and handled by the Khalq regime. The government had few suporters in the countryside and it sent newly recruited student literacy workers to the countryside to build loyalty to the secular government. Without a doubt the new leaders sought to imitate some of the programs the Soviets used during the early years of the Bolshevik revolution to pacify and develop the predominately Moslem regions of Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan in the U.S.S.R. With little concern for the final results (or errors) the government went straight ahead with its program for land reform, which was aimed directly at the economic power of the rural landowners. Amazingly what

the Soviets twenty years to achieve the Afghani government tried to do in five. Even Soviet advisors working in Afghanistan were shocked and

Suddenly, Afghanistan's landowners, wome of whom owned hundreds of thousands of acres, were stripped but all but 15 acres of their land. Ursury, an important foundation of their power, was abolilshed but the governments inability to establish an alternative form of credit created confusion and left the peasants with no place to go for loans for seed and tools. The effort to provide women with equal rights, including education, spread fear and distrust among the outer Afghani villagers. Dowries were banned and with it the economic influence that went with arranged marriages between rich families. The sum total of all these reforms was to endanger, if not totally undermine, the influence and community standing of the traditional tribal, economic, and religious leaders. Local Khalq party officials chose to

ram through reacrms instead of educating people so that they might be convince of the value of the reforms. Villagers often attacked and killed the inexperienced party workers when their traditional way of life was at stake. In retaliation, government forces, now reenforced with Soviet weapons and advisors, attacked resisting villages, increasing hatred and opposition. When entire provinces began to revolt in early 1979, the Soviets advised prime minister Taraki to remove Hafizullah Amin, a hardline reformer, from the cabinet. Amin was tipped off and confronted Taraki when the latter returned from a trip to Moscow. Taraki was killed and Amin took power himself. While the Soviets planned their next move the rebel opposition reorganized accross the border in Pakistan and prepared for a total 'holy war' against the Kabul

Rebels in search of a sponsor

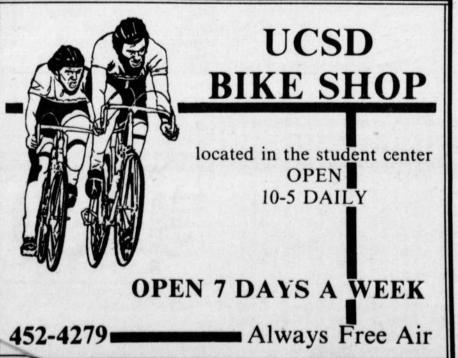
The main rebel opposition groups are headquartered in the large refugee camps near Islamabad, Pakistan. They are; the Islamic Nationalist Revolutionary Party (a moderate party led by Syed Ahmed Gailani), the National Liberation Front (a coalition

Jazz to Come

The next two months look good for jazz at UCSD, with both major and local talent scheduled in a number of concerts.

Turk Murphy's Jazz Band will be performing this Sunday in Mandeville Auditorium. Murphy's band is the best now playing in the traditional style, and has filled twenty LPs with superb jazz.

Turk Murphy will be followed by Count Basie's band on February 6th. Count Basie, of course, needs no explanation-he has been in the forefront of big band jazz for several years. Both of these concerts are musts



Sports Snorts

Olympics - Politics before Sports

This year, 1980, is an Olympic year so all the controversy surrounding the Games are coming to the surface again. The U.S. Olympic Committee and the A.A.U. are currently trying to pursuade President Carter not to boycott the Moscow Summer Games, but the U.S.OC did say that they would be 'patriotic' and stay home if that was the final ruling. It is ironic that the patriotism that was such an traditional part of the Olympics is now threatening to destroy the entire Olympic movement. The founder of the modern Olympics, Baron de Courbertin, a French aristocrat, always maintained that the Games would develop courage and patriotism (so athletes could easily switch to being soldiers in wartime).

Lake Placid Preview

Since no one is talking about boycotting the Winter Olympics at Lake Placid, they will take place as scheduled this February 12-24.

A favorite in the down hill events will be Ingemar Stenmark, winner of three World Cup Championships (1976-77-78). Inconsistency has marred his career, so some unknown might appear to dislodge him from his top place in Men's skiing. U.S. Speed skaters warmed up for the Olympic races at a meet in Hamar, Norway with the Soviet and Norwegian squads this past January 9th. Women's figure skating was also featured at the same site on January 12th and 13th. The Scandinavian countries and Finland are expected to do well in the cross country skiing events, one of the few sports in the Games which is actually a normal mode of transportation in the world. There is nothing like watching one of these top skiers break the tape after twenty kilometers looking like they just came back with eggs from the market.

Basketball Notes

A few noteworthy things about basketball in San Diego can be mentioned. The Clippers are currently playing solid ball, even though they have been short both players and their coach at times. Freeman William's 51 points against Phoenix was a club record. topping the now injured Lloyd Free's best total by two. Coach Gene Shue is back after a one week suspension following a collision with an official. It was about as exciting as a two people bumping shopping carts in a supermarket, no harm done but the ref didn't think so. Anyway, assistant coach Bobby Weiss got to coach during Shue's absence and he ran up a five game winning streak With Bill Walton attending warm-ups the Clippers should be a serious play-off contender later this season. They have consistenty defeated some of the NBA's best teams and that is the best sign of all.

Sports Shorts

As the NI goes to press a weary but festive group of a hundred U.C.S.D. students is filing out of Walk's Place after watching Pittsburg edge out the L.A. Rams by two touchdowns in the 4th quarter to win 31-19. Good work people, but promise yourselves not to watch another one for at least a year.

One Pitch Softball, Hawaian football, and Soccer are on the Intramural agenda this Winter Quarter at UCSD. By the way the C.L.R.P.L.J softball team is still recruiting members at the New Indicator office. If you join, they might even tell what the initials mean. Since soccer is the sport of the future we will take this opportunity to greet some of the individual teams of the Co-ed AA league. So good luck to: Mr. Bill Show, Paragon, Biomedics, The Trids, Von Fwicks Expwess, Ram It In. Big Foot. Jules and the Polar Bears, Groundwork Collects, Kick in the Grass, Latino Power, and the Dregs. Take your time on those penalty kicks and we will see you next issue. By the NI Sports staff

The Soccer Shop 1128 Wall St., La Jolla 459 0034 Complete Soccer Line uniforms • shoes • equipment Complete **Rugby Outfitters** apparel & equipment featuring Canterbury & Doss Hours: Monday-Saturday, 9-6 Sundays 10-5

Kulture "Born Again" draws mixed response



Randy Newman has long been one of the great hopes of rock-a wry intelligence with an abiding respect for the rich tradition of American music. His Sail Away was one of the great discs of the past decade, replete with wellwrought sardonic commentaries on politics, religion and sexuality.

Newman has never seemed to come back up to that effort, although Little Criminals was a good try. At the very least, it seems he can be counted on to avoid the rather pitiful path of people like Bob Dylan. In fact, the title of Newman's latest album, Born Again, and the humorous cover, featuring the singer/songwriter with dollar signs painted Kiss-style over his eyes, compose a welcome-enough jibe at contemporary

Unfortunately, the album's contents fail to live up to the concept. A few of the tunes are very good, others are o.k., and some are just awful. Herewith is a songby-song commentary:

"It's Money That I Love." An excellent satire of a certain mentality which is popular not only in Hollywood liberal circles, but everywhere one looks. Understated in spite of itself; good example of Newman's use of inflection and nuance to make a point. Some of the

They say that money Can't buy love in this world But it'll get you a half-pound of cocaine

A sixteen-year-old girl And a great big limousine On a hot September night Now that may not be love But it's all right ... Used to worry about the poor Bur I don't worry anymore Used to worry about the black man Now I don't worry about the black

Used to worry about the starving children of India You know what I say now about the starving children of India I say, "Oh mama" It's money that I love ...

"The Story of a Rock and Roll Band." O.K. journeyman Newman. A good picture of teenage rock and roll aspirants, nice digs at ELO and the like.

"Mr. Sheep." The worst. He loses his little cool here. Strikes out at a wellworn, hackneyed target, too easy to hit. Especially when one is the son of a Beverly Hills doctor and doesn't have to work too hard for a living. The only possible saving grace is the faint chance that a turnabout is intended at the end, with the singer including himself in the

"Pretty Boy." Another stinker. Even includes an ethnic slur. Evidently the author didn't like Mean Streets. As in "Mr. Sheep" Newman here becomes too literal, losing the distance that makes his successful satires work.

"They Just Got Married." O.K. A not that funny tale of Americana. A slice of life imparting some sense of American mobility and its consequences. Nothing to write home about.

"Ghosts." Good, vintage Newman. Poignant, plaintive little tale imparting a sense of how this society uses people up and tosses them away. Food for thought for achievers and upward-mobilizers. A few lines:

Work all your life And you end up with nothing Live in one room like a bum Once I flew a plane And I fought in a war We lived in a castle And slept on the floor And I don't want to be All alone anymore I'm sorry

"Spies." O.K. tale of political paranoia. A pretty good representation of an early 50s mentality on the comeback.

"The Girls in My Life (part I)." Another pretty good item told in a Memphis Slim-like narrative with a nice dig at Jackson Browne and the Eagles.

"Half a Man." A metempsychotic, fairly decent take on the paranoia of heterosexual males.

"William Brown." A nice little miniepic of 19th century Americana. Something Newman does well that no one else does, except perhaps the Band.

"Pants." As in "gonna take off my pants." Some mild perversion along the lines of "You Can leave Your Hat On," from the Sail Away lp. Pretty good, seemingly harmless song. Speaks in an unpretentious way to the age-old, and hotter than ever, problem of sexual repression and what we're gonna do

The shortcomings of this album could be attributed to a number of things. For one, its hard to write good songs. For another, a peron in R.N.'s position gets pretty insulated up there in tinsel-land (look what happened to Dylan). And, of course, there is always the problem of what a sardonic mentality does when it's so doggone negative all the time. When you're stuck looking at the world all the time you see that world all the time. Newman's great talent is as a satirist, but there must be a delicate line between humorist and misanthrope. In any event, anyone who could write "Sail Away" and "Political Science" is capable of

Columns in the works: reviews of Dylan's "Slow Train" and Marley's "Survival." Also, possible looks at the music and films of the past decade. And, yes, Virginia, this writer did crank out last issue's Clash review. F.C.D.

Hitmakers, et. al. at the Skeleton Club

'You're No Value to the Human Race'

Friday, Jan. 11, there was a concert by four new wave bands at the Skeleton Club. It's somewhat ironic that the previous occupant of the site was a disco, and its bright red walls give the Skeleton Club a unique atmosphere for a new wave showcase. The show was supposed to start at 8 pm, but the doors didn't open until after 8:30. The crowd that gathered waited patiently outside the Market St. club until the place opened. Once inside, they were treated to a fine evening of good music.

The opening act was Four Eyes, and three of its four members wore glasses. They performed songs with catchy melodies and tight instrumental arrangements, common to many socalled "Power-pop" groups. They didn't have much of a stage presence, and at times seemed uncomfortable on stage, yet the audience responded favorably to them, and perhaps with a little more experience they'll grow more confident.

Next up were the Stingers, who are from Long Beach. They came out looking like the musicians at a Mutant's Ball. The lead singer had oddly cut and died hair, a strange earring, and he had thick black eye-liner on. The bassist had bleached-white hair shaped like the Bride of Frankenstein's, and she chewed a large wad of gum while singing. She and the keyboardist supplied high shivery backing vocals. Their music was dark and ominous, with careening organ runs and throbbing rhythms. The lyrics added to this effect. One chorus goes "You're no value to the human race." During the song "Pain" the guitarist reached out and yanked the hair of someone in the audience. After the guitarist sang "I'm so mad I could scream," the keyboardist let out a piercing howl The audience really liked them, and many people started pogoing wildly to the Stingers' music.

The highlight of the concert was the Dinettes, who weren't even the featured

act. This was the first time they had played at the new Skeleton Club, and they seemed a little more polished than in previous concerts elsewhere. The band mainly played songs they've played before, and they seemed energetic and confident. "Nymphomaniac" and "Poison" were among their better songs. The number of people in the club swelled while the Dinettes playes, and the place was packed. The two guitarists added some biting leads and runs to the songs' driving rythms, which kept the audience dancing away. The Dinettes seemed to get the best response from the audience tha night, and it's too bad they couldn't give an encore.

The last and featured group was the Hitmakers. They had an unusual line-up since they had no bassist. Their keyboard player filled in the bass notes. The lead singer had really bleached hair, and a somewhat grating voice. He often gyrated wildly across the stage. Their songs had a slight Rockabilly flavor to them. The Hitmakers weren't bad, but most of the audience left after the Dinettes, and only about half remained, possibly because it was getting late.

All the bands played some fine songs, though a few groups were more consistently entertaining than others. The Skeleton Club is a good place to see new wave groups, as it can hold a couple hundred people and there's plenty of room for dancing. The price of this show was only \$3, which makes it a pretty good bargain. I do have one minor complaint, though. The club serves drinks, but only Hi-C or Hawaiian Punch. They should serve at least some soft drinks, maybe in cans. Most people, including this reviewer, probably want something more refreshing that Hi-C after a stretch of frantic pogoing. But aside from this minor failing, the concert was a success.

-David Watts

Afghanistan, cont.

made up of several loosely organized groups), and the small but well organized Islamic Party (ultraconservative). Unity is non-existent because of different political philosophies and national origins of the different oppisition parties. There is little resemblence to the Shi'ite religious and political groups which overthrew the Shah in Iran. Gailani, an urbane aristocrat from Kabul whose lands were confiscated by the government, disparges of what he calls 'the dictatorship of the mullahs' in Iran and shows scant interest in the religious principals of his rivals. While based on Islamic principles, he says, any new Afghani government must be 'democratic and progressive'.

Ever since the April 1978 coup the American government has supplied some assistance to the rebels, but it has generally been content to let Pakistan and China handle most of the cover aid to the rebels. Now, with the crisis in Iran and the increased Soviet aid to Afghanistan (which the Americans partly caused when they pulled out) the U.S. is considering direct support to the Afghani 'freedom fighters'. Soviet claims of 'Imperialist intervention' by the U.S. in Afghanistan are only half true, since it is obvious that the U.S.S.R. has supplied the lion's share of aid and military assistance to its Afghani supporters in Kabul Most of the Afghani rebels have to buy ammunition in the bazaars of Islamabad and Peshawar for 3 dollars a

As for the Soviets, their latest move shows how desperate the situation really is for them and their Afghani allies. With Hafizullah Amin's regime dangerously weak from Army mutinies and

defections, Moscow chose last December to put Babrak Karmal (who was demoted to ambassador to Czechoslovakia before he was purged by Amin) into power by military force. While Red Army troops hold defensive positions in Kabul and along the roads and passes while the Afghani army continues the fight againsthe rebels, the Soviets feel they can hold out for a political settlement. Yet despite early concessions by Karmal few opposition groups are responding. They know that only an independent and neutral Afghani government can try to put back together the delicate balance of power which existed before 1978. Time, however, is on the Russian's side, unless the rebels can find their own sponsor.

What went wrong in Afghanistan is similar to events in other Third World countries which have sought to copy wholesale development programs created in Washington D.C., Paris, Moscow, or London. Single party governments have pitted one section of the educated class against another in trying to solve the problems of a backward and underdeveloped countryside. And whenever the countryside errupts in revolt the government is forced to turn to an outside nation, like the U.S. or the U.S.S.R., in order to re-establish security in the country. The Afghani rebels, fighting aginst a new invader, are combatants in a long and continuing conflict which is a feature of neocolonialism in the world today.

Sven Serrano

GROUNDWORK BOOKS U.C.S.P. STUDENT CENTER

Long Stories In Short

Equal Justice For All?

Chol Soo Lee, a 28-year-old Korean, sits on death row in San Quentin, a victim of pervasive anti-Asian racism in California and an example of the experience of many minority people who seek equal justice under American law.

In 1973, after a 13th unsolved murder in Chinatown, the police arrested Chol Soo Lee. The state offered Lee a chance to plea bargain, but he chose to put himself and his innocence into a jury's hands. He was found guilty and the judge sentenced him to life imprisonment.

Some members of the Asian community and Lee's attorney surveyed the court record and, in 1979, the California Supreme Court overturned Lee's conviction and ordered him released.

But Chol Soo Lee now was in greater danger than before. In prison Lee was attacked by a neo-Nazi with a knife. Lee defended himself, stabbing the attacker with his own knife.

Killing a fellow prisoner carries the death penalty, and Lee, at the moment of his vindication, was tried and found guilty. That sentence is now under appeal—serious errors were made during the trial by the judge. But the possibility of retrial on the original charges remains.

The friends of Chol Soo Lee continue to grow. Even the South Korean government, despite its own record of violating civil rights in South Korea, has hired an attorney for Lee.

For information and contributions for Chol Soo Lee's defense, write the Chol Soo Lee Defense Committee, 1233 H Street, Sacramento CA 95814.

Liberation News Service

Stop Seabrook!

The Coalition for Direct Action at Seabrook, sponsors of the October 6th attempted occupation/shutdown of the Seabrook nuke, has issued a call for a massive non-violent occupation and blockade at Seabrook beginning on May 24.

Although their October action did not stop construction of Seabrook, it did succeed in teaching the Coalition, and the entire anti-nuclear movement, some powerful lessons. Despite prior concerns, the action proved that anti-nuclear direct action can remain nonviolent even in the face of police repression. They also were able to take action against the plant without mass arrests.

The planned occupation is to be similar to the October 6th action, including removal of fences, resisting arrest, refusal to negotiate with the authorities, and affinity group preparation. However, there will also be a blockade, and no vehicles or persons will be allowed in or out of the plant unless ambulances or Coalition people. Both the Occupation and the Blockade will attempt to halt construction through physical intervention.

Further information about the occupation can be obtained from the Coalition for Direct Action, c/o Boston Clamshell, 595 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, MA 02139.

Chrysler...

Chrysler Corporation, the car company that's broke, has ordered \$6 million worth of 1981 robots to do the work its 30,000 laid-off workers formerly did. The company will survive that long only under a government bail-out program that freezes its human laborer's wages.

Free For All/APS

Keep her quiet...she's not relevant to this case!



Criminal Code Rides On...

The Senate Judiciary Committee agreed by a 14-1 vote recently to send the 'Criminal Code Reform Act' to the full Senate this month. The descendant of the infamous S-1, the newly numbered bill reportedly has a good chance of passage in 1980.

The legislation, which would make sweeping changes in federal criminal law, is the latest in a 13-year attempt to codify and reform the criminal code to strengthen government repression not only of crime, but of political dissent. It is not a coincidence that the legislation was first proposed in the mid-1960s.

Some of the more blatantly repressive sections have been taken out of the current bill to mollify liberal opposition and stem the wave of media protest that gave S-1 such bad publicity. But the bill still has countless measures that directly threaten the civil liberties of citizens, suspects and prisoners.

As Esther, coordinator of the National Committee Against Repressive Legislation (NCARL), told the Guardian: "Provisions of the bill prohibiting 'obstruction of government functions, obstruction of government proceedings, demonstrating to influence a judicial proceeding, demonstrating against military recruitment' and so forth would make most of the protest demonstrations that took place in the 1960s and 1970s criminal activity.

"The bill would also have a chilling effect on the anti-nuclear movement in that any protests outside a nuclear facility could be broken up under the pretext that there was an intent to do damage to the facility."

Other measures in this bill would:

• Give the government the right to intervene in almost any labor dispute by lodging extortion charges against both union officials and members;

 Damage the freedom of the press by tightening present espionage laws and by curtailing a reporter's right of protect confidential sources;

 Make it a crime to send information about abortion through the mail or to advertise the availability of abortion services;

 Provide severe penalties for even the mildest protests against the draft, against any future war, against government policies or against federal court proceedings;

Abolish parole and early release for good behavior for prisoners;

 Allow judges to restrict the activities of suspects released on bail;

 Broaden the already dangerously vague conspiracy statutes.

Kennedy's Campaign Ploy

The prime mover behind S-1722 is presidential hopeful Sen. Edward Kennedy (D.-Mass.), chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Sponsorship of this bill is apparently part of Kennedy's campaign strategy, and congressional reaction to S-1722—beginning this month—may effect his chances of winning the Democratic presidential nomination.

Kennedy took over the attempt to overhaul federal criminal statutes in 1976 after the defeat of two previous versions drawn up by archconservatives in the 1960s. Earlier forms of the bill, introduced to the Senate in 1973 and 1975 as S-1, never got beyond the Senate chamber because they ran into massive public opposition.

After Kennedy, working with the late conservative Sen. John McClellan (D-Ark.), adopted the bill as his personal effort, it was slightly altered. Reintroduced to the Senate in 1977 as S-1437, the bill was soon known popularly as "son of S-1" because it offered no basic changes to the frightening provisions of S-1.

That bill, although it passed the Senate, was eventually rejected by the House Judiciary Committee. Even the committee's conservative majority found the bill alarming in its threat to civil liberties. The subcommittee issued a report noting that its "own analysis of S-1437 led it to conclude that the bill is seriously flawed. Three of the most obvious flaws are: overall expansion of federal criminal jurisdiction; enhancement of the power and discretion of the prosecutor; and creation of a new, untested sentencing mechanism." Others in the House Judiciary Committee felt the bill gave the federal government too much power at the expense of the states.

In spite of this rebuff, Kennedy remained undaunted. The current bill, S-1722, or "grandson of S-1," also has his energetic backing. Kennedy, popularly seen as the liberal presidential contender, apparently views the bill as a law-and-order issue which can win him conservative support. He has touted the bill as a badly needed modernization of an obsolete federal criminal code which now contains more than 3,000 separate laws.

Drinan's Draft

In an attempt to get the new bill through the House, where it has been bogged down in previous attempts, a House Judicial Subcommittee is working on an alternate version. Rep. Robert Drinan (D-Mass.) has led the subcommittee in preparing a new draft of the bill from scratch. Drinan has promised civil liberties critics that his bill will be a good one, avoiding the pitfalls of previous versions.

In fact, Drinan's draft bill and Kennedy's S-1722 are basically the same, and the staffs of the Senate and House subcommittees have cooperated

Urgent Call for Action

Hundreds have been arrested by the Koumingtan (KMT) regime of Taiwan in a continuing anti-democratic crackdown which began last December. All arrested face torture and possible execution. The Formosan Association for Human Rights is circulating a petition to be sent to the President protesting these arrests and seeking his help with this gross violation of human rights. Tables with petitions will be on campus Wednesday and Thursday (Jan. 23 & 24) from 11:00 am to 1:00 pm at most major gathering points.

The association is asking for letters of concern to be written to the following:

President Jimmy Carter The White House Washington, D.C. 20500

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance Department of State Washington, D.C. 20500

and Senators Frank Church, Clairborn Pell and Edward Kennedy,

Senate Office Building Washington, D.C. 20510

Boycott Lucky's

The United Farm Workers' Support Group is launching a boycott of a major chain store: Lucky's (which owns Gemco, Food Basket, and a number of other food and department stores).

The boycott officially opened in San Diego last Saturday, at Gemco.

Why a secondary boycott of Lucky's/Gemco/Food Basket? They have very little choice. Gemco and Food basket are the only stores in San Diego carrying "Red Coach" head lettuce. For three months now, Lucky's has been appealed to to drop "Red Coach" brand lettuce. The Support Group has leafletted at their stores, talked with local and regional management, sent over 1,000 letters, 10,000 signatures on petitions, and 5,000 postcards from shoppers to managers. Regardless of the bad faith bargaining of Bruce Church, Inc., they buy only "Red Coach"—they don't even give shoppers a choice.

Obviously, more pressure needs to be brought to bear on Lucky's/Gemco/Food Basket to resolve this situation. Support the Boycott!

extensively.

Civil Liberties advocates like NCARL, the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) and the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) are not the only ones to oppose Drinan's draft. The Justice Department, which supports the Senate version of the bill, claims that Drinan's draft reduces the government's ability to impose high fines to fight white collar crime and official corruption. Business lobbyists have pressured both the House and Senate to soften the corporate crime provisions of their respective bills.

Those who oppose the bill feel they have the best chance of stopping it in the House. There is growing opposition to the bill, even within Drinan's subcommittee. Led by Rep. John Conyers (D-Mich.), various legislators are raising questions about certain features of the proposed bill. Dan Crystal, a lawyer from Saddle Brook NJ, and head of the New Jersey Coalition to Defend the Bill of Rights, told the Guardian that his organization is urging massive, immediate pressure on the members of the House Judiciary Committee. Crystal hopes that the bill can be killed before it get out of committee.

from The Guardian