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Haiti: Society of Contradictions

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PSA Protests Wilson Talk For His Support Of Contras

By Pablo Vragus

The Progressive Student Association sponsored a protest against Senator Pete Wilson's support for contra aid at a building dedication which he attended at UCSD last Monday. Wilson has been one of the major proponents of the contras in the Senate and has supported Reagan's Central America foreign policy unswervingly. He is up for re-election next fall and Central America solidarity groups around the state have initiated a program to make his support of the contras a campaign issue.

Wilson came to UCSD to participate in the renaming of the Physical Oceanography and Space Sciences building at Scripps Institute of Oceanography to Nierenberg Hall. One scientist at Scripps commented that the talk sounded more like a speech from the campaign stump and was glad that the protestors brought up his actual political positions. In spite of these sentiments of a few of the attending staff most were sympathetic to Wilson's and other speakers' attempts to urge the protestors to be quiet.

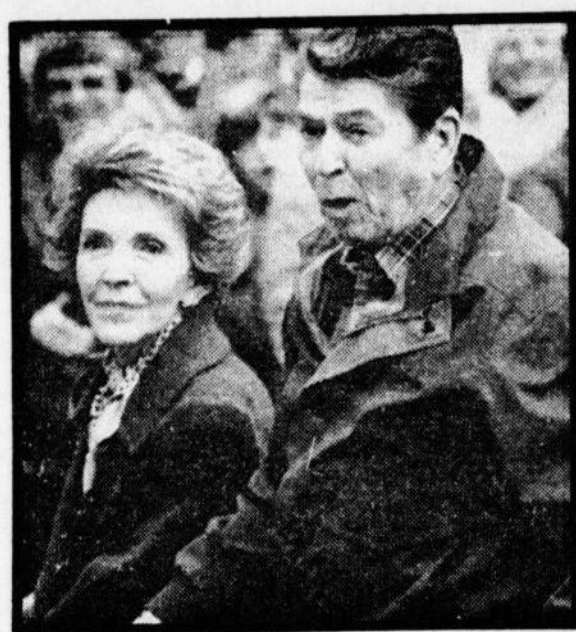
Chancellor Atkinson, City Supervisor Golding, Scripps director Friemann, and former Scripps director Nierenberg also attended the ceremonies and spoke. Chancellor Atkinson used the opportunity to announce that he would publicly support Senator Wilson's campaign for re-election. Atkinson did not comment whether this implied that

he also endorsed Wilson's support of the contras and ex-supreme court nominee Bork and other right-wing and unpopular stands.

The protestors carried large banners against contra aid and draped them around the area where a free luncheon that was part of the dedication ceremonies was being held. Wilson, noticing that one of the banners had the word democracy on it, prided himself and the U.S. government on its democracy in allowing such protests to occur. In actuality the police had threatened to remove the protestors from the event if they said anything. In response, one of the protestors holding the banner yelled back to Wilson that the senator supported the murder of anybody who stood up for their democratic rights in Nicaragua.

PSA press spokesperson, Joe Wainio, said that the PSA considers "this protest as part of the larger campaign to stop U.S. support of the contras and even more generally to support the right to self-determination for all oppressed peoples." The PSA has played an active role in helping organize the January 23 San Diego-wide march against contra aid. Last quarter they spearheaded a letter writing campaign to Senator Wilson, urging him to vote no on contra aid. Over the quarter more than 800 people at UCSD wrote letters. Finally, they took a contingent of 25 UCSD students to the November 7 Los Angeles march for peace in Central America.

The Contras: Key Leaders



Students For Jackson Launched In San Diego

By Bill Fields

The Jesse Jackson for President in 1988 campaign is picking up momentum nationwide, and San Diego is no exception. For example, several constituency groups—including Students for Jackson—have already officially formed.

Jackson's strong appeal to UCSD students has been amply demonstrated in the past. In California's 1984 Democratic Party primary, Jackson came in first among UCSD students, ahead of Mondale and Hart. When Rev. Jackson visited the campus in April of 1986, 3000-4000 students filled Revelle Plaza to hear his inspiring speech. Their response to his message of social and economic justice was enthusiastic.

The Students for Jackson in 1988 group held its first meeting on December 10, attracting students from both UCSD and San Diego State University. The group is in the process of reaching out to students at all the community colleges and universities in the county to become part of the San Diego Students for Jackson constituency group and begin organizing support for Rev. Jackson on their respective campuses.

There are several ways that Jackson supporters can help his campaign. Much work needs to be done in spreading Rev. Jackson's progressive platform. The major media are imposing something

akin to a blackout of Jackson's views, which makes the task of education one of the campaign's priorities.

For example, few people are aware of Jackson's views on the Middle East, which differ substantially from those of every other presidential candidate. Jackson supports Israel's right to exist as a sovereign country, but also supports the legitimate claims of the Palestinians to self-determination and their own homeland. When he called a press conference to explain his position on the issue a few weeks ago, just as the Israelis were stepping up their repression of Palestinian protesters, the media, typically, ignored the substance of his statement.

The Jackson campaign is short on money, since the Reverend—unlike his Democratic and Republican opponents—does not enjoy the backing of big business and other monied interests. So another priority for the campaign will certainly be to think of creative fundraising ideas and then carry them out.

The Jackson campaign will also focus on voter registration and getting out the vote on election day. In the 1984 presidential vote, 83 million people eligible to vote did not do so. Most of these people do not now participate in the political process at any level, but would be inclined to vote for Rev. Jackson if they did become involved.



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2 PM - 5 PM: Letter-writing campaign (city wide)

All The Misinformation Fit To Print

—Union Spreads Government Lies About Nicaragua

By G. Piccoli

"So, Brad, what do you think about Daniel Ortega?"

"Oh, Jane, this is going to be his year. He's going to be the next middle weight champion. He's got a great left hook and..."

"No Brad, Daniel Ortega isn't a boxer, he's the President of Nicaragua. Don't you read the *San Diego Union*?"

One extreme example of the media's ability to manipulate the American public into backing wars of expansion is Randolph Hearst's one man war against Spain around the turn of the century.

Hearst Tops In Media Manipulation

Hearst, by way of his vast press empire, was able to create an atmosphere of hate and mistrust towards the

adventurism. Thus by insistently reporting on real—and contrived—Spanish atrocities against the indigenous populations, Hearst was able to lay the groundwork for hypocritical U.S. appeals calling for the end of Spanish colonialism, and the installation of democratic indigenous governments. While the flames of U.S. public indignation spread across the farms and factories of America against brutal Spanish rule, Hearst and his co-

government is not slaughtering their people (that distinction belongs to the contras), and in fact has popular support.

While this is reason enough for most sensible Americans to come to the conclusion that we should leave these people alone, those who run our government think otherwise.

By bandying about loaded terms such as 'communist', 'Soviet backed', 'Cuban advisors' and so forth, the mass media and the government hope to convince a majority of Americans that Contra-aid, or armed intervention, is necessary for national security.

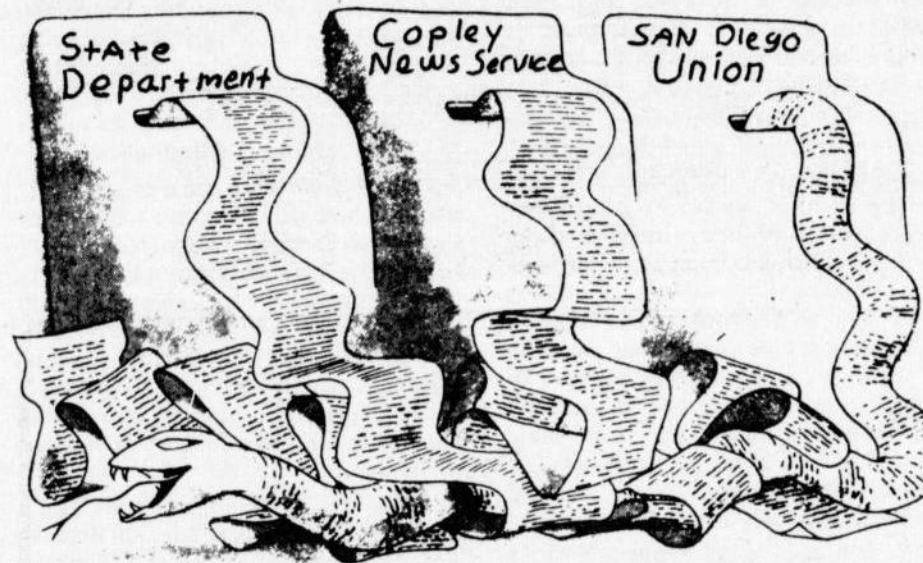
Daniel Ortega, in his own words:

The Nicaraguan people have won, with their blood, the right to be here today, in this way breaking with a historic past of servility toward imperialist policy.

For the first time in their entire history the Nicaraguan people can officially express their sovereign will, joining this movement of the Nonaligned barely forty-one days after their triumph.

We are entering the Nonaligned movement because in this movement we see the broadest organization of the Third World states that are playing an important role and exercising a growing influence in the international sphere, in the struggles of peoples against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid, racism, including Zionism and every form of oppression. Because they are for active peaceful coexistence, against the existence of military blocs and alliances, for restructuring international relations on an honorable basis, and are for the establishment of a new international economic order.

From Sandinistas Speak



This oft aired radio spot is the *Union's* latest effort to snare new subscribers by promulgating the paper's ability to provide readers with accurate information on current events. I found it interesting, in light of the *Union's* past coverage of Nicaragua, that they would use Daniel Ortega's identity as an example of the paper's ability to provide its readers with factual knowledge.

For example, the *Union*, far from telling its readership that Daniel Ortega is the democratically elected President of the sovereign state of Nicaragua, instead portrays Ortega as a Marxist-Leninist 'dictator' ruling the Soviet Union's latest colonial acquisition.

Union's Secret Agenda?

Under the guise of objective and critical reporting the *Union*, like other corporate media, are conveying lies and distortions with the aim of building public support for government policy. Having been conditioned by our culture to believe that the media is objective, that it is independent from the government or any other special interest, we tend to swallow anything in print as truth, and not look at the media critically. In other words we do not see the media as printing news from the viewpoint of a special interest, but instead see it as objective truth.

However, in light of recent events, it is becoming more obvious that the press is actually serving as little more than a mouthpiece of the ruling elite.

Media manipulation is, of course, nothing new. Ever since the advent of mass media the press has been used as a powerful tool of persuasion. By using their monopolistic control over the mass media the rich elites have been able to present their view of social-political-economic reality as the truth. As a result they have been able to trick the American public into backing involvement in expansionist wars at the expense of both the youth of America and the youth of other countries for decades.

crumbling Spanish empire. In collusion with other 19th century American expansionist who coveted Spain's remaining colonial holdings, Hearst used the power of the press to build public support for a war against Spain. Hearst effectively portrayed a Spain which was the contemporary equivalent of Ronald Reagan's Soviet "Evil Empire". His papers repeatedly published inflammatory articles detailing Spanish atrocities, pictures of Spanish massacres against rebels, and speeches and articles by famous rebels detailing their struggle for freedom from Spanish control. Ostensibly, all this rhetoric was aimed at freeing the peoples of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines from Spanish colonialism. However, Hearst and his colleagues had no intention of bringing democracy and self-determination to these long oppressed peoples. Instead they only wished to replace one master with another.

Of course Hearst and his backers realized that they would never be able to convince American youths to leave their homes and farms to go off to another land to kill innocent people and subjugate them. More loftier goals must be given to this sordid bit of foreign

conspirators patiently waited for the spark which would set the machinery of war into action.

Of course that spark was the accidental blowing up of the battleship *The Maine*. Hearst turned a boiler explosion into an act of sinister Spanish sabotage. Hearst-owned papers across the country screamed with headlines proclaiming Spanish collusion in the maritime disaster which led to the deaths of hundreds of seamen. The ensuing public support for action against Spain enabled the government to declare war against the decrepit empire, thus ending nearly 400 years of Spanish rule in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines and beginning the American domination of the natural and human resources of those countries.

Nicaragua Another "Hearst" War?

The current media onslaught against Nicaragua resembles to a large degree the Hearst-led media attack against Spain.

Like the Spanish empire, Nicaragua poses no threat to the American people. The Nicaraguans are not planning an invasion to subjugate the American people, or anyone else for that matter. Unlike the Spanish, the Nicaraguan

Instead the *Union*, like any other press owned and operated by elites, prefers to trot out the official line as dictated by Washington. Not only have they adopted the government's loaded terminology such as "Marxists-Leninists" instead of Sandinistas, "freedom fighters" instead of Contras, etc., but they have also played a role in shoveling out the government's half-truths. A good example of which is the recent "Miranda revelations."

Following the State Department's release of statements made by Nicaraguan defector Roger Miranda, the *Union* published a rhetorical editorial calling Miranda's disclosures "striking", and presenting "... a chilling glimpse of Central America's future if the Contra opposition collapses."

Basing their apocalyptic vision on Miranda's claims that the Nicaraguan government was on the verge of receiving "sophisticated" MiG-21 fighters, and where planning on increasing their military forces to 600,000 troops, the *Union* went on to say, "A Sandinista victory over the Contras would leave Managua free to pursue new adventures with the increased military backing by the Kremlin."

While the *Union* editorial maintained that the Miranda report has verified once and for all the true aggressive nature of the Nicaraguan government, an article two days later furnished proof that contradicted the editorial.

In the article published on December 18, 1987, and buried on page A-12, the *Union* reported the comments of an unnamed senior official in the Defense Department who admitted that the bulk

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Israel Initiates Violence

—A Process Of Elimination

By Pablo Vragus

The recent wave of rebellion in Israel and the occupied territories has been blamed to a degree on the newfound fearlessness amongst Palestinian youth of Israeli guns. This recently discovered bravado is supposed to explain the recent surge in deaths and protests in Israel. However, Palestinian resoluteness has never been the cause of mass violence, but rather a reaction to decades of violations of the rights of these subjugated people by Israel.

While the media has been portraying the Palestinians as the cause of all the violence spreading across the occupied territories and into Israel itself, it is actually the Israelis who are, and have always been, the perpetrators of violence. They carry the guns, they do the shooting, they control the numerous prison camps, they have the army; Palestinians are dying and suffering, not Israeli's.

Institutionalized Racism

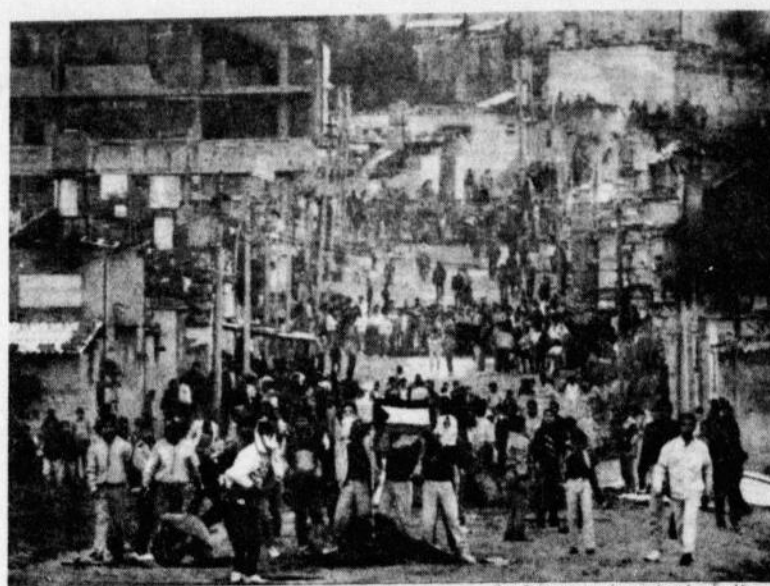
The Israeli government is propelled by the reactionary nationalist ideology of Zionism. Zionism claims that the Jewish people have a right to a state. While the present site was the preferred one for the Jewish state, historically Zionists claimed that the Jews had a right to establish their state in Africa, South America, or in the middle of Europe if Palestine was unattainable. Of course the Zionists never polled the indigenous

inhabitants of the targeted regions to see what their feelings were on the idea of losing their territory to a foreign occupation force. This disregard for other people's self-determination carries over today with the Zionist's current disregard, not only Palestinian self-determination, but also for Palestinian lives.

Zionists, in their own words, have reached the conclusion that the only answer to the innumerable pogroms and inestimable suffering of the Jews over the past two millennia is the establishment of their own nation in which they constitute a vast majority of the population and they control the state.

The Palestinians have the misfortune of living in the geographical location where the Israelis supposedly lived two thousand years ago. Israelis, most of whom are of European ancestry, carry over much of the European mentality towards non-European peoples. Palestinians in particular are seen as being sub-human, backward hindrances to the attainment of Israel's true destiny. Palestinians are effectively put in the same position as American Indians in the U.S. and Blacks in South Africa. They are obstacles to be rid of as quickly and efficiently as possible.

Even though a claim of the inferiority of the Palestinians does not form an explicit part of Israeli policy, it implicitly permeates their attempt at establishing a Jewish state. The Palestinians are stereotyped as masked terrorists. Their



Over 500 protesters threw rocks at Israeli soldiers.

language and culture is portrayed as medieval and barbaric. In addition, Arab society as a whole has been characterized as an exaggeration of its worst elements, not only by the Israelis but by the United States as well.

This forms the backdrop for the current situation in which Palestinians, who owned 88% of the land before 1948 (compared to 7% owned by Jews), have been bereaved of their property and the right to participate in its governance as equal citizens. Even upon their return, many are still classified as "present absentees," which means that they can work for the Israeli economy but have no right to any of the property that was taken from them. Now the Israeli state owns 92.6% percent of the land and controls its leasing through a land administration department.

In violation of all United Nations accords on the region, Israel, not satisfied with their allocated 56% of land (they owned only 7% prior to the

1947 U.N. partition), has expanded its control to all the Palestinian territories and a section of Syria. Just like South Africa, they have formed a barrier ring of "frontline" states to protect their Zionist state.

A Process of Elimination

Even if the Zionists are responsible for the violence, this does not explain the sudden escalation. Although the exact reasons are difficult to ascertain and any guesses would mean going through many levels of classified Israeli documents, one explanation looms through all the violence: the Israeli's have decided to solve their Palestinian problem once and for all, by any means possible.

The Israeli economy has never had a stable existence independent of massive U.S. military aid and its military industry, and life has many hardships

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Society in the Making

This column aims to show that our society is continually changing. Through the actions of organized groups, what is often perceived as a static situation can be changed dramatically for the better. The information is paraphrased from the referenced journals, and the analysis represents the views of a New Indicator collective member.

Quebec, Canada

In answer to a call for demonstration by the Quebec Coalition for Free Abortion on Demand 100 people braved arctic weather. The protestors demand the legalization of abortion, the dropping of charges against doctors providing safe abortions, an end to budget cuts in health and a clinic accreditation procedure. This event signaled a rebirth of the abortion rights movement in Canada which has been relatively quiescent since 1983.

In the U.S. these sort of protests contributed to the legalization of abortion in the early 1970's. Nevertheless, here the struggle continues and sexism still pervades as exemplified by the failure to ratify the equal rights amendment.

International Viewpoint

Skopje, Yugoslavia

In an uncommon occurrence, Yugoslavian steel workers won a wage increase through protest. From 3000 to 10,000 workers and supporters surrounded the city assembly building demanding wage increases and denouncing the government. The workers refused to negotiate with the assembly, which went into special session, until loudspeakers were installed so that all could hear.

In Yugoslavia, as in the Eastern bloc nations, the government has been forced by a deteriorating economy and worker discontent to make changes. These crises have arisen because, despite the socialist label many of these nations carry, they still have no worker control of the economy.

International Viewpoint

San Justo, Argentina

Industry and retail business largely came to a grinding halt as workers answered the General Labor Confederation's call for a 24-hour strike. The protests

were organized in reaction to the government's austerity policies. In spite of the glowing description that both the Argentinian President and Vice-President gave at UCSD last year on separate occasions, the economy still suffers greatly.

Argentina, which at the turn of the century was as industrialized as the U.S., remains the victim of western banking's vice grip on the Third World. They either bow to International Monetary Fund measures or lose financing.

People's Daily World



New York, New York

Speaking in behalf of Admapu, an organization of the Mapuche indigenous people of Chile, Maria Lucy Traipe described the oppression under the dictator Pinochet. The Mapuche communities are being forced to disband or be assessed massively higher taxes. The government claims that the policy "facilitates their development."

In fact, the government seeks to break up the means by which the indigenous people can organize and retain the culture. Admapu has bases from Santiago to Osorno and works with other opposition groups that recognize their rights to cultural and political autonomy.

Workers World

Washington D.C., U.S.

Four protestors were arrested inside the capitol building after they sat down and started anti-contra slogans. They had come to see House Majority Leader Jim Wright to express their outrage over the contra aid under consideration (\$8.1 million was subsequently passed). They sat down after they were refused and the police took away a banner they were carrying.

This protest is representative of the large movement building to oppose the main contra aid bill that Reagan is expected to submit to Congress in February.

People's Daily World

Lexington, Kentucky

After visiting Lexington Control Unit women's prison, two American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) attorneys released a report describing the facility as a "living tomb" and recommended that it be shut down. In spite of the attorneys' visit with Michael Quinlan, director of the Bureau of Prisons, none of the promised changes have been made.

Protests have resulted in a commitment to close the high-security control unit in eight to nine months. The authorities say that they want to first finish a new facility aimed to accommodate an alleged "influx of terrorists." Without a doubt this reference to terrorists will include Central Americans who will oppose a U.S. war there. These policies coincide with the continuation of Ollie North style politics.

The Insurgent

Korea

"It is the same old story we have seen repeated in labor-union history hundreds of time," said International Metalworkers' Federation general secretary Herman Rebhah, "workers rise up against intolerable conditions and arrogant managers." This quote set the tone for the international metalworkers' conference representing 750,000 workers in Korea. The conference also made statements supporting the union leaders arrested by the Korean government.

Conferenced attendants, in addition, noted that the Japanese corporations have adopted a role like the U.S. multi-nationals. This general critical attitude of capitalist work relations by such a large workers organization signals a raise in skepticism of capitalism in general.

Industrial Worker

Haiti: Nation in Turmoil People in Foment



Election Fraud and Military Control Hand-in-Hand Again

By Oka Gaviota and Herschel Bahr

After last November's attempt at elections in Haiti resulted in little more than the massacre of hundreds of citizens, new "elections" were rescheduled for January 17. Considering the violence that has dominated Haitian politics for the last six months and the fact that the new Electoral Council has been appointed solely by the ruling junta, it seems impossible that a popular government will be installed by February 7, the proposed date set by the Namphy regime.

On February 7, 1986 a United States Air Force C-131 transport plane flew Baby Doc Duvalier and his wife Michelle into exile in France, terminating the 29-year dictatorship of the Duvalier family. With U.S. assistance General Henri Namphy, the Duvalier's Army chief of staff, and his five-man junta temporarily assumed power, claiming to oversee and enforce the development of a new democratic state. But other sources describe this regime as a "dictatorship" hidden by the illusion of good-will and democracy, placed in its position in order to maintain control for the Duvalier family and all those who control Haiti's wealth.

With Duvalier gone, numerous dissidents that had been previously exiled found that they could return to their homeland in "safety." Many of these former exiles would later make up the majority of the 41 political leaders elected to the new Constituent Assembly, in addition to 20 appointed representatives of the Namphy regime. The task of the Constituent Assembly was to draft a new Haitian constitution that was to then be ratified by the people.

In theory, the ratification of this constitution on March 29, 1986, allowed the civilians an overwhelming degree of freedom, while it prevented another dictatorship from assuming power, as it called for a "separation of powers." The constitution calls for a Provisional Electoral Council (CEP), composed of nine members and selected by various public and private entities, authorized to establish and enforce laws governing the elections. It also separated the police from armed forces, bringing the military under civilian control, and subjects members of the military to civilian courts. It also states that any member of the military must resign at least one year before running for office of President of Haiti, which would share power with a Prime Minister.

An essentially legitimate electoral council was established on May 21, 1987. On the same day, all nine members signed a letter criticizing the regime's decree to reaffirm the Council's autonomy, because it included two members appointed by the National Council of Government (CNG).



From June to July of 1987 mass anti-government strikes and demonstrations spread throughout the nation in response to government attempts to destroy the Haitian democratic movement. The purpose of these demonstrations, as the Coordinating Committee of 57 organizations stated, was to explain that democracy is not possible as long as the *tonton macoutes* remain in power.

The *tonton macoutes* were Duvalier's private militia, which still controls much of the island along with General Namphy's police. In Haitian legend, the "Tonton Macoute" is the bogymen who comes to houses at Christmas, carrying naughty children away in his knapsack, never to be seen again. Baby Doc renamed them the Volunteers for National Security (VSN). After Duvalier's exile, the *macoutes*, whose only source of income has always been what they could extort from the peasants, have continued to operate freely in the countryside, which many claim is completely under their control.

The *macoutes* function basically as a civilian arm of the military, often acting as mercenaries to curtail peasant uprisings. One example of this occurred

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Economic and Political Disaster In The Making

By Herschel Bahr

The latest violence and political turbulence in Haiti look even more precipitous when viewed within the context of the country's economic situation. This West Indian nation is the poorest country in the Western

force has increased significantly over the past few years. This is due in part to a decline in Haiti's agricultural export market. Agricultural and food production experienced negative growth in the years 1984-85, and approximately 1/4 of Haiti's food must be imported, mostly from the United States. Many, such as Catholic liberation theology priest Bertrand Aristide, feel this decline in the rural economy is basically a deliberate policy of the governments of Haiti and the United States: "they want to destroy our agriculture so that people will come here from the land to work in American factories for almost nothing." (NY Times Magazine, 6/21/87)

The U.S.-owned corporations operating in the country's free trade zones, mainly around Port-au-Prince benefit from this rural exodus. There are now about 240 U.S.-owned corporations in Haiti (an increase from around 40 in 1980), employing about 60,000 (mostly female) workers, most of whom earn the minimum daily wage of \$3.00—or less. Mostly unskilled labor in the electronics, light assembly and garment industries, Haiti is also the world's largest producer of baseballs (about 15 million a year), and in 1985, Coleco Co. moved its production of Cabbage Patch dolls from Atlanta to Port-au-Prince. Nearly all goods manufactured in Haiti are exported to the U.S.

After the fall of Baby Doc Duvalier in February, 1986, labor union organization within both the industrial and agricultural sectors increased rapidly. The right of workers to organize was supposedly one of the 'democratic reforms' of the new government. Last summer, however, the provisional government of Haiti, or CNG, tried unsuccessfully to destroy the growing union movement. In total, 14,000 workers were fired or locked out for their involvement in unions. U.S. corporations were the first to fire their workers.

The largest and one of the most militant union organizations, formed clandestinely in 1980, is the Centrale Autonome des Travailleurs Haitiens (CATH), which has an estimated membership of 176,000 people in 172 unions, 126 of which are peasant unions. On June 19, 1987, CATH called for a strike on June 22 and 23, demanding a 100% increase in the minimum daily wage—from \$3 to \$6 U.S. dollars per day—and for the CNG to restrict importation of items such as shoes, rice, sugar and textile products that was

Although the 63% of the labor force is still agricultural, the industrial labor

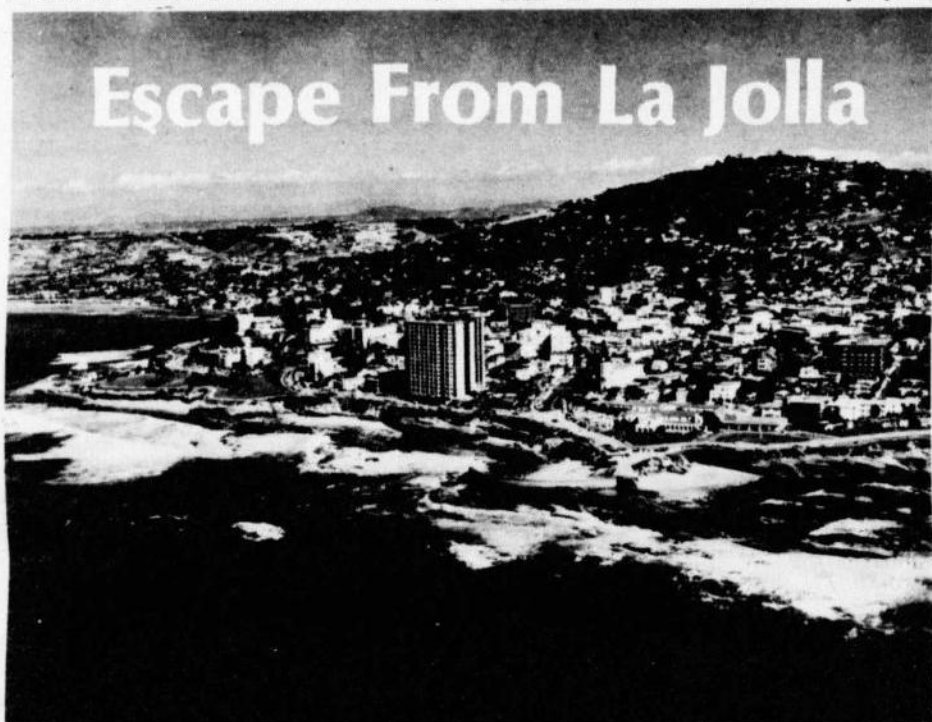
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By G. Piccoli

Believe it or not, the city of San Diego is more than a beach town. It is more than La Jolla and Del Mar. There is a whole city out there south of highway 52 and east of I-805. While this will come as no surprise to most residents of San Diego, it may come as a shock to the privileged few at UCSD who come from out of town and who rarely work up the courage to traverse outside of the Velvet Curtain surrounding La Jolla.

The La Jolla area, which I think it is safe to say does not represent the majority of San Diego, provides a rather distorted view of what the city is really like to the newcomer or temporary resident. After all, I have never seen, except in La Jolla, sidewalk jewelry stores, BMWs, Mercedes, and Rolls Royces parked in every third stall, and such a proliferation of dead animal skins draped around women (and men) wearing ounces of shiny carbon imbedded in gold fittings.

When 'they' decided to locate the University here in the middle of this freakish, and, dare I say, decadent, display of opulence over 26 years ago they were making an obvious decision to shelter the inhabitants of UC San Diego



from the cold and barren realities of contemporary capitalist society. By locating the University so far from reality, and thus *objectively* restricting students to the environs of upper middle class suburbia, the powers that be are able to keep these potentially dangerous educated minds confident in the splendors of American capitalism. After all, most university students today, as in the past, come from affluent backgrounds. They have been insulated from the realities of working class existence from day one and, if confronted by the less than ideal existence of the people, may be more inclined to question the system which causes the majority of people to live in less than ideal circumstances.

However, there are those students who wish to break away from the mind-numbing environment of La Jolla. This review of some of San Diego's different communities is for those who do not want to live in sterile La Jolla, and who want to see more of the town.

Pacific Beach

The nearest, and probably most often visited part of town for UCSD people is PB, or Pacific Beach, a community currently going through a lot of change. In the past, PB had a well-deserved reputation for being somewhat of a sleazy biker hang out, where many drugs were dealt, and many crimes committed. However, with real estate prices along the coast rapidly rising, and with more and more affluent types streaming into the beach areas, the rents, places to eat, and hang outs, have become more expensive. The high rents have resulted not only in the purging of the biker element, but also of low income families from the area. While you can still find reasonable rents in the eastern section of

values. This basically means that not only the biker element, but also transients and other lumpen types are being driven out of the area and south to Ocean Beach, along with anyone else who is not into baggies and Ollie North haircuts. Even those who like to just kick back and relax with a beer in their hands at the sea wall are getting harassed by the gendarmes as well. (The San Diego city council has recently been discussing a proposal to ban alcohol from the beach after sundown.)

While the area is becoming gentrified, it still is one of the more lively areas of town and is an interesting place to live. There are plenty of supermarkets, laundromats, and bars, and it has, I am convinced, the most liquor stores per capita in town.

Mission Beach

Directly south of PB lies the second most visited part of town: MB, or Mission Beach. MB is basically a sliver of sand which used to be a vacation spot for locals during the 1920s through the '40s. As a result most of the buildings are old, built in the teens and twenties. A lot of them are one and two room cottages. MB is sort of how PB used to be, but is also in transition. South MB, especially, has been under assault by the decadent and corrosive forces of gentrification for the past 6 years. The old single unit houses are being torn down everyday and are being replaced by hideous Cape Cod-style, multi-occupancy, two level behemoths that look completely out of place. Like PB, MB is beginning to be filled with 'quaint' shopping centers. Police activity, especially during the summer, is getting out of hand and resembles Nazi Germany as swarms of "Beach Patrol" officers parade up and down the boardwalk in combat boots

Fun for the Masses

Where To Live And What To Do In San Diego

—Escape From La Jolla

PB towards I-5, the prices along the beach front and the bay are becoming absurd with 2 bedroom houses costing anywhere from \$800 to \$1200 monthly and single unit places running from \$500 to \$700. As a result of the high rents, the area is made up mainly of young working class singles and middle class professionals, with some upper scale families edging in.

The influx of upper scale types has put pressure on the police to 'clean up' the area in order to maintain property

ticketing minors for possession of alcohol and harassing rollerskaters and other vicious criminal elements that shock the sensibilities of 'good citizens.'

Rents in MB are also becoming ridiculous with single bedroom cottages going from \$500 to \$700. There are no supermarkets in MB, though there are plenty of small mom and pop operations, and there are only a couple laundromats. Like PB, it is a hassle to get to campus from MB since the nearest freeway is reached only by travelling through several miles of congested surface street traffic.

Clairemont

One part of town that nobody visits, and most people prefer to pretend does not exist is Clairemont. Clairemont lies directly east of campus and sprawls out from highway 52 to the north to Friars road to the south, and from I-15 to the east to Clairemont drive to the west. While the area I described also includes sub-categories such as Kearny Mesa, Serra Mesa, and Linda Vista it is, for all intent and purposes, Clairemont.

Clairemont was built up during the post World War II boom to house not only military personnel but also the hundreds of military defense workers

who were spilling out of the old center city neighborhoods. The rapidly constructed tract houses built on a suburban plan make it one of the ugliest and more ignoble sections of town. Driving through Clairemont today is like going back in time to Leave it to Beaverland. Everything looks out of date, not only the houses but the shopping malls as well are architecturally thirty years out of date. And nobody cares enough about Clairemont to rid it of the pseudo-space-age architecture so popular during the '50s and early '60s.

However, rent in Clairemont is cheap compared to other parts of town. You can easily find 3 and 4 bed places running as low as \$750 a month. Plus Clairemont is only 10 minutes from campus, and is home of the Blarney Stone Pub. It also has shopping centers *ad nauseum*, supermarkets, auto repair shops, fast food places, schools, and churches galore for those so inclined. It is, however, a dismally depressing place. As can be expected from a community built during the heyday of American commercialism and consumerism, it has plenty of material elements but no 'geist' or spirit to it. It is an intellectually starved community—a land of TV antennas and aging neighborhoods which raised many a family but now is becoming senile with more and more crime problems, drugs, and traffic.

South of Clairemont, and south of interstate 8, which is sort of an unofficial border line for most UCSD students, lies the neighborhoods of Hillcrest, Mission Hills, University Heights, and Normal Heights. While these areas are very different in some respects, in some they are similar. They are, first off, all old areas of town. Some of the buildings predate World War I though most were built in the post World War One era as housing for working class families. Most of the units are two beds with little yards on broad streets. However in the early

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Book Review

Russian Revolution Revisited

—Trotsky, Deutscher, Reed

By Pablo Vragus

Nowadays Russia makes us think of drabness, lack of democracy and lack of vivacity. But this isn't how it all started. In 1917, the Soviet Union exemplified the struggle for democracy and equality. Newness, excitement and creativity were the order of the day. In their writings Reed, Trotsky, and Deutscher captured different parts of these qualities we all strive for.

Although their books were all published a long time ago, they deserve to be brought to our attention again. They remind us of how different the Soviet Union was in 1917 and the period before Stalin. They also give us an example of a revolution in action. In showing how a society can undergo drastic changes, it contradicts the idea of relative stability that has set in since the end of World War II.

Trotsky: Class Analysis

The *History of the Russian Revolution* not only gives an account of the revolution itself, it sets a high water mark for Marxist historiography. Trotsky, himself a formative Marxist theoretician and revolutionary, describes the revolution as a complex fusion and interaction of the interests of the various classes in Russian society. This provides a stark contrast to the usual anecdotes about the so-called great persons that so often pass as history, even at the university level.

A short example will show both the sweeping perspective and probing class analysis of Trotsky. Often accused of "underestimating the peasantry" by those influenced by Stalin's history of the Bolshevik party, Trotsky writes:

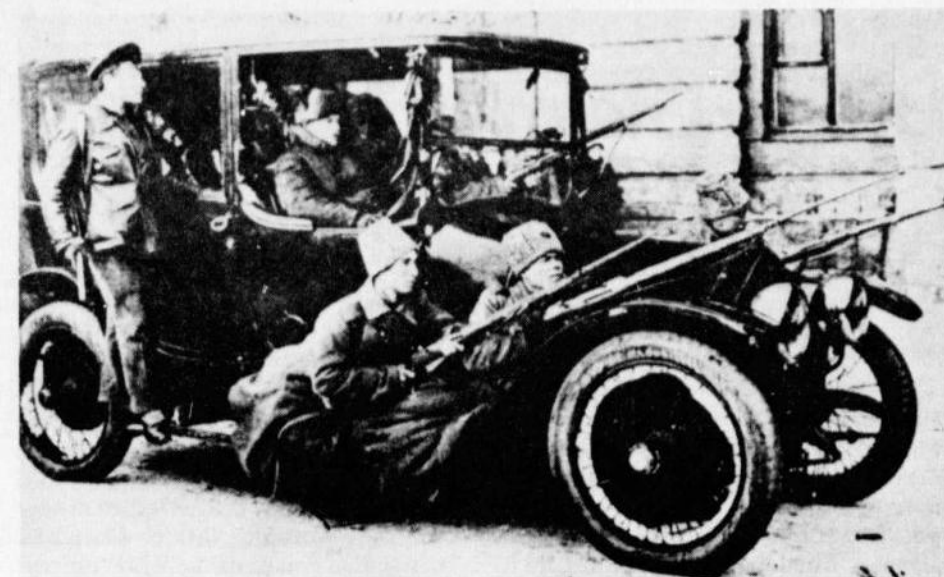
The subsoil of the revolution was the agrarian problem. In the antique land system, born directly out of serfdom, in the traditional power of the landlord, the close ties between landlord, local administration and cast zemstov, lay the roots of the most barbarous features of Russian life which had their crown in the Rasputin monarchy.

Introducing the chapter on the actual seizure of power Trotsky says:

People do not make revolution any more eagerly than they do war. There is this difference, however, that in war compulsion plays the decisive role, in revolution there is no compulsion except that of circumstances. A revolution takes place only when there is no other way out. And the insurrection which rises above a revolution like a peak in the mountain chain of its event can no more be evoked at will than the revolution as a whole. The masses advance and retreat several times before they make up their minds to the final assault.

This kind of class analysis of the process of history belittles the myriad of histories about princes, presidents and heroes that we are so often led to believe are responsible for achieving modernity. This Marxist understanding also provides us with contemporary insights. For instance, Ronald Reagan, although president of the U.S., should not be seen as the cause of U.S. aggression and interference all around the world nor for the growing gap between poor and rich in the U.S. Rather Reagan must be seen as one actor in a class: the capitalists. Without this class he would not be president. Even leftists can get stuck blaming the problems of society on one or two bad guys.

More generally, Trotsky's presentation of the historical effect of classes implicitly leads us to certain conclusions about the U.S. Although the



A Bolshevik military patrol car operating in the Nevsky Prospekt, Petrograd, during the battle between the Bolsheviks of Lenin and Kerensky's followers (July 1917). (Popperphoto)

situation in revolutionary Russia greatly differed from our current situation in the U.S., we too have classes and class contradictions. We learn from Trotsky that these contradictions will not be resolved by moderates and a gradual shift towards democracy and equality. This would only be possible if there was not a separation of classes. Trotsky, again and again shows how the compromisers, mainly the Mensheviks and Social Revolutionaries, are more appropriately called the capitulators.

One problem with this exhaustive account of the revolution is its very thoroughness. It is very long: 1250 pages in three volumes. That's the price you pay for accuracy.

Deutscher: Shows it From the Beginning

Isaac Deutscher's biography of Trotsky is more accurately called a history of the revolutionary process in Russia from 1903 to 1940 with an emphasis on Trotsky's contributions. His work, now a classic, was the first thorough and definitive challenge to the Stalinist falsification of the history. It not only resurrects Trotsky out of the bin of so-called counter-revolutionaries but recollects the evolution of the party that lead the revolution, the Bolsheviks. It highlights the falls and glorious moments of the successful revolution and the failed attempt to construct socialism. Deutscher described his task as dragging out the history "from under a mountain of dead dogs, a huge load of calumny and oblivion."

The notorious feuds between Lenin and Trotsky in the years prior to the revolution still serve as eternal debating points among leftists. They are explained here with objective clarity, noting both Trotsky's excessively bitter and acrimonious assaults on Lenin and the Bolsheviks as well as the inadequacies of the Bolshevik program. All the issues then come to a resolution in the process of the revolution, when Deutscher describes their unification as a process of compromise on both sides based on revolutionary experience.

Deutscher's trilogy has the advantages and drawbacks of a book with remarkable literary qualities. While

developing a flowing chronology, the structure and focus of the narrative sometimes suffered. Sometimes literary devices blurred this focus and created poetic images rather than cold analysis. In an example he concluded the last volume with: "Trotsky's autopsy showed a brain of 'extraordinary dimensions,' weighing two pounds and thirteen ounces; and 'the heart too was very large.'" Less embarrassing but much more pervasive is the continuous attempt to show that Trotsky is a prophet. I still cannot understand why one would ever want to do this.

In addition, within the third volume especially there is a change in the posture of the narrator to the point that the work at times seems more like a critique of Trotsky than a history.

Aside from these flaws, Deutscher's biography gives an understanding and historical context to the revolution that successfully challenges Stalin and remains definitive.

Reed:

A Revolutionary Journalist

While lacking in depth of analysis and historical perspective, this first-hand account nevertheless surpasses all others in presenting a vivid picture of what was actually going on in the streets of St. Petersburg. Reed interviewed all the major participants including Trotsky, Kameniev, Kerensky, Tsereteli and many others as the events unfolded. Sometimes this occurred hours before or after they became either the leaders of a victorious revolution or the exiles of a popularly overthrown state.

Describing the momentous opening of the Second Executive of the All-Russian Soviet, Reed narrates:

So we came into the great meeting hall, pushing through the clamorous mob at the door. In the rows of seats, under the white chandeliers, packed immovably in the aisles and on the side, perched on every window-sill, and even the edge of the platform, the representatives of the workers and soldiers of all Russia waited in anxious silence or wild exultation the ringing of the chairman's bell.

He likewise describes the defeat of the first attempt at counter revolution and the interminable trolleys on the long, gray Nevsky Prospekt.

Although this book too is rather long, most who have read it finished it within a day or two of starting. The literary qualities of the author draw the reader into the situation until they themselves almost feel a part of the revolution and can't wait to overthrow the provisional government which tries to keep holding back the popular mandate of "all power to the soviets."

In conclusion, these three treatises still deserve to be read and reread. Do not be intimidated by the length, just read them a little at a time. You will not be disappointed by the vistas of possibility for social change and how they might apply in the U.S., where it all too often seems that nothing changes anymore.

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Union Disinformation Nicaragua Slandered

continued from page 3

of Miranda's revelations of Nicaragua's alleged plans to build up to invade neighboring countries was "speculative."

In addition the official confessed that after going through the documents, which were two secret Nicaraguan defense documents outlaying their defense plans for the next five year period, they, as the article stated, had "no evidence of plans to invade other

nations."

In fact, after examining the sensitive documents the State Department concluded that the much ballyhooed build up, including the 600,000 troops and the sought after MiG-21s, represented a siege mentality on the part of the Sandinistas. The State Department has concluded that the documents reveal that the Sandinistas

actually do fear a U.S. invasion, and that their arms acquisitions are defensive, not offensive, in nature.

In addition, the *Union* article revealed that the Defense Department acknowledged that Miranda's credibility was questionable, stating "...that many of the defector's statements were speculative."

Even after the enlightenment about the revelations, the *Union* persisted in belching forth these lies and distortions. In an opinion piece written by right wing propagandist Mona Charen, Charen relied on the "damning proof" provided by the now discredited Miranda disclosures for her insights on "communist intentions."

By printing articles with obviously misleading and falsified information, such as Charen's, the *Union* allows their paper to be nothing more than a government printing press.

Unencumbered by such trifles as journalistic ethics and moral scruples, the *Union* will, obviously, continue to print all the news that is fit to print from the vantage point of the rich and powerful. They will continue to use their enormous influence to further deceive the people of San Diego into believing that what they are reading is balanced, accurate, unbiased journalism, instead of the biased rot that it really is. Though little can be done to force the *Union* to print accurate reports, we, its victims, can be more critical of what we read in the pages of the *Union*, and anything else for that matter. We can also seek out other opinions and views that offer a perspective from the vantage point of the people instead of from the wealthy elites. Without taking a critical stance towards what we read and hear we open ourselves to falling under the spell of a very malicious piper.

Haiti: Elections By Force

continued from page 5

on July 23 in Jean Rabel, a rural district in southwestern Haiti, when a group of gentry-underwritten *macoutes* armed with guns, machetes, and picks massacred approximately two hundred fifty-five peasants. The peasants were members of Tet Ansam (which translates approximately to mean 'solidarity'), an organization supported by the Catholic Church advocating land reform. They were ambushed while marching to a neighboring town to lend support to peasants whose homes had earlier been burned by *macoutes*. Those survivors not murdered in the hospital were arrested, including the group's coordinator. The official government version, and that reported by the mainstream press and the U.S. government, was that a group of communists were attacked by other peasants. Also attributed to anti-communist peasants was the August murder of Louis-Eugene Athis, leader of the Democratic Movement for the Liberation of Haiti, who was hacked to death by a machete-wielding group of 'civilians' in the town of Leogane.

Political repression became gradually bolder, and on October 13, Yves Volé, a presidential candidate whose platform had been improving education, agricultural conditions, and health care, was assassinated on the steps of police headquarters while giving a speech demanding the release of a political prisoner being held without charge. Volé, a candidate for the Christian Democratic Party, was not a front-runner, but he represented a political threat to the government because he was so outspoken. As one of the "Founding Fathers" of the constitution, he often publicly exposed and denounced the existing regime. His corpse lay on the steps of the Criminal Investigations Section for an entire day, and then was taken to a morgue. His family was prohibited from seeing him for almost a week, by which time it was too late to have an autopsy.

Violence intensified after November 12, 1987, when it was announced that, in accordance with the constitution—which bars Duvalierists from holding political office for ten years—Duvalierist candidates would be denied the right to run in the upcoming elections. Death threats intimidated presidential candidates and political dissidents, and many withdrew from the race. The week before the elections at least seventy people were killed in election-related incidents, many of



Three men pull 40 bags of charcoal for 20¢ (10 pence) per bag, Cité Simone (1980)

whom were political prisoners being held at Fort Dimanche prison executed the day before the elections. Conflict between the army-led provisional government and independent civil officials heightened, as the Haitian army grounded two helicopters planning to distribute voting materials to more remote areas of the island. Transport vehicles were burned, ballot boxes were stolen, and roads were blocked.

On Election Day, November 29, an estimated 150-200 citizens were killed when voters, as well as foreign observers and members of the press, were savagely attacked by *macoutes*, in conjunction with members of the police and the military, with rocks, guns, and machetes. Four opposition radio stations were bombed as well, effectively cutting all lines of communication in the countryside. Only three hours after polls opened, Namphy called off the elections and dissolved the Electoral Council, whose members immediately went into hiding, fearing for their lives.

The U.S. responded to the massacres by suspending all non-humanitarian aid to Haiti. This move was largely meaningless however, because it was near fiscal year-end and most military aid had already been spent. Haitian government officials would only later admit their participation in the violence, claiming it was necessary to prevent a 'communist takeover' in Haiti.

The CNG attempted to re-establish a new electoral council on December 4, inviting delegates from similar backgrounds as the original CEP. At least five of the nine social sectors refused to reinstate a representative because they believed the junta would fix the elections anyway. The Namphy regime announced that it would appoint its own representatives, which they soon did.

On December 7, the social-democratic National Front for Concertation called on the Haitian workers to participate in a two-day strike condemning the CNG and the CEP, but the Metropolitan Public Transport Union and the National Popular Assembly insisted that it would only last one day. The strike was

unsuccessful, reportedly due to dissension among the coalition and a misunderstanding of the goals among the people, but it is likely that threats and intimidations against strike participants also played a role.

Many of the same groups are presently urging people to boycott the elections, while several candidates dropped out of the race, either protesting the fixed elections or for fear of their lives. All in all, any claim as to the legitimacy of the January 17 elections simply has no basis in fact.

Many Caribbean countries, however, as well as the United States, have stated that they will accept the new Haitian government as legitimate. The Haitian people are not expected to passively accept another dictatorship, judging from the fact that both U.S. and Canadian warships have been deployed to Haiti and will be there conducting naval exercises on January 17.

A vast number of Haitians blame the United States for the violence and conflict, as it has supported the army and General Namphy with weapons and money—training it in 'crowd-control techniques'—while doing nothing for the people. As someone cleverly put it, "Tonton Sam" has tormented the Haitians long enough.

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Haiti: Headed For Disaster

continued from page 5

causing serious damage to domestic industries. The government response came on June 23, when the CNG decreed the CATH an illegal organization, destroyed its headquarters and arrested three of its leaders. The response of the people was a general strike, called by the main opposition body, the Front for Concerted Action, a coalition of 57 organizations, in response to this and other complaints against the CNG. The CNG was forced to rescind its decree and release CATH's leaders from jail. CATH resumed operations on July 16.

Salvadorization: Privatization and the Military

Many Haitians refer to the political and economic events of the past few years as the 'Salvadorization' of Haiti: this refers to an increase in military presence and repression simultaneously with an increase in the private sector industrial development (i.e. multinational corporations). Another parallel to El Salvador is the recent establishment of AIFLD (American Institute for Free Labor Development) in Port-au-Prince. AIFLD, the international agency of the AFL-CIO, is a CIA-dominated anti-union 'union,' whose activities in El Salvador and work in the interests of the multi-nationals is probably the most well-known. In Haiti, AIFLD supports the Federation Ouvriers Syndicat (FOS), the only union federation which operated legally under the Duvalier dictatorship. Included in the FOS is the taxi driver's union for tourists, known to have been dominated by the security police. In fact, AIFLD has established its headquarters in what used to be the FOS offices in Port-au-Prince. AIFLD unions, the FOS included, actually resist efforts by workers to raise wage.

Dechoquer, a word that in French means 'to uproot,' was the name given to the attempt by the Haitian people to 'uproot' Jean-Claude ('Baby Doc') Duvalier and, the 29-year old Duvalier family dictatorship. Many feel, however, that what exists in Haiti today is 'Duvalierism without Duvalier': that Duvalierism has not been uprooted, but instead 'has only had its head cut off.' Economically and politically speaking, Jean-Claude Duvalier's dream of making Haiti "the Taiwan of the Caribbean" by "selling it to the Americans" still continues.

Fun for the Masses (cont.)

Pacific Beach, ...

continued from page 6

sixties and seventies many of these single occupancy units were torn down to make way for more profitable multi-occupancy apartment units which has left a major scare on these communities and had drastically affected their makeup.

Mission Hills

Of these communities, Mission Hills is the most affluent. Unbeknownst to many people, Mission Hills is the home of many wealthy and influential people. The mansions which line the quiet streets looming over the most beautiful houses, and have the best views in town. This conversely means that the rents there are

prohibitive to most working people and students. Mission Hills also resembles La Jolla in terms of its small, expensive, and 'quaint' business district.

Hillcrest

Hillcrest, which lies directly east of Mission Hills, is known mostly for its sizable gay community, however it is more diverse than that. Hillcrest is also made up of old residents, some working people, and those who like to consider themselves 'bohemian'. It is one of the few parts of town that contain places which cater to the mind. It has two art theaters, the Guild and the Park, several bookstores, one of which, the Blue Door, has the best selection of radical political books outside of Groundwork, and several coffee shops. There are also quite a few drunks prowling the streets, which tends to scare the artsy types who venture down to the Guild and the Park.

Rents in Hillcrest range from \$400 to \$600 for a one bedroom house, \$900 for a three bedroom, making it an economical

Israel: Palestinians Out For A Jewish State

continued from page 4

not only for Palestinians. Although much lower in magnitude, Israelis, too, feel the pressure of the constant state of war and of a 150% rate of inflation.

When we combine these facts with the self-proclaimed goal of establishing a pure Jewish state, we realize the Israeli government's predicament. They can no longer attract Jews from all over the world to outnumber the Palestinians. The image of forests in the desert has given way to the reality of a war-torn land.

National U.S. networks have even aired reports that many disillusioned Jews are leaving Israel to return to their jobs in the U.S. This is not surprising. Who wants to raise their children in the middle of a combat zone with such an uncertain future, knowing only that there will be more fighting?

To stop this they have only one option consistent with their ideology: extermination of Palestinian resistance. Imprisonment or death to every Palestinian militant who dreams of regaining his or her homeland.

The gradual policy of repression has not stopped the 40 years of resistance. The barrier zones of the West Bank and the Gaza, and the invasion of Lebanon have not quelled the spirit of the Palestine Liberation Organization. This is because the organization's base is not in its leadership, but rather in the those subjects of the institutionalized oppression of the Zionists, which continually affronts the Palestinians in every aspect of their lives from birth to death.

place to live. Hillcrest is also surrounded by freeways, with I-5, I-8, and I-63 being easily accessible. Plus Hillcrest is only 15 minutes from campus. There are plenty of supermarkets, gas stations, and restaurants in the area. It also borders Balboa Park and is minutes from downtown. The crime rate is not too bad and the main drag, University Avenue, is always active. It is one of the few places in town that makes you feel like you're in a city instead of a suburb.

University, and Normal Heights

Northeast of Hillcrest lies the hidden communities of Normal Heights and University Heights. Both of the Heights are mainly working class communities which lie between Mission Valley and University with Adams Avenue being its

main drag. Both of the Heights are best known for the proliferation of antique shops and antique people found there. They are both old communities, with many of the residents having lived there for 40 to 60 years. There are quite a few families though, as well as some singles. Rents there are cheap. One bed homes as low as \$350 with plenty of 2 and 3 bedroom places around. There are also plenty of supermarkets and some bookstores as well as corner bars and liquor stores. However there also plenty of crime. Normal Heights has the highest crime rate in town, with burglaries and car thefts being the crimes of choice. Both Heights are about 20 minutes or so from campus.

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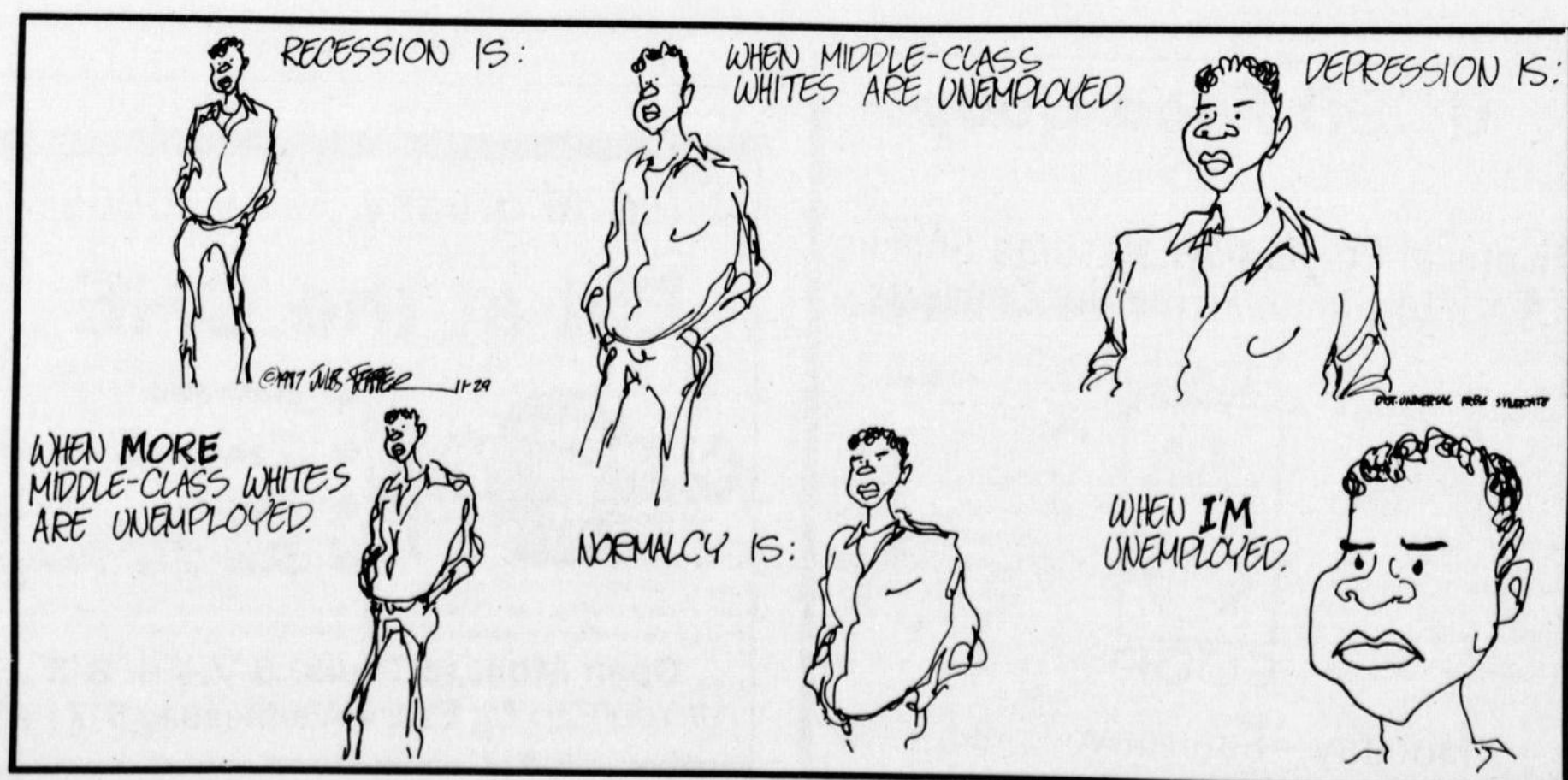
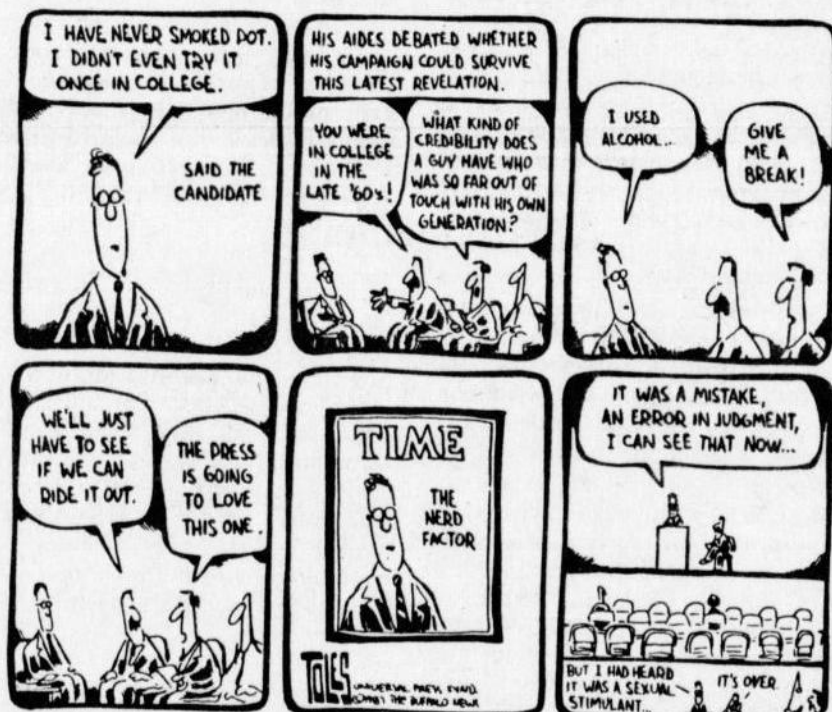
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Letters to the New Indicator

Dear New Indicator,

I was appalled to see you quote a report from *International Viewpoint* concerning the demand to politically rehabilitate the counterrevolutionary criminals who met revolutionary justice courtesy of the first workers' state. Next you'll fall for the imperialist ploy of supporting struggles for freedom and against militarism in both blocs. I suggest you act now to curb your right-wing deviationist tendencies by spending several months reading Lenin and Stalin. Then, perhaps, you will understand what is politically correct and what should be condemned as bourgeois and reactionary!

Comradely,
Bruce Allen

N.I. Response:

Thank you for the comradely warning. We always thought Stalin was the guy who murdered millions of Russians and corrupted the 1917 workers revolution in the Soviet Union.

know. I don't want to get killed, as I am the one responsible for copying the *Reader* article I have also enclosed just for the record. I added all the other info on it, and I found out they are very pissed about it, so I stopped putting it up. They want to beat the krap (sic) or kill whoever did it I found out from a friend, so that's why I can't leave my name. So thanks for the articles, just wanted to share some facts somehow.

The Krishnas are more than just



ROOSEVELT WITH STALIN AT TEHRAN IN 1943, to hell with them.

Dear New Indicator,

The other letter enclosed is in response to your articles on cults, but especially to the person who wrote back defending the Krishnas. I hope I didn't wait too long to respond. I was hoping you could print this so the real truth about them would be heard, they are nuts, from my experience. Some of which I even left out, such as their possible connection to the Nazis, who still exist I'm sure you

another cult. From my experience with them and other cults, I have found out a few shocking but true things. Such as their goon squad I read of in the *Reader* (Oct. 17, 1985). Then saw it in action many times, as they beat up on people they chose to remove from their temple. Three big Krishnas punching away upon one guy, on one occasion. In the '70's they were busted with a garage full of guns and ammo. On a recent "West

567th St." they showed the dug up bones of two murdered people found near their Gold Palace in West Virginia. Parents told of how their children were sexually abused. I know of other murders, and cases of child kidnappings. They also mentioned cocaine and heroin dealing. Many of them smoke pot, so they don't practice what they preach; as they say they don't touch any drugs. Women in the group are treated like second class citizens, submissive. Marriages are

fascistic form of Buddhism. The C.I.A. is also involved in cults and the "New Age" movement. Not just to spy on them, but to set up certain groups as experiments in mass mind control. That's what the sick Jim Jones—Jamestown thing really was. A local hippie commune, the "Zendricks", are rather cultish. Someone went to visit and was told she couldn't leave and that they would choose a boyfriend for her. As artists and "Cosmic Warriors" they want to save the earth, but don't seem to believe in getting involved politically, though it will take getting involved on all levels to save the earth. They have the typical elitist attitude of cults, maybe performing strange rituals, possibly Satanic or black magic. Satanists exist, especially in crazy California. They have infiltrated many day care centers. Some of the missing children wind up in Satanic cults, even "sacrificed" (murdered) for Satan. A satanist is a consultant to the Pentagon. See the book *The Ultimate Evil*. I agree with your article, cults can be mental and physical torture traps. I can't give my name, as cults have killed truth tellers like the C.I.A. does, who were more than likely involved in the murders of Malcolm X, Martin Luther King, the Kennedys, John Lennon, and countless others. Like my guru tried to tell me, "the only movement you can be sure of is a bowel movement."

N.I. Response:

Thank you for the letter. Although we consider much of what you assert speculative, we agree that cults attract the alienated in this society and pull them away from the only possibility for real change: large scale social change, not individualistic pseudo-utopias.

speak at the event starting at 7 pm at the University Center, forum B, at the University of San Diego, in Linda Vista.

FRIDAY, FEB. 5

"Pay the Man" Benefit Concert to raise the fine levied on local poet by court. Dance to "Shango" & "Crash Worship;" features poet Suberri; with special guest "the Reverend."

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EVERY THURSDAY

New Indicator collective meetings. Come support progressive independent journalism! We meet at 6:30 pm in room 209 of the UCSD Student Center. Give us a call at 534-2016 for more information.

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.

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Articles and letters are welcomed. Subscriptions are \$8 per year. Send both to: UCSD, B-023, La Jolla, CA 92093. Phone: (619) 534-2016. Or come by the office in Student Center A, Rm. 209, preferably at our meeting time (Thursday 6:30 pm).

The New Indicator is officially recognized as a campus newspaper of UCSD. The views expressed do not necessarily (in fact will never) represent those of the Chancellor or the Regents.

Workers: Joe, Ana, Monty, Beautiful Brian, Robin, Robyn, Robert, Bob, Robert, Jelger, Liz, Alexia (Beth), Dan, Dan, David, Francis, Peter, James, Kristen, Chris, Nancy, Arnie, Andy, Tracy, Terry, Greg, Craig, Trienke, Byron and Lovely Rita.

Announcements

Send notices to:
New Indicator Collective
Room 209, Student Center Bldg. A
Mail Code B-023
La Jolla, CA 92093
(619) 534-2016

CAMPUS COOPS/COLLECTIVES

Groundwork Books offers politically-oriented books, periodicals, music and clothing at reasonable prices. Located in the south end of the Student Center, they are open 11 am to 8 pm Monday through Saturday. Every 2nd and 4th Friday evening they offer their own TGIFs and Paper Tiger Videos. For more information call them at 452-9625.

The Food Coop offers fresh juices, baked goods, fruits, sandwiches, salads, soy products, health-care supplies, literature and much more. They are open 8:30 am-6 pm Monday through Thursday, 8:30 am-5 pm Fridays, and 10 am-4 pm on Saturdays. Watch out for their new Fruit Cart around campus, open Monday-Friday 10 am to 3 pm. For more information call 534-4238.

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 Student Center next to the Food Coop, their phone number is 534-2023.

The Ché Café is a restaurant collective that provides healthy vegetarian foods including Indian specials, tempé burgers, burritos, delicious desserts, sandwiches, and pizza. Starting January

18 their hours will be 8 am to 7 pm Monday to Thursday, with All You Can Eat's every Wednesday and concerts most Fridays and Saturdays. Their new hours will include breakfast, lunch and dinner menus, offering a nice, relaxing study or break environment. Give them a call at 534-2311, or stop by at their location on the south side of Revelle down past USB and the Revelle Provost's office and get involved!

EVERY THURSDAY

New Indicator Collective meeting at 6:30 pm. New volunteers welcome! Support progressive independent journalism! UCSD Student Center, Room 209. 534-2016.

EVERY SATURDAY

Rape victim's support group meeting. Center for Women's Studies and Services, 2467 E Street, Golden Hill. 233-8984. Hours: Mon-Fri 8:30am-4:30pm.

24-HOUR EMERGENCY HOTLINE: 233-3080

TELEPHONE HOTLINES

(202) 547-4343. For national legislation information.
(202) 332-9230. Nicaragua and Central America. (24 hour)
(202) 223-6422. Nicaragua Network.
(202) 543-0006. Nuclear Arms control information.

(202) 547-3336. Space weapon information.
(202) 328-4042. Pledge of Resistance.
(202) 546-0408. South African info.

FRI., January 22

Fundraiser for the San Diego Rally for Peace in Central America. Featuring local Reggae bands Shiloh (formerly the Rainbow Warriors) and I and I, the show will start at 8 pm at the Ché Café and refreshments will be offered.

Free film! *Shadows Over the Future*, a look at the Israel/Palestine conflict, will be shown at 7 pm in Third Lecture Hall room 107. Following the film will be a discussion led by a representative of the San Diego Lawyer's Guild concerning the case of the "L.A. Eight" and the current situation in Occupied Palestine/Israel. The film is sponsored by the Committee for World Democracy. Call 534-4873 for more information, or 534-3362 for directions.

SATURDAY, JAN. 23

The San Diego Rally and March for Peace in Central America will start at 11 pm to assemble at the First Interstate bank at Fourth and "B" St.. At noon the marchers will proceed to Balboa Park for a rally against U.S. policy in Central America. Isabelle Tercero will perform at the rally, as will the Dialectics, a Los Angeles multi-tendency band. For more information call the Central America Information Center at 583-2925.

TUESDAY, FEB. 2

First Amendment on trial! A public forum on the case of the Los Angeles Eight, a group of seven Palestinians and a Kenyan charged with violation of the McCarran Act. Paul Hoffman, Legal director of the ACLU Foundation of Southern California and Defense attorney for the case, and Michel Shehadeh, a defendant in the case, will

Long Stories in Short

What's The Other Guy Wearing

The federal government's bust of Wall Street speculator Ivan Boesky for insider trading is changing the way business is conducted on "the street." Boesky, cooperating with the feds, wore a hidden microphone to record several conversations with big-time investment bankers who were illegally feeding him "inside information" on imminent corporate takeover deals. Those bankers were subsequently arrested and charged.

One consequence of that hidden microphone has been for Wall Streeters to "reach out and touch" each other. "Have you noticed how much hugging is going on lately on Wall Street?" one financier asked *Fortune* magazine. "We're checking to see if the other guy is bugged. I won't talk to anyone anymore unless I'm naked in the sauna."

Dollars and Sense

Judicial Temperment

In Maryland, Calvert County Circuit Court Judge Perry G. Bowen Jr. told a defendant convicted of disorderly conduct, "You need to stop and think before you get mad again. If you ever do it again, I'll shoot you." In Kentucky, Hopkins Circuit Court Judge Thomas Spain told two women convicted of welfare fraud that they may not engage in sexual intercourse unless they use contraceptives.

Disposable Heros

For the counterrevolutionaries who had it all, Camp Oliver North was there to show them how to use their toys. Started by Humberto Alvarado, a tried-and-true anti-communist haunted by fears of Soviet expansionism, it was a training arena for would-be contras, instructing recruits in hand-to-hand combat. The camp was run by Brigade One, a creation of the Committee in Solidarity with a Democratic Central America, and funded primarily by Cuban businesses in its central New Jersey location.

Unfortunately, Camp Oliver North has been shut down for violation of residential zoning ordinances. But have no fear, for the Committee still operates other training camps, including Camp Jeane Kirkpatrick in northern New Jersey and another in Connecticut.

U.S. Representative Robert Torricelli (D-NJ) contends that these activities cannot be dismissed as "wholesome outdoor recreation," and has asked the Justice Department and the FBI to investigate Camp Oliver North for possible violations of the neutrality law. The FBI has begun such an investigation, but the Justice Department told the *Bergen Record*, the local newspaper, that prosecution is not warranted. Such is life.

Until something comes of Camp Oliver North, however, we still have Alvarado to look to for inspiration: "Leftists and so-called pacifists," would make a scene if Anglo-Americans were going off to war. "If you send Puerto Ricans or Cuban-Americans, they're still not the boy next door, so we become disposable heroes. We're willing to play that role."

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Bonnie & Clyde Revised

Nowadays if you want to rob a bank, don't walk in the front door with a ski mask and a revolver. Try getting a job in bank management. Bank fraud—a category that includes embezzlement by bank employees as well as various types of loan scams—added up to \$1.1 billion in 1986, up 30% from the previous year. Some investigators believe that once losses from fraud-related bank failures are added to the total, bank fraud since 1980 could be as high as \$12 billion. This compares to similar losses of no more than \$1.5 billion for all of the 1970's.

Such swindling appears to be a relatively risk-free way to make a living. To avoid negative publicity, many banks don't prosecute employees caught stealing. And if the white-collar robbers do get caught, they often don't pay for it. Robert Bonner, the U.S. attorney in Los Angeles, notes that nearly 60% of the people he has convicted of bank fraud since the start of 1986 haven't done a day of time behind bars.

Dollars and Sense

Darkness At Noon

According to *U.S. News and World Report*, Anatoly Bogaty, a former Soviet intelligence officer who defected to the United States two years ago, wants to return to the Soviet Union because he "lost big in the recent stock-market crash."

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