

INSIDE: Mary Hartman on Nicaraguan Elections
 Students Fight Fee Increases Across U.S.
 Strike at U-Mass

new indicator

Volume 15, Number 12

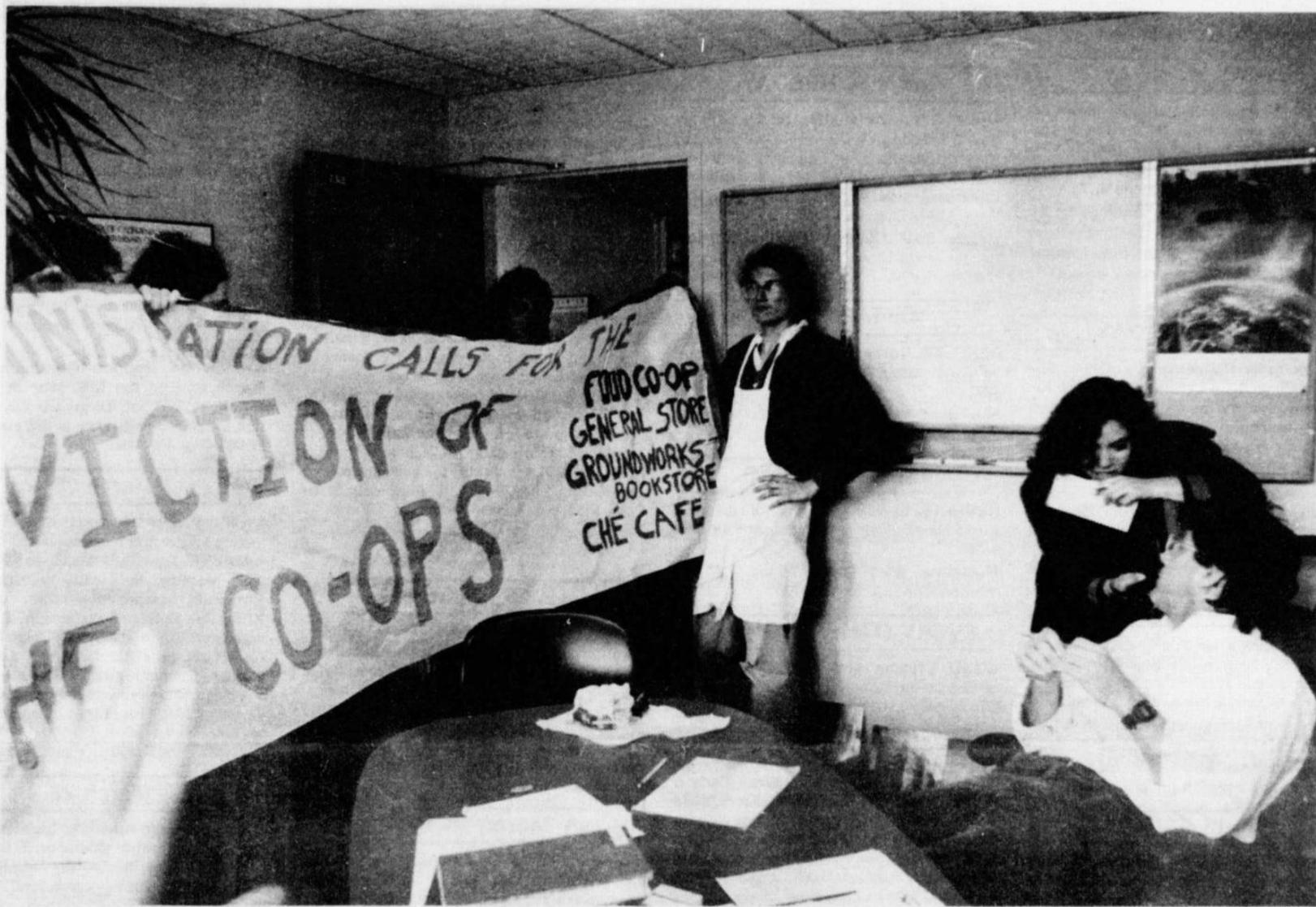
San Diego's Progressive Bi-weekly

March 14-April 3, 1990

23rd Year of Publication

21½¢

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UCSD Co-ops Stand Up For Student Rights

Confronted by growing public outrage, the administration has softened the tone, if not the content, of its eviction threats against the student co-ops. Declaring the locks on co-op doors to be "interim construction locks," University Center Director Jim Carruthers told co-op members that the university will put its own locks on co-op doors while waiting for the lease issue to be resolved. The co-ops have had their own locks on their doors since 1980, when a UCSD police officer was caught stealing cash from Groundwork Books after gaining entry with a university-supplied key.

The University Center Board (UCB) and the co-ops negotiated a lease which both parties find satisfactory. It gives the administration three keys to each co-op for access in case of emergency, but otherwise gives each co-op control over its own keys. What makes the administrators insist on having their lock on the co-ops' doors? When asked, they are deliberately vague about what they have in mind. "It's a facilities management issue" has become Carruthers' favorite slogan recently. The recent experience of the Che Cafe, forced to put a university lock on its door in spring 1988, is less vague. Collective members were immediately locked out of their own building, as Carruthers tried to limit the restaurant's hours of operation and restrict events programming.

This was later seen to be merely the first stage of a larger effort to destroy the Che Cafe completely. The Che was soon required to fill out a "blue form" to get administration approval for programming in its own space. These "blue forms" would often sit for over a month on administrators' desks before being acted on. The Che was next forced to sell tickets through the box office. This required the collective to pay two people from the Price Center to do work members used to do themselves as volunteers. The box office people were often unable to provide prospective patrons with information about events, and were sometimes rude. The university also took its time paying musicians and sound technicians, where the Che used to just write them a check at the end of a performance. One sound technician still had not been paid by the university more than a year after his gig.

Today, due to strong community support, the Che is surviving. But it has had to rely upon programming events at locations other than the restaurant, and on the sale of sandwiches to the Food Co-op to make-up lost sales from greatly reduced hours of operation. The administration's behavior towards the Che shows why the other co-ops feel that giving up control over access to their facilities would be the beginning of the end for them.

A larger issue than this has emerged: will students lose all control

over their "self-assessed" fees to the administration? The UCB, comprised of appointed student representatives, is charged with allocating space in student fee-funded buildings on this campus, and the administration is trying to usurp their authority by making eviction threats against the co-ops. The UCB has expressly forbidden the administration to evict the co-ops, and has vowed to refuse to allocate the co-ops' space to any other organization should the administration evict the co-ops anyway.

The Graduate Student Association has adopted a resolution calling upon Chancellor Atkinson to uphold the decisions of the UCB, and implement the UCB/co-op approved lease. The Associated Students are expected to vote soon on

an identical resolution. The co-ops will be asking all academic departments at UCSD to also adopt this resolution.

Meanwhile, the dispute is attracting attention in Sacramento. The University of California Students Association and the California State Students Association (representing the California State University system) maintain legislative lobby offices there. In the wake of recent massive student fee increases, approved at several UC campuses under questionable elections procedures, the lobbyists and the state legislators are looking at administrative manipulation of student fee elections, and the impact of these fee increases upon economic access to higher education.

continued on page 4

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☆ **New Indicator**
 ☆ **Student Co-op Center**
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Announcements

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(619) 534-2016

Compiled by the New Indicator Collective and with special thanks to the Peace Resource Center's monthly calendar. If your group has events that you want announced please call (534-2016) and let us know.

Regular Organizational Meetings
EVERY MONDAY

MEChA, Movimiento Estudiantil Chicano de Aztlan, has meetings at their office in the UCSD High Price Center. Call their office at 534-4994 for more information.
UCSD's Che Cafe, meetings are at 7pm.
The UCSD Food Co-op, meetings are at 8pm.
VOTERS (Volunteers Organizing Toward Electoral Reform), 7pm, Henry George Ctr., 2240 Morley St., Linda Vista. Info: 530-0454

EVERY TUESDAY

New Indicator Collective meets at UCSD Student Cooperative Center, Room 209, 6:30-9:30 pm. New volunteers and contributors always welcome. Support public-access, community organizing journalism!
The UCSD General Store, meetings are 6pm.
Greens of San Diego public meetings. Orientation/business meeting on the second Tuesday of each month at Wesley Foundation, 5716 Hardy Ave. Info: 284-3220

EVERY WEDNESDAY

UCSD Students for Pro-Choice meets at the Berkeley room in the High Price Center (on the second floor, next to the Women's Resource Center) 7:30 pm. Call 452-9014
Friends of Nicaraguan Culture 7:30 pm, Call 459-4650 for location.
The UCSD Recycling Co-op meetings are at 6 pm in the Revelle Formal Lounge.

EVERY FRIDAY

The UCSD Recycling Co-op work parties at 3pm at the storage shed across from the Che Cafe.
Political Film Series of the Committee for World Democracy, FREE, every week during the academic sessions at UCSD, 7 p.m., Third College Lecture Hall, room 107. Call 558-8127 or 558-8138 for info on films scheduled and meeting times for C.W.D.

EVERY THURS. & SAT.

Bogle's—reggae, 5353 Mission Center Road.

EVERY SUN.

Time for Women listen to UCSD women's programming on KSDT radio, 95.7 cable FM, and 540 AM.
Earth Day Planning Coalition meets 7 pm, Room 502, Tioga Hall, UCSD. Call Lisa at 558-6544 for info.

1st MONDAY

Coordinating Council for Peace & Justice, 5:30 pm, 2202 Morley. All organizations are invited to send a rep to this networking & coordinating meeting. Info 265-0730.

1st TUESDAY

Central America Info Center, 7 pm, 5716 Hardy (Wesley Foundation). Info 583-2925.

1st WEDNESDAY

Big Mtn. Support Group, 7 pm, 2202 Morley. Info 277-0991.

2nd MONDAY

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, 10:30am, 1st Unitarian Church, 4190 Front St. Info: 755-4283.
San Diego Economic Conversion Council (now including SANE/ Freeze of S.D.), 7-9pm, 1st United Methodist Church, 2111 Camino del Rio S., 1wr. Bldg. Rm. 5. Info: 278-3730.

Mondays, 5:30 pm; Cox Cable, Ch 24; Sundays, 8:00 pm and Tuesdays, 8:30 pm; Del Mar Cable, Ch 38; Thursdays, 4:30 pm; Southwestern, Ch 36; Mondays, 8:00 pm; Oceanside Community TV, Ch 37; Thursdays, 5:00 pm. For program & further info contact the PRC at 265-0730. VCR taping is encouraged.

CONTINUING

Free, Anonymous HIV Antibody Screenings J.B. Askew Building, 1700 Pacific Highway, Phone: 236-2264. North San Diego Health Center, 2440 Grand Avenue, Phone: 274-1223. East San Diego Health Center, 5202 University Avenue, Phone: 582-6433. South Bay Health Center, 263 Fig Avenue, Chula Vista, Phone: 691-4750.

Veterans Needed San Diego area veterans are needed as volunteers to help Project YANO educate high school students about the real nature of the military and war. Project YANO was formed by a coalition of local groups in 1984 to counter the militarization of young people and educate them about other alternatives for job training and public service. It places information in school career centers, does career fairs and seeks access to schools on an equal basis with the military. If you would like to use your military experience to counter the influence of recruiters in schools, contact the Project on Youth And Nonmilitary Opportunities, P.O. Box 157, Encinitas, CA 92024, (619) 753-7518. Women, Latino and African-American vets are especially needed.

Nicaragua Network Help reactivate Nicaragua's economy, devastated after 9 years of US sponsored contra war and economic aggression. Live and work in the countryside; learn from Nicaraguans themselves about their revolution, electoral process, and true efforts for peace. Harvest Nov. 30-Dec. 21, Jan. 4-Jan. 18, Jan. 4-Jan. 27, Reconstruction: Feb. 11-Mar. 3, Apr. 8-May 5, Environmental: Jun. 10-Jul. 7, Jul. 29-Aug. 18, Jul. 29-Aug. 25. Cost: \$450 plus travel. Nicaragua Network, 2025 1 St., NW, #212, Washington, DC 20006, (202)223-2328

March 25

"Voices for Peace," End Nuclear Weapons Testing Speaking Tour. Featuring: Kairat Numarov, from Kazakhstan, USSR, representing the Soviet anti-nuclear testing "Nevada Movement" (Soviet nuclear weapons nit, representing the American Peace Test and Bay Area Peace Test (U.S. anti-nuclear weapons testing movement). There will be musical entertainment and refreshments. For information call Alliance for Survival, (619) 277-0991.

Archbishop Romero Commemoration March to End the U.S. War in Central America: Join San Diego activists in a bus ride to L.A. to participate in this event. Info: 294-2385 or 459-4650.

March 25

"Romero". A commemorative showing of the feature length film focusing on the last three years of El Salvador's Archbishop Romero's life. Marking the tenth anniversary of Romero's assassination. 2pm & 6pm, Admission \$2.50 students/seniors, \$5 general admission. Sponsored by San Diego Teacher's Committee on Central America and North County Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador (CISPES). La Paloma Theater, 471 First Street, Encinitas, CA. Advance ticket sales: 758-5509. Other info: 942-8434 or 942-1931.

March 27

Center for Latin American Studies, SDSU, presents a night of videos on El Salvador. Featured will be "Media War in El Salvador" and "Stories from Cuscatlan." 7:30pm, Hepner Hall 130.

March 29-April 2

Nevada Nuclear Weapons Test Site Actions. Events will include a Peace Encampment; Peaceful, Legal Vigils; and Nonviolent Direct Action (civil disobedience for those who wish to participate). Simultaneous protest action will occur at the Soviet weapons test site, in French Polynesia, and in many cities around the world. For information, call Alliance for Survival, (619) 277-0991.

March 1 - 16

"Compassionate Communication," series of workshops presented by the Center for Nonviolent Communication. Info: Dee Klocow, 434-4888, Holley Humphrey, 944-0756, Marceline Broglio, 755-4053.

March 15

Ethnicity and Women: Bridging the Barriers, a Women's Studies Luncheon Seminar with Kathy Kashima, a clinical psychologist. 12:30 to 1:30 pm, UCSD, Oceanview Conference Room. Info 534-3583.

March 17

Nonviolence Training for people traveling to Nevada Test Site Demonstration (March 29-April 2). Recommended for all demonstration participants. 9am to 3:30pm. \$5 materials fee. Info, reservations and location: Peace Resource Center, 265-0730.

Earthpeace 2 Thou: East Europe Solidarity Rally. Earthpeace 2 Thou, founded in December to create lasting peace from the revolutions of Europe's past year and to promote a new vision of Europe without nuclear weapons and massive armies and to mobilize support for the European people. Rally and candlelight vigil 6pm, March 17, Pacific Beach Park, Ocean Blvd at Garnet. Also, rally eight days later (March 25) for the Hungarian election, same time & place. Info: 576-7459.

March 16-18

Critical Decade: Prospects for Democracy in the Philippines in the 1990s. Workshops and Panels presented by the Philippine Resource Center, U.C. Berkeley. For more info call (415) 548-2546.

March 20

"Washington's War on Nicaragua." Holly Sklar, author and lecturer, just returned from Nicaragua, will speak, 7:30pm, 1st Unitarian Church, 4190 Front St. Info: 294-2385 or 459-4650.



Central America Week = Mar 20-25

Tuesday March 20

Holly Sklar
7:30 PM
First Unitarian Church
(4190 Front St., across from UCSD Medical Center)

Wednesday March 21

Phillip Agee-Former CIA agent
Holly Sklar
Carol Frobito
Morguy Coehn
SDSU -- 7 PM

Saturday March 25

**Nationwide Rally
Peace and Justice**
**U.S. Out
of
Central America**

In Central America

--: Los Angeles :--
--: San Francisco :--
--: Washington D.C. :--
--: Austin, Texas :--
**For Directions and Info
Call: 294-2385**

Thursday March 22

Phillip Agee—former CIA agent
7:30 PM
Mira Costa College

Holly Sklar
7:30 PM
City College

Sunday March 25

"Romero"
A film about the murdered
El Salvadoran Archbishop
2 PM and 6 PM
La Paloma Theatre

UCSD CO-OPS & COLLECTIVES

Groundwork Books a political collective working toward social change to give people more control over their own lives. Books, periodicals, music, pins, bumper-stickers, and T-shirts at reasonable prices. Study groups organized quarterly. Located in the south end of the Student/Co-op Center, they are open 11 am to 8 pm Monday through Saturday. For more info call them at 452-9625.

The Food Co-op offers fresh juices, baked goods, fruits, sandwiches, salads, soy products, health-care supplies, literature and much more. Located in the Student/Co-op Center, they are open 8-6 pm Monday through Thursday, 8-5 pm Fridays, and 9-4 pm on Saturdays. General meetings are held Mondays at 8pm. For more information call 534-4238.

New Indicator Collective produces San Diego's only public access newspaper; a forum for the progressive community. Also publishes the annual *Disorientation Manual*. The *New Indicator* is one of the founding members of the UCSD Inter-Co-op Benefit System. Published biweekly, the

—run mainly on volunteer labor to provide low cost services & products. Membership based upon participation.

progressive/left *n.i.* is UCSD's oldest existing newspaper. The *n.i.* features a community announcements section, news and analysis of campus- and community-based struggles for justice as well as national and international developments. Meets at 6:30-9:30 pm, every Tuesday. New volunteers always needed! Training is offered. Support progressive independent journalism! UCSD Student/Co-op Center, Room 209. 534-2016.

The Women's Resource Center is a student collective that offers a variety of options and services including rape prevention, childbirth options exploration, lesbian/gay awareness, peer counseling, support groups, chemical mace classes, and the International Women's Week of music, poetry, and performance. Located in the High Price Center on the second floor, their phone number is 534-2023.

The Ché Café is a restaurant collective that provides healthy vegetarian lunches daily, as well as **All You Can Eat's** every Wednesday and concerts most Fridays and Saturdays. General meetings are

held Mondays at 7pm. To learn more give them a call at 534-2311, or stop by at their location in UCSD's original student center (aka the Coffee Hut) on the south side of Revelle down past Revelle Provost's office and get involved!

Committee for World Democracy sponsors the weekly Political Film Series, San Diego's acclaimed radical cinema. The Friday night films are a focal point for the progressive community, where group literature tables and lively conversations abound. CWD meets every Friday at 5:30 pm, Room 208, UCSD Student/Co-op Center. Come join in the selection of films and preparation of weekly pre-film political announcements. For info call 534-4873.

General Store Co-op offers a wide variety of school and art supplies, calculators, clothing, back packs, sundries, snacks and more. Lowest possible prices. Open Mon. through Fri. 8:45-5, in the Student/Co-op Center. General meetings are held Tuesdays at 6pm. 534-3932.

Recycle Co-op educates the community about our environment and provides drop points on campus for computer paper, newspaper, aluminum and glass. Organizes outings to enjoy the desert and mountains. General meetings are held Wednesdays at 6pm in the Revelle Formal Lounge. 534-1831

Computer Co-op sells computer supplies, textbooks, class material and reference materials for using campus computers. Volunteer labor equals low prices. Open Mon. through Fri. 10-4, in the Student/Co-op Center. 534-6071.

Torrey Farms Co-op provides students with the opportunity to grow clean, healthy food, and a beautiful garden behind the Ché Café. Produce is sold to the Ché Café and the Food Co-op.

KSDT cable radio station which provides alternative music and public affairs/news programming. Formerly affiliated with KPFC/Pacifica network. 534-3673.

Rhythm Collective. Come play with the all new UCSD Rhythm Collective. Learn authentic African rhythms and jam. Beginners encouraged. For info on meetings/jams, inquire at the Ché Café.

March 1 - 16

Lenten Desert Experience IX, "When Stones Cry Out," Prayer, action, reflection at the Nevada Test Site. Info: Nevada Desert Experience, 702-646-4814, or Alliance for Survival 277-0991.

March 31

San Diego Society for U.S.-Soviet Friendship Regular Meeting. 1-3:30pm, Lutheran Campus Center (SDSU), 5863 Hardy Ave. \$2 donation for refreshments. Info: 464-4963.

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La Jolla, California

The *New Indicator* is a non-sectarian newspaper which publishes the work of groups and individuals holding different positions. Articles printed with a by-line do not necessarily represent the position of all members of the New Indicator Collective.

Eligibility for membership in the New Indicator Collective is based upon volunteer participation. To address the range of interests of the university community, new students, alumni, faculty, classified employees, and community friends are always needed. We share skills and can offer training. Students may receive academic credit for research, writing and artwork submitted to *New Indicator* through cooperating professors. We especially encourage newspaper-related "independent studies" courses. Inquire for referrals and details.

Articles, announcements of events and letters are welcomed. Material, preferably, should be typed, double-spaced, on a 55 character line. Author is asked to indicate choice of editing options: (1) edit as needed, (2) edit with consultation and approval of author (provide phone number), or (3) do not edit (article may be rejected if editing is needed). Author is asked to provide suggested headline, subheads, kickers, and illustrations (photos or drawings).

Subscriptions are \$8 per year. Advertising policy and rate schedule available upon request.

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Write to: UCSD, B-023, La Jolla, CA 92093. Phone: (619) 534-2016, or come by the office in Student Center A, Room 209, preferably at our meeting time (Tuesday 6:30-9:30 p.m.).

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The *New Indicator* is published by the New Indicator Collective, and is officially recognized as a campus newspaper at the University of California, San Diego. The *New Indicator* is a forum for expression of the university community, and the views expressed may not represent those of the university administration or the Regents.

Workers: Janet, James, Edward, Byron, Arnie, Android, Montgomery, John, Dave, Susan, Daniel, Bill, Jazz ma Dazz, "Deep Throat", Anthony, Jolger, Dru, Beautiful Brian, Jen, Lucky Lucia, Bob, Nonie, Frank, Avram, Harald, Anne, Narciso, Debbie, Andrew, Matias, and Commander Cuckoo. Thank a lot.



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ADVERTISING IN THE new indicator IS THE BEST WAY TO REACH 33,000 OF "SAN DIEGO'S FINEST!"

Unifying weekend in Washington sets the stage for future struggle

The student mobilization for the National Organization for Women (NOW) Rally in Washington, D.C. represented an important turning point for the Progressive Student Network (PSN). The rally and march to the Supreme Court had the largest turnout of PSN activists to any national action to date and the leadership was provided solely by the Women's Caucus!

Many PSN women had left the previous NOW mobilization of last April feeling less than empowered by the experience, 1400 miles is a long way to travel to feel lousy. The PSN analyzed and discussed and then discussed some more to determine just where and how we had gone wrong. Hindsight gave all of us the vision to see how we wanted the November weekend to take place. The Women's Caucus learned that assuming the events of that April weekend would revolve around women does not make it so.

Energy generated by the Women's Caucus meeting in Urbana last July provided the enthusiasm for the creation of a position paper on reproductive freedom and plans to coordinate a Student Meeting, Contingent and March in D.C. The women of the PSN were resolved to travel to D.C. and determined to broaden the agenda by infusing anti-racist, anti-classist and anti-homophobic perspectives into the reproductive rights demands. So we set in motion our own pro-active agenda for the weekend, taking nothing for granted this time.

Sometimes even the best laid plans don't assure success, at least that's what we were thinking as activists began to file into the church basement where the meeting was held. Perhaps getting all sixteen of these different organizations in one room hadn't been the best idea. Yet as woman after woman speaker gave their solidarity messages we began to relax. In each speech there was an echo of the last. Looking around the room during the small group discussions and seeing people talking excitedly will be one of our most vivid recollections. The ideas we exchanged there in that room will fuel our energy in this struggle.

At the student contingent the next day we concentrated on getting our message out by distributing our position paper and selling more than 300 "Abortion is Not the Only Issue" t-shirts. Our huge "Students United for Reproductive Freedom" banner in rainbow colors could be seen clearly to mark our gathering place. Later in the afternoon we assembled behind the banner

"I absolutely loved the PSN march to the Supreme Court, it was the most unifying, active and important part of the whole weekend."

Andrea Askowitz,
Progressive Student Alliance,
University of Pennsylvania

and prepared to march.

Marching across "the Mall" from the Rally site, heading for the Supreme Court, all 600 of us must have been a sight to see. As Andrea Askowitz from the University of Pennsylvania-Philadelphia Progressive Student Alliance explains, "I absolutely loved the PSN March to the Supreme Court, it was the most unifying, active and important part of the whole weekend." And women from Northwestern University's Peace Project added, "The feeling of actually doing something and focusing on the Supreme Court gave us all a sense of why we were in D.C." The security provided by the women of PSN was fantastic as the march progressed militantly to the Supreme Court steps. Once we arrived we chanted as our second banner was unfurled. The Supreme Court was successfully "Condemned due to insensitivity to Women."

So many women in leadership, so many people turning out for a mobilization, so much unity and collectivity and so many scared looks on cops' faces! What a combination! The PSN is in great shape now, and to make all our work a continued success we need to be looking towards the future. Someday soon we will see as much women's leadership in PSN mobilizations for anti-intervention issues or anything else we decide to struggle for. Until then we can enjoy the memories of a powerful weekend.

Editorial by the Women's Caucus of Progressive Students at UIC.

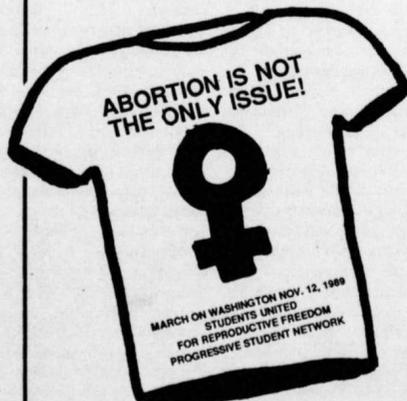


Guerrilla theater was a popular activity at the November 12 march as many people dressed up and performed skits to emphasize their points. Bush, Rehnquist, the Church and the State were all favorite targets of satire and ridicule.

photos by Alix O'Gorman



RAINBOW REPRODUCTIVE FREEDOM T - SHIRTS



Four-color women's symbol on front with "Abortion is not the only issue!" and commemoration of Nov. 12 Rally for Women's Lives.

Back reads:

We demand: access to safe, legal abortion, effective birth control, sex education and AIDS treatment; full economic rights for all women; end sterilization abuse; reproductive freedom for lesbians, gays and bisexuals.

100% cotton. Size: Large or X-Large.

Send \$10.00 plus \$2.50 postage and handling to:

PSN, 1031 N. Wolcott, Chicago, IL 60622.

A Reproductive Freedom Agenda

At the 3rd meeting of the Women's Caucus of the Progressive Student Network, we discussed at length the ways in which we, as a predominantly white student activist network, could incorporate a broader perspective and an anti-racist perspective into our reproductive rights work. The following draft of a working position paper is a result of that discussion. While our "position" remains largely on paper, we are committed to working towards a time when our practice will better reflect the policy of this paper. As guides for this paper, we referred to *Women Under Attack*, Chapter 1, "What is Reproductive Freedom" by the Committee for Abortion Rights and Against Sterilization Abuse (CARASA), ed. Susan E. Davis (Boston: South End Press pamphlet no. 7, 1988), and the Principles of Unity from the Reproductive Rights National Network (R2N2).

We recognize that our position on Reproductive Freedom isn't original, that it comes from more than two decades of dialogue and struggle in the women's movement. It is our hope that this paper reflects that struggle and will help guide us in carrying the struggle forward, even though at this moment in the summer of 1989, our primary battle is to defend our already limited right to safe and legal abortion.

ABORTION IS NOT THE ONLY ISSUE

A working position paper on Reproductive Freedom by The Women's Caucus of the Progressive Student Network

The continuing struggle to define, defend and expand reproductive rights has been portrayed as a single issue, focusing on the legality of abortion, without regard to any other aspect of our reproductive rights, or the social, economic and political contexts in which abortion exists. This limited portrayal does not account for the fact that access to abortion has been denied to women of color and low-income, poor and working and young women before and more so after the Hyde Amendment was passed in 1977. The current attack on abortion rights is one aspect of a larger attack on reproductive freedom and fertility control, and must be viewed in the context of a system of oppression that divides women on the basis of race and national origin, class, sexual



preference, age, and physical condition. Unless we begin to challenge this system, the struggle for reproductive freedom will only benefit women already in positions of privilege.

It is our belief that without an inclusive definition of reproductive freedom, and an understanding of the history of the struggle for reproductive rights and of the women's movement, we will only perpetuate divisions which exist among women. The following points are what we consider as preconditions for reproductive

freedom, without which it cannot be considered that complete reproductive freedom exists.

- We must have access to safe, legal abortion, effective birth control, reproductive technology, sex education and accurate information about AIDS and funding - from the federal or state government, University or private insurance - for our reproductive rights. Our legal rights exist in the abstract and nothing more if we don't have access, funding and support. We oppose the Hyde Amendment, parental and spousal notification, or any other legal barriers.

- We must have full economic rights if we are to have reproductive rights, including equal wages for women, adequate housing, quality public health and child care, welfare benefits, and education for ourselves and our children. A woman's decision to have a child should be supported and guaranteed, as should her decision not to have a child.

- We oppose all forms of sterilization abuse, and the genocidal use of sterilization against women of color and Third World women. The decision to become sterilized must be based on informed consent, and sterilization must not be used as a form of population control.



- Lesbians and bisexual women must have full reproductive freedom, without homophobic oppression against us. We must have the freedom to choose our sexual preference, and the right to become mothers as well, including access to artificial insemination and adoption, with our right to custody equally recognized and respected.

- Ultimately, women will not have complete reproductive freedom until all forms of oppression against us have been eliminated. As long as racist oppression exists, women of color will not have reproductive freedom, and likewise with sexist oppression.

- Reproductive freedom for women of color internationally is linked to their rights to self-determination as women and as nations. Overpopulation is not the cause of the world's problems, and we must fight against genocidal policies and practices being used under the guise of family planning. We must also fight against this view within the women's movement in the US.

Using this definition as a guide to our work, we hope to represent the interests of all women. We recognize that this definition of reproductive freedom originated from a long and difficult struggle both within the women's movement and against our oppressors, and it is our hope that by adopting it, we are respecting and learning from that struggle, and not attempting to take credit for it. We also recognize that in practice, our work only represents who we are: a student organization with predominantly white and privileged membership. Thus we do not claim to speak for the entire women's movement, nor can any other individual or organization claim to speak for the entire movement or for all women. Women are a diverse group with vastly different backgrounds, and there are as many voices as there are individuals. Furthermore we believe that this diversity can be a strength - not a weakness - if we practice respect for and acceptance of our differences. Any individual or organization that claims to speak for all women in effect is perpetuating divisions between women; racist oppression, class oppression and homophobia.

We are a student formation, and our purpose is to organize among students and youth. We believe in a grassroots approach to our organizing, using a variety of tactics, from militant direct action to lobbying our elected officials. Building coalitions and alliances where we have common ground is central to building unity and eventually achieving a unified voice for the women's and reproductive rights movements. This means not just asking for endorsements of our rallies and events, but participating equally, working together from the beginning - before deciding the politics of our work - with women and organizations with whom we don't always share the same perspective, or backgrounds.

The movement for women's reproductive freedom and for our liberation did not end when the Roe vs. Wade decision was handed down. It is our task to learn from the history of that struggle; from the failures as well as the victories, and it is our sincere hope that we can contribute both to carrying out the day to day tasks and to carrying the struggle forward in the interests of all women.



Joining the Progressive Student Network

If you would like to receive information about chapter affiliation, or PSN structure and activities, just write to the address below.

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Students Fight Fee Hikes,

N.I.C. NOTE:

Deteriorating services. False advertising. Outrageous prices.

These are some of the charges students are making against the industry of higher education.

Since 1978, tuitions at American public universities have risen 23 percent in constant dollars. Private school tuitions have risen 35 percent. In return, students say they get fewer professors, fewer course sections and more registration headaches. Many also claim that they must spend more than the advertised four years in school to complete an undergraduate degree.

Student leaders today are applying the same standards to their schools as consumer advocates apply to merchants, landlords and service professionals. They are demanding a quality product in exchange for their tuition dollar.

Universities' "Huddled Masses" Fight Class Overcrowding

By Christopher C. Blanker

(NSNS) As students pay skyrocketing tuitions, many are taking action against a trend they fear is damaging the quality of their education: overcrowding.

The overcrowding of America's colleges and universities, they say, is more than an inconvenience. Students at such schools as the University of Rhode Island, the University of Texas-Austin and Rutgers University (NJ) argue it is robbing them of instruction, detouring them from the courses they want to take, and prolonging their college careers by a semester or a year.

The most direct cause of overcrowding on many campuses has been the decline and misuse of state funding of education. Some student leaders also see the root of the problem in the growing role of corporations in financing higher education.

"There's a real crisis in the higher education system," says Julianne Marley, executive director of the United States Student Association. "Public universities are providing an education for fewer people, with less quality and at a higher price."

Rhode Island Students Protest Overcrowding

On January 25th, 500 students at the University of Rhode Island (URI) in Kingston marched to protest the loss of faculty and services that have accompanied massive state budget cuts.

Student anger grew earlier this fall when the Rhode Island Legislature cut \$1.6 million from URI's budget. The school must now cut another \$1.4 million by June 30th. The cuts have forced the school to halt new library acquisitions, reduce the number of student jobs on campus, and cut courses from the catalogue.

"A lot of students say they cannot get into the classes they need to graduate," says Stephen Greenley, editor of URI's student newspaper, *The Good Five Cent Cigar*. "They say they need to go to the [URI] extension in Providence to complete requirements."

At the demonstration, students emphasized their concern that as enrollment at URI expands, the school has failed to hire new professors and open new sections for popular classes. The result has been too many students taught by fewer and less capable instructors.

Students Fear Professors "Teaching by Proxy"

The protest at URI is only the most recent example of students acting to protect their investment of thousands of dollars in tuition.

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"Clearly, in California, we have a problem where there are a lot of people who want to attend school but the services can't handle them," says Fletcher. "The state Legislature needs to expand the school system."

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Leonard Minsky, executive director of the National Coalition for Universities in the Public Interest, sees rising tuition rates and decreasing services as a result of schools rushing for research dollars. The trend, he says, affects public and private universities across the country.

Minsky argues that changes in tax and patent laws from 1978 to 1980 encouraged corporations to invest their research dollars in universities. Schools, eager to attract these dollars, began spending more on departments appealing to industry — like chemistry and computer sciences — and less on humanities.

Unfortunately, even the science and math majors lose out eventually, says Minsky. Schools must bid against industry for the services of prestigious faculty members. Once on staff, these professors do little teaching and drain the departments' budgets for hiring additional instructors.

Five-Year Degree Becoming the Norm

The overcrowding problem also has forced many students to spend more time in school before they can graduate. Many students find that they cannot get into the courses they need to complete core requirements or their majors within the traditional four years.

A study soon to be released by the U.S. Department of Education shows that students are taking longer to complete their undergraduate education than in the past.

The study compares high school graduates who went directly to college from the classes of 1972 and 1980. Of the class of '72, 31 percent completed their college degree within four years. For 1980 graduates, that number fell to 22 percent. Student leaders around the country agree that for many, undergraduate education is becoming a five-year program.

At the University of Texas at Austin, students recently took steps to address this problem. Over the past year, hundreds of students at UT staged demonstrations to protest the lack of classes in required courses. Many seniors complained of their inability to graduate on time.

The shortage of classes, say students, is the result of a student-faculty ratio that has risen to 22-1 — well above the 17-1 typical of major state universities.

The student protests appear to have moved the university to action. The school announced January 8th that it has added more than 8,800 seats in the spring semester to the undergraduate classes most sought by students.

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As in Rhode Island, the growth of class sizes and the difficulty of getting into required courses is often a direct result of reduced and misapplied state spending, according to student leaders. Students in several states are taking action to convince legislatures to re-evaluate public spending on colleges and universities.

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"Students at Rutgers find it extremely difficult to get into the classes they need," says Kirkbridge. "The state needs to 'reprioritize' how it spends its money to meet the needs of students and professors."

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and Overcrowding

Ohio University students occupy career center

by Andrea Barnett

It was almost closing time, Monday, Oct. 9, when thirteen students entered the Career Planning and Placement Center at Ohio University in Athens, Ohio. Unlike the other students in the center, these men and women were carrying blankets and food. And unlike the other students, their presence was immediately registered by a man on the telephone, who told the unknown person on the other end of the line, "They're here!"

The attempted take-over of Career Planning and Placement was the most highly-publicized effort of the Anti-CIA Coalition to get CIA recruiters off campus. The sit-in ended only fifteen minutes after it began, with campus police arresting five of the protestors and dragging four of them out of the office. An interesting observation is that the police made a special effort to avoid arresting the Women who participated in the sit-in. The one woman who was arrested had to repeat several times to the officers that "Yes," she was resisting arrest. Despite its brevity, the sit-in marked the high point (so far) in three years of anti-CIA protests at OU.

Organizing for the CIA's visit began barely two weeks before the agency was scheduled to come to OU to interview potential recruits. Each night, ACC meetings ran for hours, as we rehearsed every point, trying to make up for lost time, and reach a consensus on all strategies and actions.

We met regularly with both the dean of students and president of the University, and presented our demands. We asked first, that the CIA be thrown off campus, and for an end to CIA funded research at OU. Each time, the response was the same: If there are any students who wish to interview, the CIA will stay.

At that point, the debate turned into a public relations war between the ACC



Graphics by Walt Hensch for CIA OFF CAMPUS book, \$6, 230 S. State, Rm 1490, Chicago, IL 60604.

and the University. In the past, the University had set moral precedents, by divesting from South Africa, banning direct weaponry research, and issuing a statement of racial tolerance in the form of affirmative action. Based upon these past stances, we asked for a moratorium on CIA recruiting and for University sponsored education on the CIA, followed by a student referendum. As we expected, the University turned us down on every point, still without any discussion of the CIA. The Administration position, as stated by Dean of Students Joel Rudy is clear, "This is not a democracy. We will not vote."

President Charles Ping suggested we go through other channels, including the Board of Trustees and Student Senate. But he added that once we have gone through those channels, he would still make the final decision. We were aware of what this "final decision" would be when he remarked that "even if the college green is filled with protestors, the CIA will stay."

It was frustrating to walk into the Administrators' office every day and never get the chance to talk about the issue of the CIA's activities. A local newspaper, the Athens News, chastised the University for not addressing these concerns. However, each time we talked to the Administration, it was fuel to our cause because we could go to the media and to the students and say "We have offered compromises. The University will not even discuss the CIA. We are being reasonable; they are not."

The University is pressing charges of criminal trespassing against five ACC members, and charges of resisting arrest against the four who were dragged out of the office. In addition, with blatant disregard for the Constitutional guarantee of due process, the administration forced everyone involved with the sit-in to go through the University judiciary process before our cases were heard in state court. We were all placed on probation, without the chance to testify fairly on our own behalf.

Our cases will be heard before a jury in the Athens Municipal Court, on Jan. 10, 1990. One of our attorneys will defend our case from a 1st Amendment standpoint, the other attorney will work with the necessity defense, which means we disobeyed the law due to the "necessity" of preventing a greater evil (genocide, torture, and drug trafficking by the CIA).

John Stockwell and Ralph McGehee, former CIA agents, and Thomas Walker, a U.S. expert on Central America, have agreed to testify on our behalf as expert witnesses. The judge has indicated he will allow us to use the necessity defense. Students here are excited.

We realize we could have organized better by reaching out to other student groups, including Open Doors—a Gay, Lesbian, and Bisexual organization, and the Black Student Union. Our meetings and actions should have been better publicized so more supporters could get involved. However, we did find that a successful strategy was designating one person to speak for the group as a mediator during the sit-in. It was also helpful to film the protest for our own benefit as well as to reach out to other groups. Another useful strategy was receiving CD training from an experienced activist from Athens. A strategy we are forming for use in the future is direct confrontation with the CIA recruiter. We are ready for next time.

Our actions at OU are probably not much different from anti-CIA protests across the U.S. But we are another indication of growing campus activism and hope for the 1990's. We are all fighting the same battle, for human rights and dignity. We are in solidarity with you—let's work together.

Syracuse groups unite: CIA OFF CAMPUS!

by Sharon Kitchens

"How many people did you kill today?" was the repeating chant heard throughout the Schine Center on Tuesday, Nov. 14, as various students participated in the semester's second anti-CIA demonstration on the Syracuse University campus.

Before the demonstration, Kevin Mahoney, the group's apparent leader, informed the demonstrators of the plan of action. "We must avoid destruction of property, we don't want to come across as terrorist activists," Mahoney said. He also advised the group of about 25 demonstrators to avoid any problems with security.

As the demonstrators moved from the underground into a hallway in the main level of the Schine, Mahoney led various chants. "This is the time, this is the hour. Come on, SU, fight the power," and "Hey, hey, what do you know, CIA has got to go," shouted demonstrators.

Johnny Polanco of the Student African-American Society accused the CIA of assassinating Martin Luther King, and then he asked why the CIA was so concerned with the Noriega situation in Panama while neglecting the Apartheid situation in South Africa. "If it's wrong to assassinate people in the United States, it's wrong to hire people to assassinate in other countries," Polanco said.

Ben Tupper, a student at SU, accused the CIA of being actively involved in death squad activity in El Salvador, concluding with the statement "FMLN



Viva!". Mark Lance, professor of Philosophy at SU, accused the CIA of illegal actions which violate US treaty agreements, international law, and domestic law. "When the CIA trains death squads, this incites and leads to violence. When the CIA imports heroin, this breaks the law," Lance said. He told a gruesome story in what he said was an attempt to get people's attention. He read a detailed account which he attributed to eyewitness reports, of an El Salvadoran woman being raped sixty times within five days. At the end of the account, he asked for a moment of silence, to which the demonstrators responded by bowing

their heads. With several SU security personnel present, the demonstrators made their way from the Schine Center to the Tolley Administration Building, where a petition was delivered to Peter Baigent, Assistant Vice President of Student Programs, with the anticipation that he would give it to Chancellor Melvin A. Eggers.

The petition was not presented by any one official student organization, but was signed by representatives of the Black Graduate Student Association, FERS-US, the General Union of Palestinian Students, People for Peace and Justice, the Student African-American Society,

the University Democrats, and the Forum for Cooperation Among Developing Countries.

It demanded that the CIA not be allowed to recruit at SU and recommended that the CIA not have access to any institution of higher learning. It also noted that the petitioners would continue their effort "against the illegal, anti-democratic actions of the CIA" through legal channels.

SAS president Quentin Stith, spoke out against the "injustice in American society" of putting the blame on the victim. He seemed to direct one statement to security personnel outside of Tolley. "They're never around when you're getting raped, but they're here now. Thank you security, but we don't need you. Be around next time when we do."

"Some people here are going to be political leaders, and bring about change in this society, and try to lead the people. The person who shoots you down will have been recruited by the CIA," Stith added.

The SU Senate Committee on Academic Freedom, Tenure, and Professional Ethics, also asked to see various CIA records from the period 1967 to 1976, and was denied full access for security reasons. In 1978, the committee recommended six guidelines to members of the SU community in relation to US intelligence agencies.

Reprinted from the *Alternative Orange* at Syracuse University.

LABOR SHORTS

MEXICAN COPPER WORKERS STRIKE

Last Fall, copper workers employed by the Cananea Mine—Mexico's largest—struck for the 100th time since a 1906 strike was broke by U.S. Rangers. Then, as now, workers struck for better wages and benefits. Now that Mexico is secure in its sovereignty, our fellow workers south of the border need not fear U.S. intervention to break their strikes—today the Mexican army takes care of such matters. A Mexican historian found that with the wages that drove Cananea miners to strike in 1906 bought twice as much food as the wages paid today to workers in Mexico's Federal District. "Its not that things were very good for Cananea workers in 1906," Ruiz Harrell explains, "but that Mexican workers in the Federal District today have it very bad."

Latin American News Update

DEATH SQUAD KILLS SOVIET STRIKE LEADER

Alexander Sotnikov, deputy Chairperson of the strike committee in the coal-mining town of Zverevo, was murdered October 18th, according to a report in *Moscow News*. Sotnikov was beaten until he died of multiple skull fractures. Although Soviet authorities have tried to attribute the death to a drunken brawl, other strike leaders note that Sotnikov was a peaceable man, who had received numerous death threats since helping to organize the strike wave that has paralyzed Siberian coal fields in recent months. "I am positive he was murdered by men he had prevented from living off the miners," said Mine Committee Chair Valery Ivanov.

In mid-November, Soviet courts upheld a ruling that continuing mine strikes are illegal, and imposed fines of 1,000 rubles (approximately \$1500) each on strike leaders. Despite the ruling, 12 of 13 pits in the Vorkuta region vowed to remain on strike to protest the government's failure to make good on its promises which ended the national coal strike in mid-1989. Vorkuta miners are also demanding an emergency congress of the official Miners' Union, in order to restructure it and replace the current leadership with officials accountable to the rank-and-file. The largest Vorkuta pit union has voted to break away from the official union to establish its own, independent organization.

SOUTH AFRICA

South African workers have launched overtime bans and consumer boycotts against employers taking advantage of the recently amended Labour Relations Act to attack their workers. (The amended act places severe restrictions on unions' rights to organize, strike, and conduct their affairs; much like those imposed on U.S. unions under U.S. antilabor law.) Several unions have declared overtime bans, while the antiapartheid Mass Democratic Movement launched a consumer boycott in October of most of South Africa's major chain stores, demanding that the stores stop using the Labour Act against workers, recognize unions, pay a living wage, freeze the cost of basic foods, and reinstate workers fired for joining in last September's general strike.

Meanwhile, the National Union of Mineworkers is protesting conditions in South Africa's coal and gold mines. "We are like slaves," one miner told the *Weekly Mail*, "we are known by numbers." One NUM member, Jeffrey Njuza, was shot dead by a white supervisor last year for using a "whitesonly" tea cup in the Rustenberg Refineries company canteen. Black miners are forced to wear coded bracelets and computerized identity cards. They are searched at the entrances to mines, while white workers are allowed to pass freely. Lifts, canteens and dining halls, restrooms and showers are all segregated. Black workers are forced to use mine hospital and firstaid stations, while white workers are covered by medical plans offering much superior health care.

Meanwhile, a South African ecological movement is beginning to take shape. The SA Chemical Workers Union recently met with farmers who have been fighting for a ban on dangerous pesticides, and activists are campaigning against environmental destruction throughout the country. Given the strength of South Africa's union movement, ecological activists are being forced to deal with workers' needs from the start, thus avoiding the conflict between the labor and environmental movements that employers have been able to whip up in the States.

No FREEDOM WITHOUT ANARCHY

We live in a world in which the vast majority of people are manipulated and exploited for the benefit of the few. Each year thousands of workers are killed on the job, tens of thousands killed in wars, millions denied their basic human rights, tens of millions denied even the basic necessities of life. These ruling classes increase their personal power and wealth by any means necessary. The irresponsible pursuit of economic and political power has brought about not only poverty and unrewarding lives for the vast majority, it threatens the very existence of humanity with ecological disaster and nuclear war.

We are anarchists because we oppose the notion that the political state can be used to either protect or promote social revolution. The state is the graveyard of freedom and equality. It means privilege and domination on the one hand, subordination and poverty on the other. The wealth produced by society rightly belongs to society—not to the few who own or control the machinery of production and distribution of goods and services which have been produced and made possible by generations of working people.

The principle barriers to a free society are the state and the institution of property. The institution of property permits a minority of the population to control and regulate access to and use of all socially-produced wealth and natural resources. This controlling group may be a separate economic class or the state. In either case, the institution of property allows for the rise of a set of social and economic relations, Capitalism, in which a small sector of society reaps enormous benefits and privileges at the expense of the laboring majority. The capitalism economy is based not upon fulfilling the needs of everyone, but on amassing profits for a few.

Government is based upon the principle of coercion, of institutionalized violence. Government is incompatible with human freedom; its record is a bloody history of injustice, murder and oppression. All social progress has been the result of voluntary cooperation and initiative. "Liberty without socialism is exploitation; socialism without liberty is tyranny." (Bakunin) Both Capitalism and the State must be destroyed, the fall of either will not ensure the fall of both.

As anarchists, we recognize that the problems of hierarchy are not only based in the workplace. The habits of obedience and authority stem also from the daily subordination of women to men, children to adults, and race to race. In the final analysis no social revolution can succeed without

simultaneously dismantling all such hierarchical relationships.

The social revolution is the process through which a free social order will be created. This involves the abolition of the state, capitalism and the wage system—replaced by voluntary association, direct democracy, federation, and the production and distribution of goods according to the principle: "From each according to ability, to each according to need."

Human solidarity, voluntary association, mutual aid, self-management: these are the basis of anarchism. Their realization requires organization, education and direct action.

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Anarchism and "the left"



All authoritarian statist approaches to "socialism" have consistently proven themselves to be capable of nothing but tyranny and treachery of the vilest sort.

By Keith Preston

Reprinted by Courtesy of The Alarm

In addition to the false but well-worn stereotype of anarchism as an ideology of terrorism and chaos, many people, including many professed anarchists, continue to make no significant distinction between anarchism, or libertarian socialism, and the other schools of radical political thought commonly grouped under the heading of "The Left".

The failure of many anarchists to develop a more thorough critique of authoritarian forms of radicalism has weakened the anarchist movement's position as an alternative to those progressive ideologies which accept the state, political parties, and hierarchy.

This failure has created confusion in the minds of many newer, less experienced anarchists as well as persons who might be otherwise sympathetic to anarchist principles and goals.

All authoritarian statist approaches to "socialism" have consistently proven themselves to be capable of nothing but tyranny and treachery of the vilest sort.

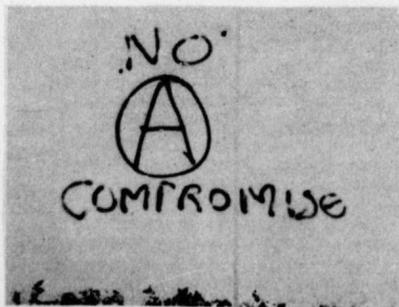
Every time that anarchists have attempted to form any sort of alliance with the authoritarian left, the result has been the same subversion of libertarian principles, the victory of the counter revolution, and the deaths of thousands of anarchist comrades.

Even today, when the lessons of the Russian, Chinese, Spanish, and Cuban revolutions should be foremost in the mind's of anarchists, many brothers and sisters remain silent as the futility of the conventional left becomes ever more apparent.

While many of these comrades profess to understand and oppose the insidious nature of Leninist ideology, their actions speak louder than their words.

Witness, for example, the abundant anarchist support for the so-called "national liberation" movements of the third world. Never mind that whenever these movements have come to power the end result has almost always been the oppression of workers, peasants, indigenous peoples, and of all the groups whose freedom anarchists are the champions.

It is a great tragedy that anarchists fall



into the trap of the rest of the left. During the 1920's and 1930's, many leftists praised Stalin's regime as "The Paradise Regained", while Uncle Joe was at the same time liquidating workers and peasants and forming alliances with none other than Adolf Hitler.

In the 1960's, Fidel Castro, Ho Chi Mihn, and Mao Tse-Tung, became the latest left wing saviors as no one but the brain dead Trotskyists could any longer see any positive features in the Soviet Regime.

Today, with the Chinese state shooting student protesters in the streets and Cuban workers receive death sentences for attempting to form independent unions, leftists in search of a Mecca have turned toward the latest third world nationalist paradise, Nicaragua, which is ruled by a nine man military junta and has suppressed strikes and peasant land seizures, jailed dissident and union activists, forcibly removed indigenous peoples from their homelands, supported the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, imposed censorship and military conscription.

Many anarchists have also adopted the contemporary leftist infatuation with vanguardist, guerilla forces such as El Salvador's FMLN and the African National Congress (ANC).

While anarchists have, quite rightfully, opposed the murderous right wing regimes of Chile, El Salvador, and Guatemala, which maintain power because of their loyal service to the imperialistic objectives of the U.S., there has been a noticeable silence concerning authoritarianism and oppression from nationalist regimes of the left.

There is little difference between Mussolini's conception of Fascist Italy as a proletarian state revolt against larger European capitalist powers of the era (England and France) and the nationalist rhetoric of the "national liberation" movements of today.

What is needed is a wider realization that anarchism and all forms of state socialism are not only separate, but diametrically opposed perspectives.

Anarchists demand the immediate and complete abolition of the state. State socialists of all varieties past and present, Jacobins, Blanquists, Marxists, Leninists, social democrats (fascists)- not only accept the existence of the state but view the state as the primary tool through which their goals can be achieved.

State socialists call for nationalization of the means of production. Anarchists call for workers control. Statists favor hierarchy and centralization. Anarchists favor decentralization, direct democracy, and direct action.

The Bankruptcy of the left establishment has been made all too obvious by the recent revolts in Eastern Europe and the failure of Soviet, Chinese, and "social democratic" Western European Economies.

Anarchists should be seeking to explore the highways to the future, not to take the wrong detours of the past.

ANARCHIST ECONOMICS

Reprinted by Courtesy of The Alarm

It has been a long time since anarchists have bothered to give serious thought to political economy. Simply put, anarchists believe that in the absence of authority and hierarchy, working people will exercise direct local control over the means of production and enjoy the full benefit of the product of their labor.

Many anarchists have taken for granted that goods and services will be freely exchanged without recourse to money or the pricing of commodities. That all will continue to produce as before without the need of incentive or profit. The exact form that this will take, however, will be left up to the free people themselves.

It was Karl Marx who coined the term capitalism. Intended as a derogatory term, capitalism is used to refer to a system where by the surplus value of labor is controlled by a non-working capitalist class.

The laborer who produces all wealth is directed by the holder of capital, who of course holds his position by law. The guiding principle of production is the maximization of profit for the non-working capitalist.

The drive to maximize profit results in the continuous improvement of the means of production. Previously unimaginable luxuries are produced in abundance and become accessible to the average worker.

This drive to maximize profit for the capitalist inevitably creates a conflict between laborers who want to realize the full benefit of the product of their labor and the capitalist who seeks to maximize his share.

At the disposal of the capitalist is the apparatus of the state with all its courts, prisons, police and militia men, all ready at his beckon call to break the self organization of the workers.

The downfall of unserious students of Marxism and anarchism has been that they have been eager to throw the baby out with the bath water. More serious students of socialism know that exchange and profit are not in themselves evil.

It is merely a matter of socializing them or putting the wealth into the hands of the people who produce it.

To be against capitalism is not to be against economics. Economics involves the exchange of goods and services between independent producers or groups of producers. The motive in any exchange is to get something of more pressing value than what one is giving up.

If one continues to give up more than one receives in return he or she will simply stop producing. This is a fact of human nature which is unlikely to change should government cease to exist. Exchange economy will continue in some form with or without a state.

"From each according to his ability to each according to his need." is a belief held by some anarchists. Its literal implementation, however, is not synonymous with anarchism.

People who desire to practice it should be free to do so. More importantly, those who do not must be free not to.

Instead, anarchism aims at the socialization of production, recognizing that no one inventor or financier can implement the most brilliant idea without utilization of countless ideas and efforts of others living or dead. Without the state to uphold the interests of capital remuneration may not be exactly equal but it would be much more so than it is.

This is quite the opposite of nationalization of the means of production as advocated by state Communists. This has proven to be less equitable than capitalism. Far from placing the product of labor into the hands of those who produce it, state Communism places all labor and goods at the disposal of a power elite.

Even money is not in itself evil. The free distribution of goods without recourse to money is the goal of anarcho-communism, but until this can be freely agreed upon, money is merely the tool of exchange. Communism can not be imposed by force.

No doubt some forms of money will continue to exist without a state because the state is not the origin of money or exchange. It can take the form of labor checks as suggested by Proudhon, gold or certificates for gold deposits, or even sea shells.

Legal tender, however, takes on entirely different characteristics. It becomes a threat to merchants who must accept it. The state can issue as many notes as it wishes, reducing the value of notes already in circulation and creating a hidden tax known as inflation.

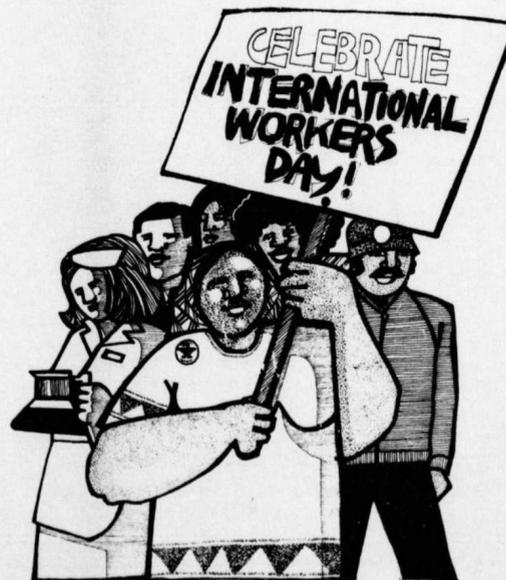
This facilitates exchange and the accumulation of capital. It changes the whole nature of savings and investment by severing the link between goods and tools of exchange. It creates a class charged with printing and accounting for the currency.

Economic arrangements in an anarchist society would be extremely diverse. Public utilities such as the water supply or subways may be communally owned and operated by the workers who call for frequent referendums to make policy decisions. Factories may be owned by employees each of whom own a share of the company stock.

Entrepreneurial individuals, partnerships, and associations of all kinds would manufacture, and distribute consumer goods and services.

The operating principle would be no restraint of association of trade. If some people were dis-satisfied with a communally run enterprise they would be free to offer an alternative and charge a fee. There would be no way to impose a monopoly. In the absence of monopoly there exists competition.

Convincing people that a society without government is possible will involve explaining non-governmental, non-exploitive, and non-hierarchical means of doing things we take for granted the government must do for us.



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The Summer of Miss Forbes
Jaime Humberto Hermosillo. Two young boys discover that their authoritative governess (Hershey Schyff) has an un-creditable and sly. Her fate is clinched when she falls for a sexy studio instructor. (Mexico, 1986) Sun: 3:50 only; Mon: 7:30 only

A VERY OLD MAN WITH ENORMOUS WINGS
Fernando Birri. A surreal and bizarre fable of an old man with wings (an angel, maybe) who turns up on a beach and is taken in by a poor couple. Soon word spreads and their home becomes a corrupt haven of activity. (Cuba, 1986) Sun: 2:00, 5:40, 9:30; Mon: 6:40, 9:30

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Spring 1990 Political Film Series UCSD
Committee for World Democracy, UCSD Student Co-op Center, B-023B, La Jolla, CA 92037 (619) 534-4873 Recorded Information

Making: "Do The Right Thing"
Captures the people, places and incidents during the making of Spike Lee's *Do The Right Thing*. An insightful look "behind the camera" both on and off the set. Provides answers to political and cultural questions raised in the feature film, explains the artistic decisions made by director Lee. Director: **St. Clair Bourne**; 58 minutes; 1989

Virgin Machine: Steamy, erotic, and deliriously obscene! A West German journalist doing an investigative study on the meaning of "romantic love" goes from Hamburg to San Francisco's Tenderloin lesbian community. Examines sex and love ideologies while reflecting the different lifestyles between Germany and America. Director: **Monika Treut**; German with English subtitles; B&W; 86 minutes; 1989



Spike Lee In Person; Main Gym
There is no Committee For World Democracy film this week. Instead we urge our audience members to attend the lecture by Mr. Lee. This event is co-sponsored by the People's Voice, African/American Students Union, A.S. and U.E.O. Tickets: \$3.00 Students; \$6.00 Faculty/Staff; \$8.00 General Admission.

I Claim Myself: The Sagon Penn Incident
On the night of March 31, 1985 a routine traffic stop by San Diego police exploded in gunfire resulting in the death of a police officer and two wounded. Chronicles Penn's struggle for justice: from that shocking night through community vigils, and two different trials in which he was acquitted. Generated incredible controversy in the San Diego community of Golden Hills and beyond. Directors: **Bill Scott and Charles Landon** will speak at the screening. Winner San Diego Emmy; 30 minutes; 1988



Malcolm X: Based on the autobiography which Malcolm wrote with Alex Haley. Traces his life from pimp to his conversion to Elijah Muhammad's Nation of Islam, his dramatic rise to leadership in the African/American community and his terrifying assassination. 92 minutes; 1972

The Animals Film
Examination of society's mass exploitation of animals in factory farms, pet shops, on the street, in the wild, and in research laboratories. Also focuses on those people opposed to the exploitation of animals, including scientists, authors and animal rights activists. Directors: **Myriam Alaux and Victor Schonfeld**; 136 minutes; 1981

***The Wobblies MAY DAY CELEBRATION**
Brings to life an important chapter of America's labor history. From 1905 to World War I, members of the Industrial Workers of the World, nicknamed the *Wobblies*, traveled from coast to coast with *solidarity* as their slogan, and a goal of organizing the entire working class into one *big Union*. **Monty Reed Kroopkin**, San Diego Delegate to the I.W.W. will introduce the film. Directors: **Stewart Bird and Deborah Shaffer**; 89 minutes; 1980

Harlan County, U.S.A.: Academy Award winning documentary focuses on the efforts of 180 mining families to win a union contract in their year-long strike in Harlan County, Kentucky. Director: **Barbara Kopple**; 103 minutes; 1976

Hearts and Minds
More than the study of the Vietnam War, it is an exploration of the American psyche and a look at cherished ideals in conflict with reality. It is a complex study of politics and ideals, of human nature and nature of war itself. *C.W.D. dedicates this movie to those Kent State students who died at the hands of the National Guard while protesting U.S. involvement in Vietnam twenty years ago today.* **Frank Gormley**, Anti-War Activist, former City Council candidate and journalist will introduce the film. Academy Award winner-Best Documentary; Director: **Peter Davis**; 112 minutes; 1974

May 4
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The Lemon Grove Incident
One of the earliest school desegregation cases in U.S. history, it examines the response of the Mexican American community in Lemon Grove, California, to a 1930 school board attempt to create a segregated school for the Mexican American children of the district. 3 Emmy Awards, (Best Documentary, Cinematography and Art Direction); Producer/Writer: **Paul Espinosa**; Director: **Frank Christopher**; 58 minutes; 1986

Uneasy Neighbors: Profiles growing tensions between migrant worker camps and affluent homeowners in north San Diego county. Chronicles the life and death of the Green Valley camp, home to thousands of workers, living in conditions most Americans expect only in the Third World. Producer, Director, Writer **Paul Espinosa** will be present to discuss the films; 35 minutes; 1989



State of Siege
From the director of *Missing* and *Z*. Based on the actual kidnapping of a U.S. official in Latin America. The kidnapers slowly uncover the discreetly concealed function of the *special advisor* in their country, and a gripping portrait of the U.S. role in Latin America takes shape. Stars **Yves Montand**. Director: **Costa-Gavras**; French with English subtitles; 119 minutes; 1973

***Atomic Cafe**
From the creators of *Heavy Petting*. A long overdue antidote to greasy Fifties nostalgia. Mind-boggling compendium of government misinformation aimed at selling nuclear war to the American public like a new brand of laundry detergent. This exceedingly timely exercise in healthy skepticism is often as hysterically funny as it is horrifying. Directors: **Karen & Peter Rafferty**; 92 minutes; 1982

How To Prevent A Nuclear War: A refreshing upbeat look at the kinds of activities that anyone can engage in to lessen the threat of nuclear war. "I loved it! This movie makes peace work as appealing as motherhood and apple pie." **Dr. Helen Caldicott**. SAN DIEGO PREMIERE.



Men's Lives
Interviews men and women: workers, teachers, athletes, and students. Through these interviews, (interspersed with movie clips of heroes like John Wayne, football games and Superman comic books) examines how the American male is conditioned to aggressively compete, win and strive for material success at the expense of intimacy and communication. Directors: **Will Roberts and Josh Hanig** will be present. Academy Award winner-Best Student Documentary; 43 minutes; 1975

Between Men: Interviews with soldiers, several generations of war veterans and young boys reveal the military attitude to be a microcosm of American societal attitudes that attempt to exclude all that is considered "feminine" from acceptable male behavior. Poses the questions: Why are men traditionally involved in war, and is fighting an inherently masculine trait? Director: **Will Roberts**; 68 minutes; 1979

To Protect Mother Earth: Broken Treaty II
Narrated by Robert Redford, it tells the gripping story of the Western Shoshone people's fight to save Indian ancestral lands from illegal seizure and nuclear destruction. Experience the beauty of the two Shoshone heroines, **Mary and Carrie Dann**, as they confront the injustices of the U.S. legal system. Shoshone Nation representatives and Alliance for Survival, (Big Mountain support group) will be present. Director: **Joel Freedman**; 59 minutes; 1989

June 1
Narrated by Robert Redford, it tells the gripping story of the Western Shoshone people's fight to save Indian ancestral lands from illegal seizure and nuclear destruction. Experience the beauty of the two Shoshone heroines, **Mary and Carrie Dann**, as they confront the injustices of the U.S. legal system. Shoshone Nation representatives and Alliance for Survival, (Big Mountain support group) will be present. Director: **Joel Freedman**; 59 minutes; 1989

Women on the Verge of a Nervous Breakdown
The plot centers on Pepa, a dubbing studio actress who receives an answering machine kiss-off from her unworthy lover Ivan. "Borderline science fiction, ultra-synthetic '50's kitsch, old fashioned sex farce, and up-to-date sexual politics." *New Yorker*. Director: **Pedro Almodovar**; Spanish with English subtitles; 88 minutes; 1988

Death of a Bureaucrat: An entertaining blackly hilarious attack on galloping bureaucracy, audaciously mixing slapstick farce and paranoid nightmare: the story tells of one man's conflicts with official regulations and state bureaucracy as he attempts to rebury his dead uncle. Director: **Tomas Gutierrez Alea**; Spanish with English subtitles; B&W; 87 minutes; 1966

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* Special Tuesday screenings, same time and place.
The Committee for World Democracy is a student organization that meets every Friday at 5:30 p.m. in room 208 of the student co-op center. We encourage anyone who is interested in helping coordinate the film series to stop by. We are always open to new ideas and thrive on creative energy.
Sponsored by the Committee for World Democracy and Third World Studies. Funded by AS distributed UCSD activity fees.

An Open Letter From Mary Hartman

Following the Nicaraguan Elections

Apartado P-125
Managua, Nicaragua
March 6, 1990

N.I.C. NOTE: the author is a North American member of the Mary Knoll Order and a member of the National Commission on the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights in Managua. She has lived in Nicaragua for 27 years.

Dear Friends,

Never in the history of any independent country have elections been carried out with the presence of hundreds of observers from the United Nations, the Organization of American States, Carter Center, Latin and North American and European parliamentarians plus 1500 international reporters to put to proof the political will of the Sandinista government. It was the first time also that a small poor country challenged in the political circle the super power of the United States.

The final result was a surprise (to put it mildly!) to all—to the FSLN, the UNO, the observers, major U.S. newspapers and to those responsible for the five national polls predicting a FSLN victory. How was it then that the opposition received the majority of votes?

Analysts have shown that UNO's theme was that if you vote for the FSLN the war will continue, the blockade will not be lifted, the economic situation will be worse. UNO also promised that within 100 days the inflation would be controlled, salaries raised, military service dissolved, transportation problem resolved, etc. So with the many promises of a near bright future plus the fact that the U.S. Congress had backed UNO with millions even before the elections this seemed to be the best choice. It was a vote of desperation for many who were tired and wanted an end to the war. Also the message from the White House a few months previously was if UNO did not win, the elections

would be considered a fraud—so people naturally concluded Nicaragua, like Panama, would be subject to a Marine invasion.

Jimmy Carter and all observers said the vote and count were done honestly. Daniel's speech at 6:00 a.m. Monday morning and his cordial visit to Violeta congratulating her and promise of collaboration to build the country made him the outstanding political figure of the world for his dignified response. He said the FSLN had placed all their efforts in the election to challenge the creativity, the intelligence of the people in a permanent struggle for their liberation, their independence, their self determination and social justice. We have opened up a new road where the war and the contra will disappear, where national interests will prevail above political intervention. Hopefully this will happen but as FSLN leadership said, "The democratization of society permits democratic elections but elections do not create democracies."

The FSLN electoral promises were based on the depth of the democracy they had created—political pluralism, mixed economy and non alignment. This had been a reality here since 1979 but could be deepened since the contra as a military force had been defeated and Bush's announcement two days before the elections that the U.S. would guarantee recognition of the new government regardless of the victor.

The FSLN remains the strongest political force in the country. UNO is made up of 14 political parties—small groups that are already bickering among themselves for a bigger piece of pie. Any number of people in the Christian communities who voted for UNO have come literally crying because they voted in anger against the FSLN, not believing the vote—one vote—would make a difference. One woman said, I voted for UNO because I couldn't get all the cheese I wanted. Many voted because they didn't want their sons to go to war and since Violeta was the U.S. candidate and U.S. was making war vs. Nicaragua, U.S. would stop fighting if its candidate won. It is not known either the amount of money that was given to buy votes though we have testimony from people who received anywhere from \$25 to \$200. As one of the *barrio* women said, "I couldn't ignore the offer. I needed the money. I was told the votes would not be secret—that was Sandinista propaganda and that if I did not vote for UNO it

would be discovered." All of this shows too, the weakness of the FSLN in not having sufficient contact with grass roots population.

What's the future? One cannot predict but some general observations can be made.

■ Both Violeta and Daniel have called for a peaceful transition and both said this can only be done with the demobilization of the contra. The contras in Honduras responded to Violeta with a loud NO—so Bush has sent someone to talk with them.

■ The National Guard and the Somocistas form part of UNO. Samuel Genie (was Somoza's chief of Security) has returned and threatened to physically eliminate the opposition.

■ Jose Somoza is returning and there is rumor that Tachito will too. Everyone fears that with these elements the death squads will function as they did before 1979.

■ Violeta announced a new money called the gold cordoba. Within 24 hours it was cancelled from an announcement in Washington. So you see who is giving orders here. One of her economists, Mayorga, announced that all land given to peasants will be taken away unless they can buy it for its full value. Also there will be no cooperatives—everything will be converted into private property. You can imagine the peasants' reaction!

■ Bush had promised Violeta not only an end to the war but lifting the blockade and huge sums of money to rebuild the country the contra war had destroyed. Two days ago he sent a message saying his priority now is eastern Europe and not to expect anything. Then he had the gall to tell Gorbachev to continue sending food and oil to Nicaragua (when 8 years ago this was the reason for the contra war.)

■ The FSLN said they will do everything within the law to protect the constitution because statements as above mentioned violates the constitution.

■ There's been absolutely no joy on the streets at a popular level with UNO people. This is probably due to the fact that they are not organized as a strong political party. Monday, the day following the elections Managua was like a morgue.

■ To build the economy we foresee the entrance of multinationals that will

exploit the people and natural resources. Elliot Adams has a small business in Honduras of buying lumber and has already made it known to Violeta that he's interested in the purchase of many valuable woods in Nicaragua.

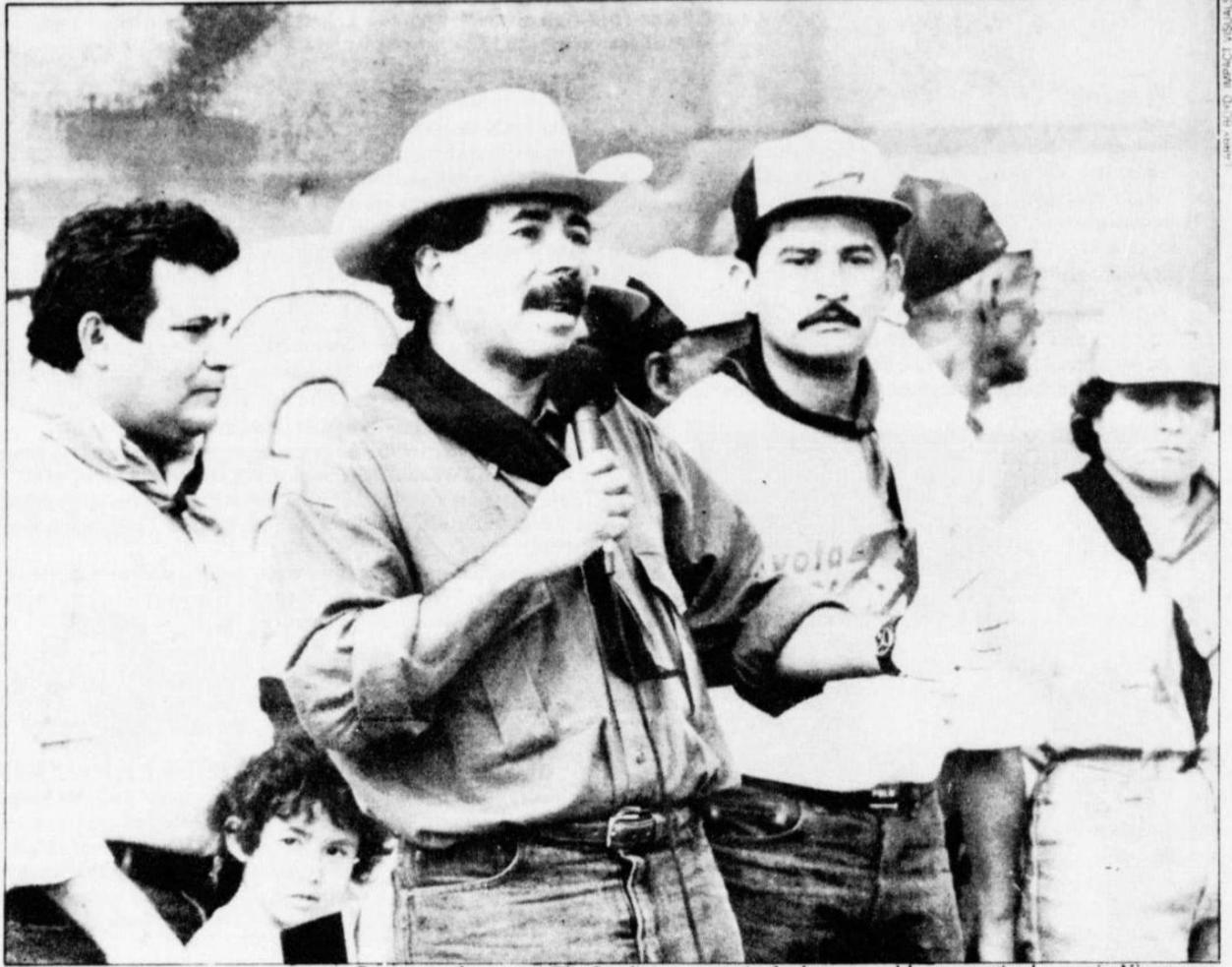
■ Our Human Rights office has received many denunciations by Sandinista activists who have been harassed by UNO people. Two people were killed and in one instance UNO people went to the family and offered to pay funeral expenses if they would allow an UNO banner placed on top of the casket. The family did not hesitate to tell the UNO representatives what they thought of them.

■ The new vice president, Godoy, announced yesterday that all foreigners working for the Sandinista government would be expelled. Godoy is having a problem with Violeta, so we do not know whether this was said to call attention or whether it is an UNO government decision. All the Cubans left the 26th and 27th so for example we have no doctor in our zonal clinic and Bluefield lost all the Cuban engineers who were building 1000 new homes after the destruction of the hurricane. It's understandable their leaving since in many of the campaign speeches they were threatened with death.

■ Since the U.S. is to be the new government here, the 20,000 Salvadorians and hundreds of Guatemalan refugees in Nicaragua feared they would be returned to their countries to die as has been the fate of so many who landed in the U.S. However, Daniel announced that Central Americans can have two citizenships so they all are going to be given Nicaraguan citizenship.

Certainly there will be difficult and bloody times ahead. Even though Violeta herself might want to strengthen this tiny democracy, she will be powerless to do so—for her decisions will be made in Washington. Though one rises every morning with a heavy heart, wondering who will be the victim today, the moral force of the Sandinista Revolution gives faith and hope that this option for the poor, though it be battered, will never die out. As Daniel said, "If this is a Good Friday for us there's always the glorious Sunday of the Resurrection."

Love to you all
Maria



Ortega on the stump: The Sandinistas remain the largest and best organized party in Nicaragua.