

# new indicator

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## A Joke Called Democracy in El Salvador

### Thousands Protest Rigged Elections in El Salvador

Over 30,000 people in Washington, D.C. and some 300 people in San Diego turned out on March 27 to protest the growing U.S. war in El Salvador. In addition, over a quarter of a million Europeans in Germany, Holland, Sweden and France demonstrated their solidarity with the FDR/FMLN (Revolutionary Democratic Front/Farabundi Martí National Liberation Front) and their opposition to the fraudulent El Salvadorean elections. The March 27 demonstrations were held the day before the Salvadorean elections to focus public attention and anger on the joke called democracy in El Salvador backed by U.S. military aid.

Nationally, the Committee In Solidarity with the People of El Salvador (CISPES, a mass organization with over 200 chapters) made the call for protests on March 27 to express the broadest possible opposition to U.S. involvement in El Salvador and to the U.S. sponsored Salvadorean elections. The March 27 Coalition was the broadest progressive coalition rallied to date, and it sponsored events both in Washington, D.C. and San Francisco. The coalition brought together most major church, peace and political organizations, and succeeding in cutting

across much of the sectarianism and parochial concerns of individual groups. However, due to bad weather on the east coast and the lateness of the call, the demonstration's size was only about a third of the large May 3, 1981 Washington, D.C. march.

Locally, CISPES and the 9-member, action-oriented Peace and Justice Coalition of San Diego County sponsored a Walk for Awareness. The walk began at noon from Balboa Park's Speakers' Corner and drew over 300 participants who walked to the fountain

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Three Mile Island, Zionism, Iran, Draft, El Salvador, American Journal, Funky La Jolla and more...

and returned to their starting point for speeches and music. The walk was spirited, and the diverse walkers carried banners reading "STOP THE U.S. WAR IN EL SALVADOR" and "FUND JOBS AND HUMAN NEEDS, NOT WAR IN EL SALVADOR."

Large, 6 foot Huey helicopter mock-ups

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## A Call For Divestment...

### University Investments in South Africa

That the University is a functioning part of the destructive world corporate system is proven irrefutably by its deep involvement in South Africa; a land where one fifth of the population owns and lords over 87% of the land while the other four fifths are confined to the remaining 13% most of which is unusable. This country is composed of 24 million human beings whose skin color is black and 5 million human beings whose skin color is white. The 24 million have absolutely no political rights—the five and million retain them all. Seven out of ten Black families live below the official government minimum subsistence level; 45% are unable to receive even the most rudimentary education. 22% of those with black skin color are unemployed. Of those who are employed the average monthly wage amounts to 74 Rand (\$86.58 U.S.) while those with a white skin color receive 620 Rand (\$725.40 U.S.) for similar or the same work. In this land, one out of three Black children is dead by the age of one—a mortality rate fifteen times that of white children.

Ever see an ad for Krugerrand gold coins. Next time you do, consider the cost, in terms of human suffering, of those insignificant pieces of metal. To get that gold, four hundred thousand Black gold miners work 60 hours a week, thousands of feet underground, in intense heat and humidity for wages that are five times less than those made by white miners. These are bare subsistence wages which are designed to keep miners alive only long enough to suffer through the next working shift. Eighteen thousand of these Black miners have died in the last thirty years. That is three miners per shift! Last year, these miners dug up 560 million dollars profit for the corporations, while only 100 million dollars was paid in wages to the miners, the human beings who suffer to create this incredible wealth. That is a margin of over five hundred percent.

And what supports this unprecedented atrocity. Foreign investment accounts for fully 80% of private

industry in South Africa. American companies like IBM, GM, Union Carbide and Mobil Oil (and more than three hundred and fifty others) have invested over 1.5 billion dollars in the South African economy. And the University of California has nearly one billion dollars invested in these companies! What this means is that your education is being financed, in part, by the blood of Black South Africans.

Over the years groups have pressured the U.C. Board of Regents to withdraw all interests in firms currently operating in South Africa, recognizing that U.S. corporations never respond to word, but always to profit.

In the fall of 1973, student calls for non-racist and socially responsible investments led UC President Hitch to ask the Regents to hold open Investment Committee Meetings to discuss the issues. A special committee voted 4 to 2 not to consider "social and moral" factors in casting proxy votes as shareholders. The Board of Regents concurred saying that they were "the guardian of the investments," and as such had a "fiduciary responsibility" to make the maximum profit possible, and had no right to take non-financial considerations into account when deciding investment policy.

In Sept. 1977, the Regents soundly defeated a proposal which called for divestment of all UC investments in companies operating in South Africa. Once again the Regents affirmed the fact that they see the accumulation of profit as being more important than the welfare of people.

The majority of the Regents (including those who belong to numerous corporate Boards of Directors) have based their refusal to divest on basically one argument. They have claimed that by holding on to stock of corporations in South Africa, the Regents will be holding on to the necessary power as stockholders to force the corporations to reform South Africa. This argument falls apart at two

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'Coffee stalls' outside factories sell cheap lunches to the workers, but authorities disapprove of this kind of black private enterprise and the vendors are hounded by the police under all kinds of pretexts.

Photo: Eli Weinberg from Portrait of a People

The real purpose of apartheid has been stated frankly by white South African Dr.H.F. Verwoerd, usually credited with being the 'architect' of apartheid said: "there is no place for the black man in the white economy other than in certain forms of labor..."

The New Indicator Collective dedicates this special issue to the freedom fighters in South Africa.

## You Lose \$10 million...

### Parking Fees to be Increased to Cover Cost of New Facility

A proposal put forward by the Vice-Chancellor of Business and Finance, Herm Johnson, calls for an increase in the parking fees paid by UCSD students, staff and faculty for the '82-'83 academic year. The proposal also calls for the construction of a \$10 million parking facility to be opened at the Medical Center.

The document dated March 19th, details the "critical parking problem" at the University Hospital Medical Center in Hillcrest. In a cleverly worded notice by Johnson, the need for additional Medical Center parking is discussed at length, while the memo's real punchline turns out to be a call for parking fee increases.

Five "open meetings" were scheduled to discuss the "most equitable" way to distribute the fee increases as well as a proposal to build a \$10 million parking facility. On the face it appears that these "open meetings" are designed to solicit input from the university community, however in reality the situation is somewhat different. Several staff, faculty and students have indicated that these open meetings were scheduled hastily and without sufficient warning to ensure reasonable chance of attendance. The March 19th document was received by only a handful of students and faculty during the Spring break—a time when very few students are on campus to mount an opposition. Interestingly enough, all the meetings were scheduled during the Spring break period or within two days of the beginning of the quarter. The last scheduled "open meeting" will be held today in HL Auditorium at 5:00pm.

The memo by Johnson cites the November '81 ordinance passed by the City of San Diego that established a preferential parking system for residents in the vicinity of the Medical Center, as a primary reason for the "critical problem" in parking. According to Johnson's figures, this eliminated 800 street parking spaces, however, the university leased a 400 space capacity parking lot approximately three miles away and provided a shuttle service to

the Medical Center. In addition, Johnson, states that two parking lots providing another 500 spaces may be eliminated so that private development can take place.

Therefore Johnson suggests that the "only reasonable solution" is to construct a parking structure. No company has shown an interest in financing or operating the facility and Johnson admits that independently "it will not be self-supporting." Students—the majority of whom will never see the parking structure—will be expected to pay higher parking fees to support this independent venture.

The proposal is to construct a 1,200 car facility costing \$10 million—\$9 million to be financed from a commercial loan and \$1 million advanced by the Regents from the sale of the remaining La Jolla Farms Lots. Johnson notes that financing on other campuses comes from the "total" campus community—the majority of paying parking fees are students; in addition students with a "S" permit have to pay \$1.75/week for use of the peripheral lot and shuttle service to the Medical Center unless they are med students or volunteers at the hospital.

During the controversy over the sale of the La Jolla Farms/Stables Property, the administration stated several times its desire to use the money from the sale/lease to finance projects that will directly benefit students. Some projects suggested by students included the construction of more student housing, development of a mass transit system to and from the student "communities" and other student/community services. However, no sooner than receiving approval by the Regents for lease of the La Jolla Farms property, the administration is already attempting to divert these funds.

The proposed parking structure is expected to open in Winter '84. In the meantime, Johnson wants an increase for the next year because "the parking system has acquired additional expenses." The expenses include: the

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## Notes From the Collective Desk...

## Media, the University, and Society

The new indicator is not the result of spontaneous generation. It must be seen as the present expression of a firm tradition on this campus as a paper which has never hidden its philosophical and political premises under the guise of pluralistic objectivity, and whose bias has always been in favour of student and worker control over the conditions of their learning and working.

A paper built around sharing, learning, support of progressive struggle, and critical analysis of our condition is our goal. Critical educational media have a commitment and responsibility to serve as a means for the understanding and change of the status quo, to provide advocacy journalism. We must provide access to information not available through ordinary channels as well as attempt to analyze positive alternatives.

History tells us that unless the moral outrage against what the US is perpetrating abroad is linked to what is experienced by us as oppressive here, in our own every-day lives, such movements lasts only as long as their most immediate external occasion, if that long. Moral outrage itself translates into lasting political activity only, if it is also directed at the frustration of one's own aspirations, one's own hope for a truly collective and satisfying work and study environment, if in other words, it is practical in the sense of motivating the struggle for changes in our own practice of living. In order to build a conscious base, it is necessary to work daily on issues that affect both ourselves and those people alien to our everyday struggle. In this manner we must be prepared to deal in a cohesive way with important issues and therefore, be able

to put them into perspective as part of the larger dynamic.

## Media at the University

Of the many popular misconceptions, there are three in particular that we must struggle against: (1) That the university is a politically neutral, "value free" environment; (2) That media can be "objective"; and (3) That even if the university, society and media in general are corrupt, little if anything can be done about it. These myths can be countered as follows...

## The University is a Political Environment

This fact can be demonstrated by looking at four basic areas:

a) **Research**—what gets researched, by whom, for whom, and what use it is put, and at what expense to students and workers?

b) **Accessibility**—who benefits (and in what degree) from the resources here, i.e. who can study here, who can teach, who can administer, who can commission research, etc? Who is excluded, and for what reasons (educational disadvantage, poverty, race, class...)?

c) **Curriculum**—education is preponderantly empirical, with little if any emphasis given to the ramifications, viability or social impact of research; to the social inequities of the educational system and process; or to the irrationality of our everyday lives as defined by the system in which we are immersed.

It should be clear that the dominant element in society (monopoly capital) is organized. The institutions that serve it, including the university, are also politicized and organized. The UCSD

administration works steadily to implement corporate/government needs and desires—this applies to both the scope and the structure of the educational system. The administration is hired to do this work (as are "research" faculty), whereas we must organize in our spare time, if they have any.

## Media Are Never Objective

All media coverage—whether it claims "objectivity" or not—must be examined and judged in terms of what it says, what it does not say, how it goes about its coverage, its purpose for publishing, the forces to which it is obliged, etc.

Commercial media are in business to make money. This is becoming increasingly difficult to accomplish independently, as is shown by the decreasing number of competitive newspapers in metropolitan areas. The trend is toward huge corporations controlling the entire "news" process. This condition provides the power and influence to commercial media to put across a mythology about what is "objective," as well as what constitutes "news" and what does not. For instance, some media myths hold that:

a) "Reporting can be objective." **Fact:** Media do not print "truth" and take sides only in editorials. Who is quoted, what facts are selected, how much space is given a story, where it is located in the paper, etc., all reflect and manipulate point of view. It only appears to be objective when we accept the status quo, stick to official sources, and avoid controversy. It is preferable to be honest about one's point of view than try to get it across with convincing information and analysis.

b) "Any change make news." **Fact:** Real change is news. For instance, if an administrator resigns, and the chancellor appoints another, that is not news. The real news is why the person resigned but also how administrators function, the purpose they serve, how they affect our lives, whom directs them,

how they could be made to serve the interests of all people.

c) "Anything official sources say is news." **Fact:** Commercial media keep a bunch of reporters following officials around, to get their quotes, to observe their actions from a distance, and then fill their papers with this "news." The real news is again behind the facade. Also, what "ordinary" or non-established people do and say is news and should be heard.

## We Can Do Something

In the context of political struggle in US society and in the university, to pretend to be neutral is to be opportunistic, intentionally or otherwise. (Such opportunism parallels that of administrators who claim that the university is "apolitical" and that they are "just doing their jobs" when they administer the latest cutbacks.) To remain "neutral" in this environment is to feather one's own nest while allowing the presently stronger—better financed and organized—forces of corporate monopolies and their social engineers (e.g., the chancellor) to implement their politics unchecked.

In what amounts to a war on disenfranchised and working people in this country, and a social program engineered to turn the rest of us into uncritical accomplices, it is imperative that a broad, unified response be mounted sharing principles and goals in common. Gains have been made—affirmative action, UCSD programs like Urban and Rural Studies, Third World Studies, etc., even the existence of alternative journals like this one—all such gains have been achieved through collective political struggle, not through administrative generosity or humanitarianism. These gains can only be defended and sustained through collective struggle. The administration will continue to erode them slowly, or will demolish them abruptly, in accordance with the level of resistance they encounter.

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## UCSD Parking Fees

cost of running the shuttle system from the peripheral lot to the Medical Center and covering the deficit incurred this year due to "the unexpected need to provide the peripheral lot shuttle system" inflation; and additional recharges dictated by UC systemwide administration.

The parking permit fee increases come at a time when students are facing a period of financial trouble—increase in tuition costs and financial aid cutbacks. As a hospital related business expense, students should not have to shoulder the costs of a shuttle system, construction costs or mismanagement.

Building of huge parking facilities can only encourage private automobile use, intensifying noise and air pollution and creating an increase in traffic congestion. Four years ago similar construction plans were proposed and all parking fees were increased \$1 per month to accommodate "necessary studies and implementation of various alternatives to private vehicle transportation." At that time, a number of programs were

created including a shuttle bus between the Medical Center and campus, increased availability of information about bus service to the Center, organization of carpooling and the operation of vanpools. These programs with 1600 users has not, however, reduced the current need for more parking at the Medical Center.

Alternative programs such as these are a good start but must be further developed and encouraged. The downplaying of the studies by the administration rather than the expansion and implementation of alternate programs is indicative of their lack of concern for the campus community. This is exemplified by the administration's decision last year to curtail campus bus routes (through Matthews campus because the Chancellor complained about the "noise") and clearly presents their views on the importance of mass and alternative forms of transportation. Apparently, it's much easier for an administrator to vote for a \$10 million parking lot than to start a carpool.

It is important that students prevent this railroading. Pressure must be exerted on the administration through whatever means necessary to halt a proposal which would force students to subsidize a hospital business expense.

## the new indicator

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

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## Funky La Jolla

By Rambling Rosie

Things are happening up north...For those wondering about my absence from these pages last time, a "hot lead" at the fund raising reception for state Attorney General candidate John Van De Kemp, meant going underground for a few days so as to preserve my cover...After almost a week following the "lead" to the state Capitol it seemed prudent to come back down to where the whole thing started and do some research. More on that later...Besides someone has to keep you posted on the UCSD bureaucracy.

Some people have no sense of priorities...Take Chancellor Atkinson's sales pitch, at the last UC Board of Regents meeting, for a \$10 million parking structure. According to sources at the meeting, Atkinson insisted that the dinosaur was necessary for overcoming the apparent parking problem over at the University Hospital Medical Center. Not surprising coming from someone who is out of touch with the housing needs of students on this campus and who thinks nothing of charging students, staff and faculty extra in order to absorb the cost of the proposed structure. Oh well why bother with priorities when you can live in a mansion—paid for by the taxpayers—overlooking the ocean, have enough parking space for an army or two, and still collect a \$7,000 pay check each month...

The proposal is on ice at least 'till May, thanks to some key points raised in opposition by none other than Governor Jerry "Slasher" Brown. Brown noted that UC has trouble providing housing for its students, never mind housing automobiles...As one person stated after the meeting, Chancellor Atkinson seems to think that the way to attack the high attrition rate at UCSD (6 out of ten leave UCSD within their first two years here) is to build better garages to retain their cars...As expected, UC President David Saxon, who is grooming Atkinson to take over his job in a couple of years, came to the Chancellor's rescue. Oh well, birds of a feather...

Speaking of wishy-washy liberals...Governor Brown kept true to form by issuing his executive order imposing a "freeze" on hiring positions effective immediately. The Slasher's action now means that students who face financial aid cutbacks will find it even more difficult to make up the difference through on-campus employment.

Just thought I'd mention...Despite the torrential rain of the last few days, several people spotted the sprinkler system around campus operating as usual. So much for the Peripheral Canal...Over the Spring break, UCSD students came close to losing the "free day"—the Monday before final exams begin...According to a plan by the administration, the "free day" was to be a regular academic day in exchange for having September 27th—the first day of classes for Fall '82—being designated a holiday...Rumor has it that the campus Rabbi felt that students should not go to school on September 27th because Yom Kippur coincided with that date...St Peter" was not available for comment. Thoughtfully the administration decided to scrap their plan after they become

inundated with requests from different groups seeking different holidays.

Moving onto other things...The last AS meeting of the Winter quarter proved to be a little more entertaining than usual. The meeting started off with some students threatening to sue the AS for allocating Campus Activity Fees to religious groups, specifically the Campus Crusade for Christ for their infamous "Josh" speaker. In response to this, AS Prez Jules Bagneris, gave an impassioned speech on the need to fund such groups so that they may spread the word of "Jesus"... As one Council member later stated, what can you expect from a preacher's son...

When the new preferential voting system came on the AS Council floor to be adopted, Presidential Candidate Josh Harris sitting in the audience, was the lone voice against the new system. According to sources at the meeting Harris urged the Council to vote down the system because it would be "unethical" to pass the codes now...The Council, however, ignored his pleas and vote unanimously to adopt the new system. Somehow it is not surprising that the Council did not pay attention to Harris' "ethics" considering that he was disqualified from last year's election for overspending and falsifying expense receipts. Rumor has it that Harris is planning to run on a "Fraternity Special" slate. In one of the most ambitious power grabs ever, Harris and his team are running candidates for all twenty-three positions on the AS Council. Some people never learn...

One of the last pieces of business at the meeting was provided by a student carrying a petition which sought to make the Campus Activity Fee a voluntary...after much debate the Council decide to table the motion to the Rules Committee to place the question on the Spring ballot. Interestingly enough, the last time students were given a choice they voted overwhelmingly to abolish the fee...

Speaking of misuse of student monies...It's bad enough when the so-called "student representatives" misuse student money but when the administrators do, it is inexcusable. Sources close to the AS have revealed that the Council has issued an admonishment to the bureaucrats in the AS office for ignoring the Council's line-item allocation for a temporary secretary, and increasing the secretary's salary by close to 20% without consulting or informing the Council of their action. Rumor has it that AS President Jules Bagneris stumbled on this irregularity while casually looking over the AS books...

Well there's so much to reveal but space is tight. See you next time. Remember to keep those tips coming.



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## El Salvador's Fraud

led the walk, which received wide coverage.

Internationally, 5,000 protestors demonstrated in Hamburg, Berlin and Paris respectively. Amsterdam saw over 4,000 demonstrators, and 3,000 Swedes also turned out in protest. Holland has now joined France and Mexico in recognizing the FDR/FMLN. International opposition to America's imperial foreign policy also helps to underscore the fact that the American people clearly oppose our government's involvement in this Central American nation. Recent Gallup and Harris polls further substantiate this, but our government continues to ignore the popular will in the name of "national security," bringing the United States closer to direct military intervention in El Salvador.

The United States government placed its hopes in the Salvadorean elections to validate its support for Duarte's right-wing Junta and to justify ignoring popular domestic protest. However, the elections and election results had little chance of being fair. To vote in El Salvador, an individual must register with the Salvadorean security forces by providing pictures and residence addresses, things few workers and peasants scared of right-wing, army-backed death squads are likely to do. Only about 35% of the Salvadorean people are registered to vote, and the majority of these may not vote because of appeals from the FDR/FMLN to boycott the elections and a history of rigged elections.

The elections themselves provided little choice for the people of El Salvador. Duarte's Christian Democratic Party was decimated by resignations and defections to the FDR,

and with the FDR/FMLN boycott of the elections, only parties to the right of Duarte participated in the elections. Before the elections, the U.S. government worried a good deal about the possibility of a right-wing election victory, a concern hardly justified because only El Salvador's right-wing participated. The FDR/FMLN boycotted the elections for fear of death squad reprisals, but had progressive candidates run and won, there is the strong probability that El Salvador's military, serving as it does the 14 families which own and control El Salvador, would have staged a coup, as was the case recently in Guatemala when the military did not like the election results.

As long as the FDR/FMLN are refused recognition as the legitimate representatives of the Salvadorean people, there will be popular insurrection against whatever candidate or party holds power in El Salvador. This is clear. And the American government not only refuses to recognize the FDR/FMLN, it has committed the United States to support those people and that class against which the people of El Salvador are making revolution. U.S. election experts now claim that even a turnout as low as 5% will be enough to validate the election results, and the American government has begun training draft board members in preparation for bringing back the draft, itself a preparation for war. It is up to the American people to stop the United States government from turning El Salvador into another Vietnam.

Stop the growing U.S. war in El Salvador by getting involved. In San Diego, you can get involved by contacting Committee In Solidarity with the People of El Salvador at 692-9476. Peace and Justice Coalition at 459-4650 and the Women's Peace Action at 459-1368. If you are a UCSD student, the University chapter of CISPES will hold its general meeting on April 5, at 7 pm at the Che Cafe.

## HISTORY DEPARTMENT

Presents:

## Inside American Society

Spring Quarter History Courses on American Society

**History 155B:** Social and Economic History of the American Southwest — Mexican-American history in the twentieth century. GARCIA: MWF, 3:00-4:20 pm

**History 159B:** Afro-American History — Social and cultural history of Black America since the Civil War LEWIS: Tu, Th, 10:00-11:20 pm

**History 163A:** History and social position of Women in the United States — Economic and social position of women in America. DUBLIN: MWF, 9:00-9:50 am

**History 154Q:** Unexplored Problems in Afro-American History — Aspects of Afro-America seldom analyzed carefully—color and culture, fraternities and sororities, cosmetology, and the numbers racket. LEWIS: Tu, 3:00-5:30 pm

ANNOUNCEMENTS  
Protest Calendar on Page 13

## CAMPUS:

**New Indicator Collective, Student Center, UCSD, 452-2016**  
Tuesday, March 30, 6pm: UCSD Student Center, Rm. 209: **New Indicator Collective** meeting. To discuss current issue and plan future issues. Volunteers welcome.  
Tuesday, April 6, 6pm: UCSD Student Center, Rm. 209: **New Indicator Collective** meeting. To discuss copy for next issue. Volunteers welcome.  
Friday/Saturday, April 9/10, all day: UCSD Student Center, Rm. 210: **New Indicator** production. Volunteers welcome to produce next issue of paper. No experience necessary.

**Groundwork Books Collective, Student Center, UCSD, 452-9625**  
Friday, April 9 (& every 2nd Friday of month), 4:30 to 6:30pm: **TGIF**. Lively conversations on how to smash imperialism. Refreshments.  
Friday, April 23 (& every 4th Friday of month), 4:30 to 6:30pm: **Work Party**. Hard work & some conversation. No experience necessary. Come meet the Groundwork Collective people.

**Political Film Series, Committee for World Democracy**  
Friday, April 2, 7pm: TLH 107, Free: **The Marriage of Maria Braun and Knife in the Hand**.

**Committee In Solidarity with the People of El Salvador**  
Monday, April 5, 7pm: Che Cafe: **CISPES-UCSD General Meeting**. Interested people are invited to attend.

## Other

Tuesday, April 6, 6:30-9:30pm: North Conference Rm: **Black Pre-Law Students' Seminar**. Information on pre-law preparation. Black students from USD's Law School and Black lawyers speak on opportunities. Sponsored by Student Affirmative Action Committee (x2573 or x6708)

## COMMUNITY:

**Grass Roots Cultural Center, 1947 30th St., at Grape St., 232-5009**  
Thursday, April 1, 6:30pm: **GRCC: Grape St. Block Warming**. Block party of fun, frolic, with song, dance, food. Filming for movie.  
Friday, April 2, 7:30pm, \$2: **GRCC: Women's Self-Help**. Health movement challenging medical establishment examined by Womancare. Slide show.  
Sunday, April 4, 6pm, \$2: **GRCC: Split Roll Tax Initiative Fundraiser**. In celebration of working together with Lou and Virginia Curtis, Phil Gross and Melissa McCracken. Reservations. Music and refreshments.  
Friday, April 9, 7:30pm, \$2: **GRCC: Persian Cultural Night**. Entertaining introduction to Iran thru song, dance, theatre and poetry. Student supporters Fedafi.

## womancare

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424 Pennsylvania Avenue - San Diego, CA 92103  
298-9352

- Pregnancy Screening
- Abortion — to 16 weeks
- Lesbian Well Woman
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- Self Help
- Fertility Awareness
- Birth Control

Speakers Bureau  
THE CERVICAL CAP IS NOW AVAILABLE





Early preparation of deferment claims very important...

## Medical Exemptions as an Alternative to the Draft

This article is part of a series on registration and the draft, prepared by the National Lawyers Guild's Selective Service Law Panel. For further information, you can contact the Panel at 233-1701, or stop by their draft counseling clinic any Wednesday evening from 6-8pm, at 3000 E Street in San Diego. Counseling information is also available on campus from San Diego Students for Peace, 452-4450.

For those who have registered or are thinking about registering in the future, it is important to consider deferments and exemptions as an alternative to the draft. Early preparation of deferment and exemption claims is extremely important, and significantly increases your chances of avoiding induction once the draft begins.

Medical exemptions are among the most common ways to avoid the draft. A wide range of medical problems (along with psychiatric conditions, "moral" problems, gayness and several other things) can result in a 4-F exemption. These are normally evaluated at the induction center on the day of induction; the exemption is permanent, provided the medical condition does not disappear or change significantly. Some people receive 4Fs simply by showing up for their physical and pointing out the problem to the doctor. But many problems are difficult to measure during a single exam, and induction center physicians have been notorious, in the past, for overlooking even the most obvious problems. Some advance preparation and documentation can make a big difference in the evaluation your medical problem receives.

First, it's important to determine whether you qualify for a medical 4F exemption. Many people start out thinking that there is nothing wrong with

them, but most of us have one or more medical problems (or history of problems) that are worth consideration. The list of "medically disqualifying conditions" (standards for enlistment, Army Regulation 40-501, chapter 2) is much too long to reprint, but it is available from draft counselors on campus and from the Panel. The list includes things like asthma; certain back, knee and joint problems; vision and hearing problems; weight and height limits; some hereditary diseases; and a number of other problems. Sometimes conditions which have affected you in the past, but no longer bother you, may also disqualify you from the draft. Basically, if you have any medical problem, it's worth exploring. If the problem has ever been diagnosed, or if you are fairly clear about what the symptoms are, you should ask a draft counselor or attorney to check the condition against standards for induction. You may need to see a doctor to find out what the problem is—for instance, headaches or buzzing in your ears, back pains, and the like, may or may not be disqualifying, and you need to know the source of the symptoms before you can tell. If you aren't aware of any medical problems, it can still be helpful to have a thorough physical examination; many times this will uncover medical problems of which you were unaware.

Once you have discovered that you have a medical problem which may be disqualifying, you need to document the existence of the problem. If you have ever been diagnosed or treated for that problem, you should obtain copies of all the medical records involved and, if possible, a statement from the treating physician. Even problems diagnosed or treated many years ago may be

important, and it's worth the effort to track down a retired doctor's files, or a hospital where you were seen in another city. A counselor or attorney can help obtain records if you have difficulty doing so.

Gathering these records takes time, and may involve some work. Some doctors will also charge for the records. But it's very useful to do this work now; once the draft begins, you may not have the time it requires to order the records you need.

Current documentation of problems is also important. If you have a potentially disqualifying problem, it's useful to have a doctor keep track of the problem now, and to see that doctor periodically so that the history of the problem is recorded. This is especially important with medical conditions that are hard to measure or prove. For instance, some back problems are very difficult to detect, but if your back specialist has been treating the problem for two years and is convinced of the diagnosis, this may be quite convincing to the folks at the induction center.

Current and past medical records and reports should be looked at with a counselor, to evaluate their strength. They should be kept somewhere safe; it's wisest to keep one set of records with your draft counselor or attorney, and another set at home.

Under the new regulations, you aren't supposed to do anything about your medical condition until the draft begins and you are issued an induction notice. Your first and only chance to raise the issue comes at the induction physical on the date of your induction. This creates some real problems; if the doctors find that you are qualified despite your problems, you must decide whether to refuse induction and risk testing your medical condition in court, or whether to accept induction and try for a discharge once you're in the military, or try to obtain relief in federal court within hours after the induction center decision. These aren't great alternatives, but there

simply won't be time for the lengthy appeals that were used during the last draft. Obviously, the more documentation you have (and the better prepared you are to talk to the doctors) the better your chances.

There may be some alternatives to this frightening scenario. The new regs allow for a pre-induction physical for some people who have applied for some exemptions or deferments (like conscientious objection or hardship). People who apply for these may be allowed an early physical, so that they will have time for appeals before the date of induction. If you have a medical problem, you should seriously think about other deferments and exemptions—they may provide you with valuable time to prove your medical problems, and of course they may also get you out of the draft.

The new regs also say that some medical problems may be raised to the Selective Service System in advance of induction, by documentation rather than physical examination. The regs don't say what conditions can be evaluated this way. We believe that Selective Service wants to reserve this procedure for obviously serious conditions—insanity, terminal diseases, serious amputations, and so on—but it may be that other medical problems can also be evaluated this way. Make sure that you talk with your counselor or attorney about this alternative.

While the procedures discussed above can be complicated, you can help yourself a great deal if you follow a few simple rules: (1) talk to a draft counselor or attorney early on; (2) explore any possible medical problem with them and/or a doctor, even if you think the problem is lightweight; (3) document any potentially disqualifying condition now. And while you're at it, talk to your counselor, or the new indicator and San Diego Students for Peace, about working to end the draft before it begins: preventive medicine can work wonders.

## Letters

### Time to Stop the Repressive Regime in Iran

To the New Indicator Collective:

The recent history of Iran is a saga of the continuing efforts of the Iranian people to throw off the yoke of foreign domination and puppet dictatorships. Three years ago, in February, 1979, the Iranian people toppled the Shah. The 1979 revolution cost Iranians over 70,000 lives and many more were wounded or disabled. This heavy toll was in addition to thousands more killed by shah and his father during the last 50 years.

In commemorating these martyrs in Tehran's major cemetery, Khomeini promised an end to suppression, censorship, torture and injustice of every description.

But the long martyrdom of Iran was not ended as Khomeini promised. Instead, those gains won by the revolution were withdrawn; and the new government surpassed the old in several aspects. The hopes that had fueled the revolution were dimmed. Women, who had played a more prominent role in the Iranian revolution than in any other revolution in history, were again deprived of their rights and their jobs. The Kurdish minority were subjected to continued oppression and violence. Progressive and opposition papers were banned; all media communication was censored. Savak, the shah's notorious secret police, was resurrected under a new name, and in the guise of pro-Khomeini students, their agents became

engaged in harassing, beating, and killing Iranian students abroad who opposed Khomeini's oppressive policies. As in El Salvador and Turkey, the right-wing gangs were given carte blanche to terrorize any opposition voice. These gangs were supported by the security forces and were associated with Khomeini's Islamic Republican Party. The universities were shut down and a backward constitution was written by an assembly 93% of whom belong to the clergy. Yet, this constitution was of little significance to the rulers of Iran, as Mas'ud Rajavi, a leader of People's Mojahedin Organization, who had a very wide base of support among the people, was unilaterally excluded from the presidential election by Khomeini. This unconstitutional act was completed when President Bani-Sadr, who was elected in the absence of competitors, was later ousted himself by Khomeini. This act, which was engineered to consolidate Khomeini's power with the people's anger and dismay, as the largest revolutionary organization, dedicated to the cause of democracy, who had lost many of their members both before and after the revolution, Mojahedin called for a peaceful rally against dictatorship. The overwhelming response of 500,000 people to the Mojahedin rally alarmed the government and proved to Khomeini that he could no longer fool the Iranians. He ordered the "revolutionary guards"

(Khomeini's notorious national guards) to open fire on the unarmed demonstrators. 50 were killed, and another 300 were wounded. This day (June 20, 1981) was considered a turning point in which the government finally took charge for the activities of the right-wing gangs and completed its gradual movement toward absolute dictatorship.

Since then, the official statistics report that 4000 political dissidents were executed in the last six months of 1981. The unofficial toll is twice that number. According to the Amnesty International tally, even the figure of 4000 executions is three-and-a-half times more than all other executions combined in the world over the past year. In December, Amnesty International declared Iran to be the number one violator of human rights.

The Iranian people did not "get what they asked for" after the 1979 revolution. They asked for freedom, human liberty, justice and an end to inhumane conditions of life. What they got instead was promises that never came true.

Although Khomeini's slogans fooled the Iranian people in 1979, they cannot be blamed for being deceived.

Iran is a nation with a strong tradition of religious faith. While the Mojahedin and other revolutionary organizations were under seige and had to operate clandestinely under the shah, the mullahs were able to monopolize the ready-made structure of mosques and religious ceremonies to climb into power after the 1979 revolution. With Mojahedin and Fedayees in prison, the people's dismay and hatred for shah's dictatorship cristalized itself in blind obedience for the only other available alternative, Khomeini.

However, the bitter memories of the

shah's regime and the devastating experiences of the past three years, added to Mojahedin's efforts have raised the political consciousness of the Iranian people. This raised consciousness has fired active resistance of the masses. The main opposition front, "The National Council of Resistance" has been gaining in support increasingly. The collective decision making and the democratic nature of this coalition has raised new hopes among people. Unlike the 1979 revolution, this time the opposition has clear goals, principles, platform and its leadership is not singular. The National Council of Resistance has as its primary goal the creation of people's councils. These councils are the basis for a truly democratic form of government. The dangers of power concentrated in the hands of a few are avoided by establishing a broad base of power. Each segment of society is represented by a council, and in that council every voice has equal weight. These councils are the instrument for real change in Iran, and they act as a buffer to any deviation toward dictatorship.

Three years after a costly revolution, the Iranian people are now more aware and more determined than before to establish a truly democratic government, a government for the people.

The Iranian people will triumph, even if their victory is won in isolation. But the movement against dictatorship and colonialism will succeed more rapidly and more gloriously if supported by people outside Iran. Every action which shortens Khomeini's rule saves lives. In Iran today there is an execution on an average of once every 25 minutes. Isn't it the time to stop this outrage by Khomeini?

Supporters of Muslim Students Society

"A very moving and powerful statement on the nuclear industry, civilian and military."

David Cortright—SANE

## WE ARE THE GUINEA PIGS

Three Mile Island and the Catastrophe of Nuclear Power

March 31 — USB 2722  
7:30 & 9:30 pm  
\$1.50

Tickets available at the Box Office

Sponsored by:  
Students for Ecological Economic Development

## Rocky Horror Day Care Dance

Follows First Showing of Rocky Horror Picture Show



April 1 Ché Cafe

Sponsored by:  
Student Parents Association to benefit Day Care



## The Program in U.S.—Mexican Studies at the University of California, San Diego

### SEMINAR ON U.S.—MEXICAN RELATIONS

An interdisciplinary forum for presentation of new research bearing on Mexican history, development issues, and relations between Mexico and the United States. All members of the UCSD community are welcome, as well as interested faculty and students from other universities and members of the general public.

Wednesday, March 31, 12:00-2:00 pm

Conference Room, Building 402 Warren Campus:

U.S.—MEXICAN ECONOMIC RELATIONS: PROSPECTS FOR CONFLICT AND COOPERATION. Speaker: José Luis Bernal, Deputy Director of Bilateral Economic Relations, Mexican Ministry of Foreign Relations.

Wednesday, April 7, 12:00-2:00 pm

Conference Room, Building 402, Warren Campus:

MEXICAN POLITICS AND THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1982. Speaker: Rafael Segovia, Director, Center for International Studies, El Colegio de México; one of Mexico's most distinguished political commentators.

Friday, April 9, 12:00-2:00 pm

Conference Room, Building 402 Warren Campus:

ADMINISTRATION AND POLITICS IN CONTEMPORARY MEXICO. Speaker: Romeo Flores Caballero, Secretary of Public Education, State of Nuevo León Mexico; historian; author of *Desarrollo histórico de la frontera entre México y Estados Unidos* (1976) and *Historia de la administración pública en México* (1982). Fulbright Border Lecturer.

Wednesday, April 14, 12:00-2:00 pm

Conference Room, Building 402 Warren Campus:

HOW MEXICAN MIGRANTS INCOME EARNED IN THE U.S.: RECENT FINDINGS FROM A NATIONAL SURVEY STUDY. Speaker: César Zazueta, Director-Técnico, Centro Nacional de Información y Estadísticas del Trabajo, Mexican Ministry of Labor.

Thursday-Friday, April 2-23, 9:00 a.m.-5:00 pm

Regent Room, Hotel del Coronado, Coronado Island:

MEXICO AND THE WORLD: A BINATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MEXICO'S NEW ROLE IN THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL COMMUNITY. Speakers: 30 leaders in government, business, journalistic, and academic communities of Mexico and the United States. For pre-registration, call X4503.

Wednesday, April 28, 12:00-2:00 pm

Conference Room, Building 402 Warren Campus:

EUROPEAN GUESTWORKER PROGRAMS: IMPLICATIONS FOR THE U.S.-MEXICAN IMMIGRATION DEBATE. Speaker: Philip L. Martin, Professor of Agricultural and Labor Economics, University of California, Davis; co-author of *Administering Foreign Worker Programs* (1982) and former staff economist for the U.S. Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy.

Wednesday, May 5, 12:00-2:00 pm

Conference Room, Building 402 Warren Campus:

TRILATERAL RELATIONS BETWEEN MEXICO, GREAT BRITAIN, AND THE UNITED STATES. Speaker: Lorenzo Meyer, Director, program in U.S.-Mexican Studies, El Colegio de México; historian; author *Mexico and the U.S. in the Oil Controversy, 1917-1942*.

Wednesday, May 12, 12:00-1:00 pm

Conference Room, Building 402 Warren Campus:

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT, URBAN TRANSFORMATION, AND OUT-MIGRATION FROM MEXICO CITIES. Speaker: Gustavo Verdugo, Professor of Anthropology, El Colegio de Michoacán, Zamora, Mexico.

Wednesday, May 19, 12:00-1:00 pm

Conference Room, Building 402 Warren Campus:

MEXICO'S AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY: SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES OF ALTERNATIVE POLICY CHOICES. Speaker: Nicole Ballenger, Tinker Foundation Visiting Research Fellow, Center for U.S.-Mexican studies, UCSD.

Wednesday, May 26th, 12:00-2:00pm

Conference Room, Building 402 Warren Campus:

U.S.—MEXICAN TRADE RELATIONS: U.S. GRAIN EXPORT POLICY ON JOINING THE GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TRADES AND TRADE (GATT). Speakers: Gustavo del Castillo, Gustavo Vega, Maria Rosario Barajas, Inter-American Foundation Visiting Research Fellows, Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, UCSD.

### MEXICO: THE POLITICS OF DEVELOPMENT AND UNDERDEVELOPMENT

Political Science course 143B (course code 8255). A survey of the Mexican political system as it operates today; how the state has shaped Mexico's oil; Mexico's new foreign policy. Tuesday-Thursday, 10:00-11:20 am, TLH 107 Professor Wayne Cornelius



## American Journal: Villians in the New World Wars

The White House war machine is shifting into overdrive. Consider the events of recent weeks. The U.S. is: stepping up military aid to the murderous rightist regime in El Salvador while it backs that country's bogus elections, boycotted by every Salvadoran to the left of Ghengis Khan; budgeting \$19 million to overthrow the Sandinista government in Nicaragua; admitting that the military hardware that Reagan is financing by firebombing social services will cost \$114.5 billion more than originally announced; training rightwing death squads here and abroad and talking with Argentina about sending more troops to invade Nicaragua.

In the face of this, White House spokesperson David Gergen could blithely retort recently that, "This government does not engage in operations to topple other governments." Veterans of the U.S.-backed coups in Chile (1973), Brazil (1967), Guatemala (1954), and Iran (1953) can attest otherwise. So can the Nicaraguans picking up the pieces of two bridges blown up in their country on March 14 of this year—only four days after U.S. press reports of American plans to "destroy vital Nicaraguan targets, such as power plants and bridges."

If any of this sounds familiar—if history appears to be spinning in circles—it could be because the planners of and apologists for the war crimes mentioned above are still making policy. Consider, if you will, this rogue's gallery of U.S. officials now deciding vital questions of war and peace:

General Daniel O. Graham, one of the leading lobbyists for the Reagan administration's claim that the

revolutions in Nicaragua and El Salvador are stage-managed from Moscow, is the same man in charge of U.S. intelligence prior to the Vietnam Tet Offensive in 1968. Graham's contention then—that the U.S. was kicking hell out of the National Liberation Front—was way off the mark. Can he be trusted to see, or tell, the truth now?

Dean Hinton, the current U.S. ambassador to El Salvador. Hinton headed the Agency for International Development (AID), now widely believed to have been a Trojan horse for the coup in Chile, when that coup took place. As ambassador to El Salvador, Hinton has not distinguished himself as a champion of unrugged elections or as a hard-nosed investigator getting to the bottom of who really killed those American churchwomen last year.

General Vernon Walters (Ret.), now Secretary of State Alexander Haig's key advisor on Latin American affairs. Walters was deputy director of the CIA when the government of Guatemala was overthrown. Walter was also one of the designers of the "pacification" plan in Vietnam, which resulted in the forcible dislocation and death of thousands of peasants.

Thomas O. Enders, the Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, is none other than the same U.S. diplomat who supervised the illegal secret bombing of Cambodia for the Nixon administration in 1973. When a journalist picked up bombing commands from the U.S. embassy in Phnom Penh over his transistor radio, Enders' story that the embassy knew nothing about any bombing was blown apart. Presently, Enders is charged with defending the indefensible human rights

record of Jose Napoleon Duarte's government in El Salvador and priming the Congressional pump for more aid for the junta. He seems to like the work.

Al "Hang 'em High" Haig, former commanding general of NATO, and the de facto president of the U.S. during the last days of the Nixon administration, when he held things together in the crumbling bunker on Pennsylvania Avenue. Now Secretary of State, as if you could forget. Famous for his hopelessly scrambled syntax, Haig is becoming infamous for his bungled attempts to prove a Soviet-Cuban conspiracy in the Caribbean by: citing a "captured Nicaraguan guerrilla" in El Salvador who turned out to be a student; showing photographs of alleged brutality by the Sandinistas toward

Miskito Indians that turned out to be pics of the late dictator Somoza's troops from several years ago; and other misstatements too numerous to mention. Would you buy a used conspiracy from this man?

And, lest we forget, Ronald Wilson Reagan, the boyishly smiling shill for international plutocracy, whose every utterance moves us closer to the brink of a new world war. A New York Times-CBS poll last week showed that 60 percent of Americans contacted are worried that Reagan's bellicose policies will get the U.S. "involved in El Salvador the way it did in Vietnam." Sixty-three percent said we should "stay out" of that country.

—David Armstrong

## Trial Date Set For Three Arrested at University of San Diego

As the April 19th trial date approaches for the 3 Revolutionary Communist Party supporters arrested at William Colby's University of San Diego (USD) appearance, lawyers have filed a discovery motion asking all prior security arrangements involving federal, city, and campus police be turned over to the defense. Also being requested are all local police files on the defendants as well as a list of all police agents and informants present at USD the night Colby, the U.S. Dean of International Intrigue, made his San Diego appearance last November.

The defense plans to argue that these materials are necessary to establish that the police planned in a premeditated and politically prejudicial way to deal with any political "embarrassments" that might break the spell that Colby was assigned to weave that night on the subject of "stopping international terrorism". Such embarrassments as demonstrations, unwelcome questions or challenges, and of course the distribution of materials exposing U.S. imperialism, materials like the Revolutionary Worker newspaper which all three defendants were distributing and which the police confiscated for future use as "evidence"

Casey Springer

## South African Liberation Thru the Eyes of a Woman

The atrocities of apartheid by South Africa's racist government have not been told until you hear them from a woman's viewpoint. I identify with these women, their courage, their determination to fight for their rights.

We want the right to live in our land peacefully without being restricted by oppressive laws confining us to certain areas in cities or bantustans. We want to take care of our families and not the white women's children (who are taught that we are subhuman). We want to nurture our children and not see them die of malnutrition in a land of plenty. We want to educate our children to be ready to compete in the industrial and technological world, and we don't want them subjected to the bantu education slave mentality system.

We want the right to live with our husbands and not have them separated from us in single-sex hostels for exploitative "cheap labor" reasons. We would like to live in a self-sustaining economic climate and we are vehemently opposed to labor laws that exploit us as workers and as women. Black women's unemployment rate is recorded at over 23%. Whites earn an average of \$70 per week while Africans earn a meager \$13. In factories, black men earn \$23 weekly and women \$18.40. The government also denies us the right to vote.

For many years black women have fought these brutal and exploitative conditions; they have had to fight for the dignity of their people. They long ago

realized that the national liberation of the black people is the prerequisite for their full emancipation.

We have always fought side-by-side with men, thus operating in a position of strength through unity. This is exemplified in the Freedom Charter of South Africa put forward by the African National Congress (ANC): "Every man and woman shall have the right to vote for and to stand as a candidate of all bodies which make the laws...men and women of all races shall receive equal pay for equal work."

Our struggle dates back to 1913 when women in Bloemfontein opposed carrying the notorious "passes" by exercising passive resistance. Women made it clear that they would no longer carry these permits when some 800 strong-willed women marched to the town hall singing hymns. They then deposited these hated documents at the magistrate's door-step.

On another instance, the police had planned an arrest of 20 women for pass-law infractions. More than 400 women responded by standing defiantly waiting for voluntary arrest. Jails overflowed and they had to be released. Women continued to play an important part in the struggle, even taking an initiative in contesting race laws. The ANC Women's League spear-headed this struggle.

During the 1940 bus boycott (a protest against fare hikes), women participated in the long walks to work. During the 1952 Defiance Campaign, a drive

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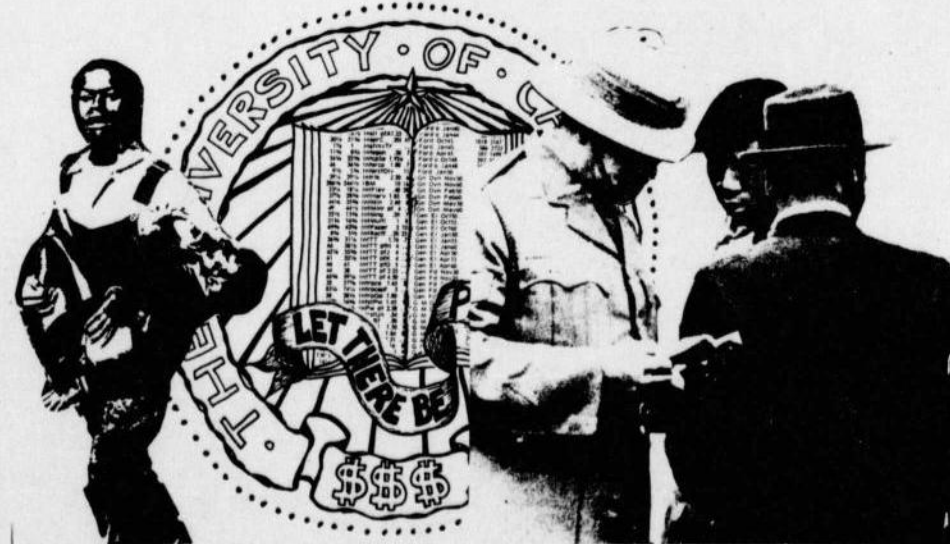
## UC Investments

points. The most obvious being that the UC Regents cannot change the system from within because the Regents do not vote their proxies. By turning proxies over to corporate management, the Regents have shown that they are unwilling to consider the social consequences of investment. In other words, by not voting proxies, the Regents' line about reforming South Africa from within is nothing but fabrication.

The second point which refutes the Regents argument gets more to the point. The apartheid system is built upon

We must oppose in principle and action any U.S. involvement government, corporate, or otherwise—which serves to buttress the Apartheid System; and the Reagan Administration's increasing collaboration with South Africa.

As UC students we must also oppose in principle and action, any activities of the University of California—whether through investment, research or otherwise—which serve to support or defend the fascist South African government. We call on students to come together to demand that UC Board of Regents immediately divest itself of all investments in corporations which operate in South Africa; and to make public and terminate any and all



the idea that foreign corporations may construct factories and mines in South Africa for the sole purpose of using cheap Black and colored South African labor. This being the case, the apartheid system can never be changed in a meaningful way without going to the root of the problem i.e., without changing the control and the ownership of the mines and factories (as well as of the government) from the hands of the owners to the hands of the workers. Meaningful change will only come about from forceful outside pressure, not from within. As one South African put it, "These (reforming) principles attempt to polish my chains and make them more comfortable. I want to cut my chains and cast them away."

research projects at the University of California—completed, in progress, or proposed—which are funded by the South African government or which serve to support or defend the apartheid government.

Anti-apartheid groups on over 50 campuses throughout the country and numerous community organizations have mobilized for "Two Weeks of Action in Support of Southern Africa Liberation Movements." The general time-frame for actions is from March 21, the anniversary of the 1960 Sharpeville Massacre in which 69 unarmed Blacks were killed protesting the South African pass-book system, through April 4th, the anniversary of the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr.



launched to defy unjust laws, of the 8300 who deliberately courted arrest, a fair number were women.

In 1955 the first nationwide women's protest was organized and 2000 women converged on Pretoria. They denounced having to carry the passes, one of the most dehumanizing measures of apartheid. They also questioned the fate of the children whose parents were going to jail for breaking pass laws.

## FIGHT AGAINST PASS LAWS

Thereafter, women demonstrated in various parts of the country to repeal the pass laws, with the struggle culminating in a mass demonstration on Aug. 9, 1956, when 20,000 people descended on government buildings in the capital to present their petition. In commemoration of this historical day, Aug. 9 has become an annually celebrated Women's Day in South Africa.

Although the pass-laws were eventually extended to women, groups were formed such as the Federation of South African women, which consisted of women's leagues in black townships, ANC women's league, Indian, so-called "Colored" and white women's groups, where women organized and protested against oppressive conditions.

Recent resistance inside the country has been centered on the unjust creation of the bantustans, which are the dumping grounds for the unemployed, sick, aged and women and children. These barren, arid areas cannot maintain life above subsistence level.

Women resist by leaving the bantustans to join their husbands even if that means residing in squatter camps such as Crossroads in Cape Town. Mobilization becomes a community struggle, such as in protests against rent increases, bus-fare boycotts and demonstrations against unfair labor

practices. Resistance by women in workplaces has increased, as illustrated by the numerous strikes in which women have been actively involved over the past decade.

In 1975—the International Women's Year—a new Black Women's Federation was established with the objective of linking black groups. Since then, they have organized projects to furnish legal information and devised schemes to purchase school uniforms at bargain prices. All women's organizations were eventually banned in 1977 by South Africa's racist regime as it perceived a threat from these groups.

Over the last 20 years, especially after the 1976 Soweto uprising, the number of women in exile has risen dramatically. Many of these women are under the auspices of the ANC and have dedicated their lives to the struggle to liberate South Africa. Indeed hundreds have died for the cause.

Prior to 1960 the struggle for freedom was nonviolent; however, the formation of Umkhonto We Sizwe, the ANC's military wing, initiated the armed struggle. Women are now fighting alongside the men in the battlefields and large numbers of women political prisoners are being held in South African jails, many undergoing torture.

Women are thus part of the leading force in all spheres of the struggle: in the fight for basic human rights in the political arena to free political prisoners and in the students' resistance against apartheid education. Women in South Africa will never forget the invasion and theft of their land; they will courageously and unceasingly fight for it, its resources and the elimination of nuclear weapons in that country.

—Pumla Marcia Denalane  
The author is a member of the ANC Women's Section.

## FREE ALL SOUTH AFRICAN POLITICAL PRISONERS!

For the last 18 years Nelson Mandela, leader of the African national Congress (ANC) of the South Africa has been imprisoned at Robben Island near Cape Town. A massive international campaign to free him and all South African political prisoners began in 1979 and continues today.

Nelson Mandela was chosen to lead Umkhonto, the armed wing of the South African liberation movement. The police intensified their efforts to capture him. He was sentenced to five years in prison for inciting Africans to strike in 1961 and for leaving the country without valid travel documents.

In 1963 the other Umkhonto leaders were arrested and Mandela was brought from his prison cell to stand trial with the other defendants. In 1964 Mandela along with seven other Umkhonto leaders were sentenced to life imprisonment and sent to Robben Island. In South Africa today it is illegal to publish Mandela's writings and ideas

or even print his photograph.

For the last several years a campaign to free Mandela and the other political prisoners has gained momentum throughout the world from broad sectors of the population. The South African government, however, supported by the Reagan administration, has only grown more intransigent.

Despite his imprisonment Mandela has nevertheless remained a leader in anti-apartheid struggle in the eyes of the African people. The African people believe that no real discussion can take place while their leaders are in prison. Thus the release of Mandela and other political prisoners has become part of the liberation struggle against apartheid.

Those wishing to join the campaign to liberate political prisoners in South Africa and free South Africa from oppression, should contact: Committee for the Liberation of Southern Africa, c/o new indicator, UCSD, B-023, La Jolla, CA. 92093. (714) 452-2016.

## HISTORY DEPARTMENT Announces: New Courses and Schedule Corrections

**History 155B:** Social and Economic History of the Southwest, Scheduled as Tuesday and Thursday 1:00-2:20 pm  
**Has been changed to:**  
Monday and Wednesday, 3:00-4:20 pm

**History 27:** African Nationalism, Neo Colonialism and Economic Development, Professor Reynolds.  
**Has been moved to TLH 110**

New Course:

**History 154Q:** Unexplored Problems in Afro-American History  
Tuesday, 3:00-5:30 pm; USB 4060B

An examination of the culture, politics, and institutions of Afro-American through about a dozen unconventional, ignored, or heretofore cursorily treated topics--viz., color and culture, religious dysfunctionality, the numbers racket, cosmetology, fraternities and sororities, mythologies of uniqueness, etc. Professor David Lewis  
Permission of Instructor and department Stamp required.

## HUAC: BORN AGAIN? OPERATION ABOLITION

a movie by and about:

The House Un-American Activities Committee

And hear:

FRANK WILKINSON

director of the National Committee Against Repressive Legislation (NCARL)  
"What You Can Do Stop The Rise of McCarthyism in the 1980s"

Monday, April 12 5:00pm  
USB 2622  
FREE

Sponsored by:  
Associated Students University of California, San Diego





**FREE NELSON MANDELA**  
**AND ALL SOUTH AFRICAN POLITICAL PRISONERS**

Produced by Liberation Support Movement in cooperation with the United Nations Centre Against Apartheid





## Apartheid and the Role of the US Military

Apartheid means literally "apartness", the state of being apart, "separateness" or "separation" and in the South African context means racial distinction. Central to the idea of apartheid or separate development is the notion that the South African population is not and can never be an integrated whole, sharing a common citizenship. South African society is based upon legislated and institutionalized racism—similar to Nazi Germany. The society is totally divided according to race—Black, East-Indian, Coloured (mixed race) and White. Dressing this up for international consumption, the South African government has stressed that separation is not the same thing as discrimination, and that every national group is entitled to basic self-determination.

Of South Africa's total population whites own and control 87% of the land while the rest are allocated for Bantustans or "homelands" for the African 70% of the population. This in effect makes all Blacks foreigners in their own country, and subjects black workers to stringent controls in White areas. All blacks are required to carry identification passbooks. Blacks still have no right to vote, to move freely or to live with their families. At the same time, their labour in the factories is strengthening the economy of the state that denies them their rights. For the Coloureds and Indians there is no "homeland" but only "local self-government" in ghetto enclaves within the white lands. 70% of the total national income is kept by the Whites; who enjoy one of the highest standards of living in the world. It has been estimated that the average income among Whites is more than ten times the average incomes of all the other races combined.

### U.S. Militarism and South Africa

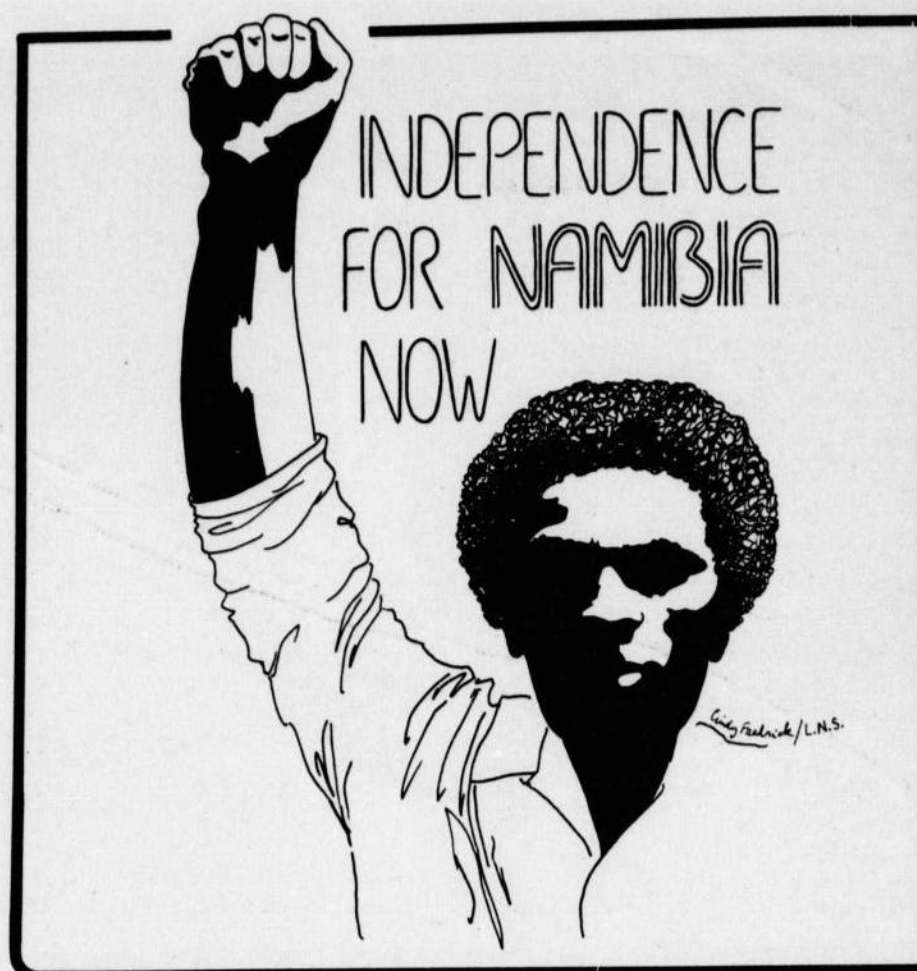
With full military support from NATO countries for a U.S. intervention in the Middle East, complemented by U.S. bases in the region and alliances with Israel, Egypt, Oman and Saudi Arabia, the U.S. is quite ready to intervene in the oil producing Arab countries. NATO's interventionist policy, however, goes further. It is also directed against Africa, especially Southern Africa. The well-being of the

white racist governments of South Africa, and earlier those of Angola, Mozambique, and "Rhodesia" has been a high priority of NATO officials and conservative Republicans for a long time. Many of these Republicans now run the U.S. government.

Chester Crocker, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, has advocated for years that the U.S. should "increase the resources it directs toward Africa commensurate with the importance of the continent and its increasing global significance." Crocker, like most NATO planners, sees policy toward Africa in a cold war framework: for him, Africa is a battle ground on which the U.S. and the Soviet Union compete for raw materials and military facilities. In a 1979 study for the Department of Defense, Crocker wrote that "it is legitimate and necessary to focus on the Soviet-Cuban dimension of African problems because of the importance of the relationship of the U.S. with Moscow and Moscow's often important role in African trouble spots."

In essence, South Africa already has (more covertly than overtly) been integrated into NATO. First, however, arguments for closer NATO ties with South Africa should be scrutinized for they are fallacious. Upon closer examination, one of them—that the West needs access to South Africa's minerals, and would lose them if the "Communists" took over—doesn't hold even though South Africa is a supplier of several raw materials which the U.S. needs to import in large quantities (more than 25% of U.S. consumption): manganese, platinum, chromium, asbestos, antimony and vanadium. Other countries in Western Europe and Japan are more dependent on South African raw materials.

Statistics like these, even if they are quoted numerous times and exaggerated, tell only one part of the story and ignore important aspects of mineral trade. For example, the U.S. has been exporting vanadium to West Germany for years; about half of the platinum produced in South Africa is used for jewelry in Japan; and the world's largest chromium resources are in Zimbabwe. (At times, statistics on chromium export indicate the point



from which the chromium was shipped to the U.S. rather than the initial source of raw material: in the case of Zimbabwe, chromium exports have often been erroneously credited to South Africa.)

Before the liberation of Zimbabwe, Western "strategists" also argued that if the Rhodesian regime fell "we" would lose access to "our" vital resources. It didn't happen. The same is true for Angola which continues to supply oil to U.S. corporations. No government in South Africa would be able to halt the export of minerals for whatever reason since it is a fundamental component of South Africa's economic system. Even a recent two-year study on South Africa, financed by the Rockefeller Foundation argued that "if stoppages of key minerals from South Africa do occur, they are likely to be...of relatively short duration, whatever the political character of the government."

Thus, at issue in the minerals debate is not that a revolutionary government in South Africa might cut off mineral exports. The issue is that the U.S. wants to exploit South African minerals on their own terms while a revolutionary government would put restrictions on corporate exploitation.

The second argument for stronger ties with South Africa—that it somehow protects the free flow of oil and other trade from the Middle East and Asia against Soviet "aggression"—is equally untenable. In a detailed study, Robert Price of the Institute of International Studies at the University of California (Berkeley) demonstrates how much this theory of a Soviet threat to the sealanes around South Africa's Cape of Good Hope is based on cold war-type perceptions of Soviet policy which don't match reality. If there were a Soviet disruption of the flow of oil, there are two possible consequences. "Either the ensuing military conflict would be rapidly settled through negotiations," in which case oil shipments would be disrupted or only a very short time, or it would escalate into a World War—in which case oil shipments would have lost their significance. In case of a nuclear war, the destination of the oil shipments most likely would have ceased to exist anyway.

In neither the alleged Soviet threat against South Africa and the Cape sealane, nor the "dependence" on South African minerals is the real reason for NATO plans to move closer to South Africa, what are the real reasons? As noted, one is economic. U.S. investments in and trade with South Africa are expanding greatly. U.S. exports to South Africa rose by 74% from 1979 to 1980 to some \$2.5 billion. U.S. investments in South Africa (\$2.5 billion and rising) constitute about half

of total U.S. private investment in Sub-Saharan Africa. When Reagan implements plans to remove some existing restrictions in U.S.—South African trade, investment and trade are bound to expand even faster. Other NATO countries, primarily West Germany, have similar lucrative business exchanges with the apartheid regime.

At the same time, the reason for the increasingly close collaboration of NATO countries with South Africa is more than simply the protection and expansion of investment in and trade with South Africa. Its military aspect is primarily directed at crushing the liberation movements in South Africa and Namibia. Their victories would "speed up the defeat of the North American and European exploitation not only in South Africa but in almost all of Africa. And the NATO governments are ready to make sacrifices in order to preserve their power," i.e. unrestricted exploitation of African peoples and resources.

By taking care of their own interests in Africa, the South African regime is already doing some of the U.S.'s dirty work in the region: attacks into Mozambique and Angola, and aid to Jonas Savimbi's UNITA as well as further north, to Morocco. Indeed, in a secret document left behind by South African foreign minister Pik Botha when he visited the U.S. in May 1981, the South African government stated that "they would be prepared to secure U.S. access to critical minerals and naval facilities, and generally promote U.S. financial and trade interests in the region, if Washington recognized that there are 'no shortcut solutions to the question of the exercise of political power in South Africa.'" Washington, of course, fully recognizes that and Reagan wants to be "helpful as long as South Africa makes a sincere and honest effort to alter its apartheid policies." As *Africa* magazine (London) pointed out, Reagan's comments on South Africa (such as "Soviet objectives in Africa are clear domination of the ocean oil routes...and control of Southern Africa's mineral riches") sound as though they were "written by Pretoria's Department of Defence" and reflect a common geopolitical world view between Reagan and South Africa.

In spite of a mandatory U.N. arms embargo against South Africa, the amount of military equipment, arms and ammunition NATO countries have channeled to South Africa is huge: submarines from France, an ammunition plant from the U.S., mines produced in Portugal under a West German license...The U.S., West Germany and France have gone so far as to provide direct support, together with

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## South Africa and US Militarism

Israel, in South Africa's production of atomic weapons.

South Africa has several major naval bases, notably Simonstown and Durban, and, in South Africa's thinking, also Walvis Bay in Namibia. Since June 1975, when the British government, under massive international pressure, was forced to give up its agreement on using Simonstown, NATO ships and submarines have not been using South African facilities. Military officials in NATO countries, however, have been lobbying heavily for the re-opening of South African ports to NATO navies. South Africa has offered its bases to all countries that are willing to collaborate in the spirit of "peace, friendship, and freedom."

Being racists themselves, Reagan officials don't have much difficulty accepting "reforms" by the South African apartheid regime as "progress" which justifies closer collaboration. Chester Crocker, for one, thinks that

South Africa "is by its nature part of the West. It is an integral and important element of the Western global economic system. Historically, South Africa is by its nature part of us." (Emphasis added.)

Abdul Rahman Mohamed Babu, contributing editor of *Africa Now*, predicts that the Reagan administration, "for purely pragmatic reasons...will sooner or later be forced by its more seasoned European allies to retract from making loud statements about its support for South Africa." Babu argues that the change to a quieter approach won't mean a shift in policy. "South Africa is an integral part of the Western economic and military global strategy and the West will do everything in its power not to upset the status quo. Of course there will be some cosmetic reforms of one kind or another to appease Africa and to provide a face-saving device for the pro-American African states... But despite the tactics of moderation the overall strategy in American policy toward Africa which reflects Western economic and military strategic interests will not change."

adapted from: Counter-Spy



## SPRING ELECTIONS ARE COMING!

If you are interested in participating in student government, the following positions on the ASUCSD Council become vacant Spring Quarter:

President  
Vice-President  
Activity Fee Board Chair  
Commissioner of Academic Affairs  
Commissioner of Appointments & Evaluations  
Commissioner of Communications  
Commissioner of Elections  
Commissioner of External Affairs  
Commissioner of Public Relations  
Commissioner of Programming  
Commissioner of Student Welfare  
College Reps  
(Three from each College)

Stay tuned for more information about the AS Spring Elections!

If you have any questions contact the Student Organizations Office at X4083

paid advertisement

## Three Mile Island and the Nuclear Power Business

Sunday marked the third anniversary of the disaster at the Three Mile Island (3MI) nuclear power plant at Harrisburg, Pa. Thousands of people took part in protests across the nation including a large demonstration at San Onofre nuclear station.

Even though federal inspectors knew in the early afternoon of Wednesday, March 28 that the uranium core in the reactor at 3MI was seriously damaged, two days went by before news of the danger was made public (1). By not ordering an immediate evacuation, corporation and government officials chose to gamble with the lives of a million people in four surrounding counties in order to protect the reputation of the nuclear power industry.

Media coverage of the 3MI disaster reflected a similar attitude. Although extensive, it generally underplayed the true magnitude of the actual and potential hazards and gave feature coverage to the NRC and other government officials who showed more concern about the future of the nuclear industry than about the health and safety of the people. The nuclear industry and its government supporters are already issuing false threats of electrical blackouts and economic dislocation if the nuclear spigot is closed. Clearly, the nuclear industry will not give up without a struggle. We must be willing to engage them in that struggle. Now is the time to end this nuclear madness.

The Harrisburg disaster has resulted in a groundswell of antinuclear sentiment and activity. A growing number of scientists, technicians, health workers, economists and politicians—many of whom were originally pro-nuclear—

have come to recognize that the continued development of nuclear energy poses unacceptable threats to our health and safety without the prospect of cheap electricity. It is now our job to learn the facts about nuclear power so we can help to educate our neighbors and co-workers. It is time to join coalitions and to organize a powerful political force opposed to both nuclear power and the intimately related and ominous issue of nuclear weapons. This article is designed to contribute to that process of education and to suggest an appropriate course of action.

How close the 3MI reactor came to a complete meltdown will probably never be known. Uncharacteristically, Metropolitan Edison (Met Ed) and officials of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) admitted that they were concerned over a period of several days that such a catastrophe might indeed occur. The extreme degree of concern and confusion is reflected in the transcripts of the NRC's secret hearing held during the emergency.

Immediately following a water coolant failure, the energy releasing fission process is supposed to be shut down by the imposition of neutron-absorbing control rods into the reactor core. The problem, however, is that reactor shutdown alone will not control the heat buildup due to the intense radiation in the reactor—the core must still be cooled by circulating water. During the operation of any reactor more than 200 different types of radioactive atoms are produced in the fuel rods and the cooling water. Although 3MI was in operation for only about three months, its core was already

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## STEVE BIKO MURDERED IN HIS PRISON CELL

Steve Biko was murdered in his cell on September 12th 1977. He was the forty-sixth political detainee known to have died under interrogation by the security police in South Africa since the first "not-trial" detention laws were introduced in 1963.

He was not only the founder and a leader of the Black Consciousness movement but, unlike most other leaders in the struggle against apartheid, he became widely known around the world. In 1972 Biko started working for the Black Community, after being expelled from Natal University for his political activities, and in 1973 was served with a banning order. Banning orders are designed to severely restrict the movements of people on whom they served. According to South African law a banned person cannot participate at any meetings—defined as talking to two persons together, or leave the confines of their township. Biko's restrictions served to only increase his determination to help liberate his people, and he continued a limited but effective amount of political activity. He was seen more and more as one of the leaders in the fight for liberation. During the 1976 Soweto uprising which followed the massacre of Soweto students by police, Soweto leaders demanded that the

South African government negotiate the country's future with three Black leaders—Nelson Mandela; the late Robert Sobukwe, leader of the Pan-Africanist Congress; and Steve Biko.

After the Soweto uprising, Biko was arrested and charged several times on various different counts. He was arrested for the final time in August 1977 and murdered a month later.

Biko's outspoken criticisms of the apartheid system, and the Black Consciousness' aims to unite Black people to oppose apartheid and white supremacy was enough for the state to order his death. He sought to overcome feelings of Black inferiority and declared Black Consciousness a way of life, an attitude of mind that rejected the notion that Blacks should be subjugated in their own land or anywhere else. Further, he sought to make Blacks aware of the power they wield, both politically and economically.

Although the Black Consciousness movement had differences with some of the principles of their forerunners, the movement had its origins in the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress—both organizations were banned in 1960 following the massacre of peaceful demonstrators by police in Sharpeville.



## Anti-Zionist Jew Speaks Out Against Zionism

Below is the second part of a speech given by Hilton Obenzinger at UCSD on February 17th 1982. Obenzinger is a member of the Jewish Alliance Against Zionism based in San Francisco. The first part appeared in n.i. volume 7 number 11. Copies of that issue are available at the new indicator office.

From its inception, Zionism has been explicitly a colonialist movement that sought aid for its colonialist project through the imperialist powers, whether that was British or American imperialism, and no matter how argumentative that alliance might be. As Theodore Hertzl, founder of the modern Zionist movement, described the advantages of such a Jewish state decades ago, "For Europe we would constitute a bulwark against Asia down there. We would be the advance post of civilization against barbarism. We would remain in constant touch with all of Europe, which would guarantee our existence." With this chauvinistic attitude as its backbone, Zionism continues to expand into the West Bank, Gaza, the Golan heights, and southern Lebanon. As one Israeli military man and politician said in 1972, "Our right in Gaza is exactly like our right in Tel Aviv. We are colonizing Gaza exactly in the same manner in which we colonized Yafa. Those who doubt our right in Gaza should doubt our right in Tel Aviv as well." You can find these quotes very readily; the Zionist leadership does not make any bones about its intentions and has no hesitation in describing itself. Or, as Moshe Dayan said, in reference to destroyed Arab villages in pre-1967 Israel, "We came here to a country that was populated by Arabs and we are building here a Hebrew, a Jewish state, instead of the Arab villages, Jewish villages were established. And I do not know the names of those villages. And I do not blame you because these villages no longer exist. There is not a single Jewish settlement that was not established in the place of a former Arab village."

The essence of Zionism is the creation of a Jewish state, and today this essence is characterized by an *exclusively* Jewish state, created through colonialism. This exclusivity that anti-Zionist Jews are opposed to and which we and the United Nations categorize as racist is the key in understanding the conflict today. These exclusivist, racist features are concrete. I'll give you a few examples:

1) The Law of Return. This law allows any Jew to become an Israeli citizen within a matter of days. American-born Jews can become Israeli citizens with ease. How many Palestinians, born in Haifa or Jerusalem, spent years in refugee camps, unable to return? Those born elsewhere are afforded the privilege of citizenship, while those who were born there are not. This is recognized by world law as illegal and immoral.

2) Large sectors of Israeli land are owned either outright by the state or by quasi-governmental institutions such as the Jewish National Fund (JNF). Non-Jews, namely Palestinians, are prevented to buy or to work on these lands which are purported to be owned in the name of the entire Jewish people throughout the world. This is not even to mention the annexation of occupied territory and the outright seizure of East Jerusalem, Golan Heights, etc., all of which is considered illegal by the Geneva Convention and repeatedly condemned by the United Nations.

3) Palestinians are by law not allowed to join the much-heralded kibbutzim, which represent only about 3 percent of the population because of their reputation as a progressive type of phenomena. The kibbutzim are collective farms. But for many of them, the collectivity is no more than that

found around the frontier fort in U.S. history. Many of them are established by Nahal units, border units of the Israeli army. Many own capitalist enterprises or owned in part by U.S. business interests. At this time, many rely on Palestinian or Sephardic Jewish labor, either in the fields or in the factories, take the lowest paying jobs. The kibbutzim is hardly socialist as they swim in a sea of colonialism and capitalist economic relations. Between the concerns of socialism and the concerns of Zionist colonization, the socialist Zionist movement has in the majority, abandoned genuine socialism in favor of the chauvinist, Jews-only version.

4) The emergency laws. These laws were imposed by the British at the end of the mandate period against the Zionists and the Palestinian Arab population. At that time they were denounced by Zionists as worse than Nazism. Currently, they are employed almost exclusively against the Palestinians, and have been worked into the body of the



Palestinian fighters in southern Lebanon less than five miles from the Israeli border. The youngest fighter is a 13 year old who joined the fighters after his entire family was killed by Israeli military attacks.

Israeli law. Provisions allow the government to blow up suspicious houses, to clear houses for security reasons, to deport suspected persons such as certain mayors of the West Bank, to imprison without stating charges.

How many Palestinians remember when their village was blown up to make way for a Jewish kibbutz? How many were taken to the Lebanese border and pushed over? How many suffer in jail, often tortured, not knowing when they would be released? Within pre-1967 borders, 385 Arab villages have been destroyed. Many of us, when young, would collect dimes to plant trees in Israel. How many of those trees covered demolished Arab villages?

5) Who is a Jew? This is a very hot question; a material question, not a religious, moral, or ethnic question, but a question of who can work, and where, doing what, living where, having power. Israel is a Jewish state, not in the sense of a Jewish majority, a state of its root is the

underlying and blatant discrimination toward Palestinians and closely tied to this is the persistent social and economic discrimination by Ashkenazim against Sephardim.

Today twice as many countries in the world recognize the P.L.O. than do Israel. The P.L.O. today serves in the interests of the Palestinian people, building schools and hospitals, trade unions and organizations for the rights of women. The P.L.O., as a wide coalition of groups, has developed increasing political understanding. The Palestinian, fragmented according to the circumstances of overwhelming attacks, exists in refugee camps throughout the Arab world—especially in Lebanon, in the West Bank and Gaza, resisting in the spirit of all valiant people and struggling against destruction, or Palestinians are scattered throughout the world, such as students here. Palestinians throughout this fragmented history have developed the leading political struggle and have advanced political experience throughout the region. It is time that the Israeli government and all Jews stop haranguing about P.L.O. "terrorism," and adopt a more realistic approach.

"Terrorism" is an interesting word as it is used nowadays, particularly by the

government-inspired programs.

And while this is not exactly identical, in spirit it is so similar to the settlement policies of the World Zionist Organization, similar to the historical Zionist policy of making facts real, which means basically imposing settlements and colonization on the one hand, denying it and temporizing about it on the other, which has been the history over the past several years in such things as the autonomy plan and other discussions about the West Bank and Gaza, going ahead and building settlements and raising political discussions at the same time to cover for it.

American society is not as profoundly affected as Europe by the form of racism known as anti-Semitism. American society is far more infested with its own brand of racism based on skin color. Yet as racist movements rise in the U.S., we are also seeing the parallel rise of anti-Semitism. Today the K.K.K. and the Nazis are gaining an air of respectability, especially under the mantle of Reagan. The K.K.K. is impudently running for public offices. Nazis and Klansmen murdered anti-fascists in South Carolina only to be let free. We see the rise of such organizations as the Moral Majority; we hear calls for a "Christian Bill of Rights"; we hear shouts denouncing the theory of evolution and the emergence of new "scientific theories," unfounded shams. America is threatened by fascism, and of course the U.S. is preparing for war. Yet the Israeli government applauds the moves by the U.S. towards further militarism and intervention.

Indeed, Israel is a source for military equipment and training for such reactionary regimes as South Africa, Chile, Argentina, Guatemala, the former Somoza government in Nicaragua, and the other Central American dictatorships. Alignment with governments which exploit people of color throughout the world, many of which governments are also anti-Semitic, such as Argentina, is dangerous not only because of the continued support for oppression, but since Zionists label any criticism of Israel as an attack against the Jewish people itself, criticism of Israel can be easily distorted into anti-Semitism.

What then is the solution? Transforming Zionism means ending the law of return, and organizing the return of Palestinian refugees or just compensation; a very complex, practical problem, especially when so many Palestinian villages and homes have been destroyed. And it means many complex problems, of which this is only one. Above all, it means ending Jewish exclusivity. It means transforming Israel into an anti-colonialist country.

Many people today call for a two-state solution; that is, Israel and Palestine (West Bank and Gaza, or whatever; some kind of formula like that). If there is a two-state solution, it must be seen as a part of ending Zionist inequality and racism, not preserving it. A so-called Palestinian state under the wing of King Hussein is merely a sham, a neo-colonial solution that would allow the U.S. and Israel to continue exploiting the West Bank and the other occupied territories, as well as the Palestinians within the green line.

The overall design of the P.L.O. is for a democratic secular state. In my opinion, only a socialist secular Palestine can achieve this, where the people of the entire region can determine their own destiny in the context of the struggle against U.S. corporate and military interests, Zionism, and Arab reaction.

The Palestinian movement advances the distinction between Jewish people and Zionism. In this distinction exists the struggle within many Jews individually today, who are disturbed by the actions of the Israeli government but see no alternative to Zionism. The struggle within Jewish people to reach an alternative from Zionism is an intense,

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## Women In Revolution

### El Salvador and the Role of Women

The following is excerpted from an interview with Patricia Serpas, the official U.S. representative of the El Salvadoran Women's Association (AMES), who is based in San Francisco. The interview, dealing with AMES and the role of women in the Salvadoran struggle, was conducted in New York recently by Annie Street.

What is the role of women in the armed struggle in El Salvador?

Many sisters have joined the guerrilla groups, and are fighting in the countryside. They are fighters in the FMLN (the military arm of the FDR). These guerrillas now control about 20% of the country. Forty percent of the combatants in the FMLN are women. Some of the sisters who have joined the guerrilla groups used to belong to other political organizations but gradually they have realized that the roads to peaceful change have been blocked, and that the only way for them to secure a decent future for their families is through armed struggle.

There is one sister who is second in command of military strategy in one of the areas controlled by the guerrillas, who is 60 years old. She is a member of a combatant unit. She used to be a teacher, and she is still a member of AMES. Other women are diplomats and spokespersons abroad.

So you see in these ways women in El Salvador are not behind men, we are up there fighting side by side. Within ourselves we still have a long way to go, and in terms of society in general, but we are gradually making inroads.

Could you describe some of the implications of machismo for El Salvadoran women?

Regardless of class divisions there are two standards of behavior in El Salvador, one for women and one for men. A man can have six or seven children by one woman and then go off and leave her with no means of support, and find himself a younger woman, one whose body is not worn out by having his children, and then he'll have six children by her. Meanwhile the abandoned woman has to look for ways to support herself. Some women manage to find work, others become street vendors. Others find it impossible to find a job where they are living, so they have to take up prostitution.

Women have always been given a secondary role. El Salvador has been ruled by the military for 50 years. Women have been involved in the struggle for all of that time. The only difference is that our names do not appear in the history books.... We were there in 1932 when the people rose in armed rebellion, carrying sticks and machetes and hatchets, because they did not have enough guns. We were with the

men then, gunned down amongst the 30,000 that died. Later on we were there in the 1960s and 1970s, victims of massacres and the repression. I have to say that sometimes we are behind the men, rather than beside them, because, well, they are macho. But now we are



deeply involved in the struggle.

And after the repression is overthrown?

We are organizing for two liberations now, for the overthrow of the military and the oligarchy—the men in power who are responsible for the deaths of so many, and secondly for a change in society which will enable women, as women, to be free. To liberate ourselves and to liberate the people. We are struggling to stop the idea which could so easily be prevalent that once the El Salvadoran people overthrow their oppressors, women will also be free. No, this is clearly not the case because women will not be free of sexism so easily. Look at the example of Cuba, how long it took women to even begin to claim their rights.

Through AMES we are working to demand our vindication as women, for equality for all women. We will always struggle for that, no matter how long it takes.

Could you say a little about some of the effects of imperialism for the women of El Salvador?

Women workers are more vulnerable victims of exploitation than men. For example in the free trade zone in El Salvador, where many U.S. firms are located, foreign companies are eager to employ women. Why? Because they believe that women will give them less trouble than men. They really believe that women are less capable and more dumb than men, that they will not try to

form unions, and that they can be easily subdued. In some factories they only accept very young women to work, between the ages of 15 and 25, and then they pay them far less than other workers.

Women are also the victims of tests carried out by some of the transnational corporations. For example, they sent contraceptives down to Puerto Rico to find out what the results would be on the women's bodies before they ever marketed them in the U.S. Then they also sent them to many other countries throughout Latin America, including El Salvador.... They use us as guinea pigs before they market them in the U.S.

These are just some of the reasons why we realized the importance to begin

organizing ourselves, because often women themselves are not aware of how they are victimized in society.

Could you explain why the organization has decided to work in the international arena as well as concentrating its efforts on organizing women within El Salvador?

We needed to tell people abroad, especially women, of the suffering and repression of women in El Salvador not only because of machismo, although this is important, but also because of the oligarchy and military which is killing us all, and which is supported by the U.S. government.... For example, earlier this year they arrested the secretary of the Human Rights Office in San Salvador. She was raped by several different men, right in front of her 9-year-old son. The next day they dumped her body, totally mutilated. This was the secretary of the Human Rights Office, so imagine what it is like to other women; and remember they murdered the four nuns from the U.S.

All this has made us realize the importance of international solidarity, and of taking our message overseas. So now we have AMES representatives in several European countries and in the U.S. One of our aims is to try to get media coverage. The press is so slanted, and although groups like the Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador do great work there is still a lot to be done.

For more information: AMES, c/o P.O. Box 40311, San Francisco, Calif. 94140. The Women's International Resource Exchange has a packet of articles and poems titled "Women and War in El Salvador," \$2.25 from WIRE, 2700 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10025.

#### SPRING PROTEST CALENDAR

This protest calendar will be issued and updated with every issue of the new indicator. If you have any protests to list in this calendar, please call the new indicator at 452-2016, or write to us at the UCSD Student Center, mail code B-023. We hope that this calendar will contribute to the fight against the Right by mobilizing local protest against the Reagan Administration. When Reagan visited New York on March 23, some 100,000 people turned out to protest him, filling several city blocks. We would like the political climate to reach the point where March 23 in New York is considered a small protest. Protest and survive!

**Saturday, April 3**  
**NATIONAL CAMPAIGN AGAINST GENOCIDE**  
Sponsored by National Black United Front, activities include demonstrations and speakers in major cities, with a focus on New York.

**Thursday, April 15, 5pm-midnight**  
**TAX DAY PROTEST**  
Midway Post Office, San Diego  
Protest the use of your tax dollars to fund military spending by coming to the Midway Post Office after 5pm. Bring signs. Banners and props will be provided. Sponsored by the Peace and Justice Coalition and Catholic Worker, with members of Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the Peace Resource Center and Student Peace Education Committee participating.

**Sunday/Monday, April 18/19**  
**IN MEMORY OF ARCHBISHOP ROMERO**  
Nationally, the Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador will sponsor events commemorating the assassination of Archbishop Romero. Locally, look for events sponsored by San Diego CISPES, North County CISPES and the Peace and Justice Coalition.

**Saturday, April 24 thru Sunday, May 2**  
**NATIONAL DAYS OF RESISTANCE**  
April 24-Local and regional actions to launch National Days of Resistance.  
April 28-Local and regional actions for the National Day of Lesbian and Gay Resistance to Reaganism  
April 29-National Day of Student Protest  
April 30-Local demonstrations by seniors  
May 1-Mass March on Washington to Roll Back Reaganism!  
May 1-Day of Solidarity with Undocumented Workers, part of Days of Resistance, Los Angeles and Miami

**Thursday/Friday, May 6/7**  
**ANTI-DRAFT BOARD PROTESTS**  
Committee Against Registration and the Draft and the Peace and Justice Coalition locally will sponsor protests against the training of San Diego draft board members. Look for further details in this paper.

**Saturday, May 15**  
**SPRING ACTION**  
San Francisco Bay Area  
Protest action called by Bay Area Network Against Militarism and the Draft. March begins 11am from Embarcadero Plaza, rally at 1pm at Civic Center. (Locally, look for events sponsored by Peace and Justice Coalition)

**Saturday, June 12**  
**DISARMAMENT DEMONSTRATIONS**  
National demonstration sponsored by National Alliance for Survival for the United Nations Disarmament Session II. (Locally, look for actions sponsored by Peace and Justice Coalition)

### A San Diego City College committee of the new indicator newspaper is now being formed.

Reporters, editors, typesetters, photographers, cartoonists & distributors are needed. We can train you.

The new indicator is a university-community newspaper published bi-weekly at UCSD. Volunteer and collectively-run, it offers critical, progressive journalism. We seek to expand our coverage and distribution at City College.

**First Organizational Meeting:**  
**FRIDAY APRIL 2 NOON**  
**Conference Room S-14**  
**Student Center**  
**San Diego City College**





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## Three Mile Island and Nukes

loaded with highly radioactive material. If the same accident had occurred several months later when much more radioactive waste had been created, the results might have been much worse.

At the time the fission reaction was shut off, water had to be quickly circulated through the core or the temperature would have risen above the 3200°F melting point of the fuel rods, causing their molten contents to dump onto the containment floor. This would have resulted in one of two consequences: the water present could have been rapidly vaporized causing a steam explosion that would have ruptured the four-foot thick steel and concrete dome, spewing forth its lethal contents into the air above. Alternately, the intensely hot core could have melted down through the base of the building and through the earth below until it reached the geologic water table (not far beneath 3MI or most other reactors) where it would produce a geyser of steam and debris containing huge quantities of radioactive materials. In either case, the prevailing winds would distribute the waste over thousands of square miles. Ten of thousands of people would die within days, hundreds of thousands would suffer serious short-term after effects, and increases in the cancer and mutation rates would affect incalculable numbers of people. The contaminated area would be unsuitable for human habitation and agricultural production for hundreds or thousands of years.

In the 3MI nuke, enough of the core remained uncooled for a sufficiently long time to cause considerable damage and a partial meltdown. In addition, the cooling water reacted with the overheated fuel rods to produce a large gas bubble, an event not anticipated by reactor designers or safety regulators. This bubble interfered with the cooling process and presented the serious threat of a hydrogen-oxygen gas explosion. Such an explosion could easily have ruptured the cooling pipes and triggered a complete meltdown, a catastrophic result which was fortunately averted—this time. The crucial questions in the 3MI disaster—how much radiation was released, and what will be its long term effects—still remain unanswered.

The failure of the nuclear industry and the NRC to take the problem of radioactive waste disposal seriously is one of the clearest examples of their criminal irresponsibility. For years the public has been assured that a safe disposal system was being developed. Recent reports by various government agencies make it clear that no such solution is anywhere in sight. Indeed, a growing number of scientists believe that no acceptable solution will ever be found.

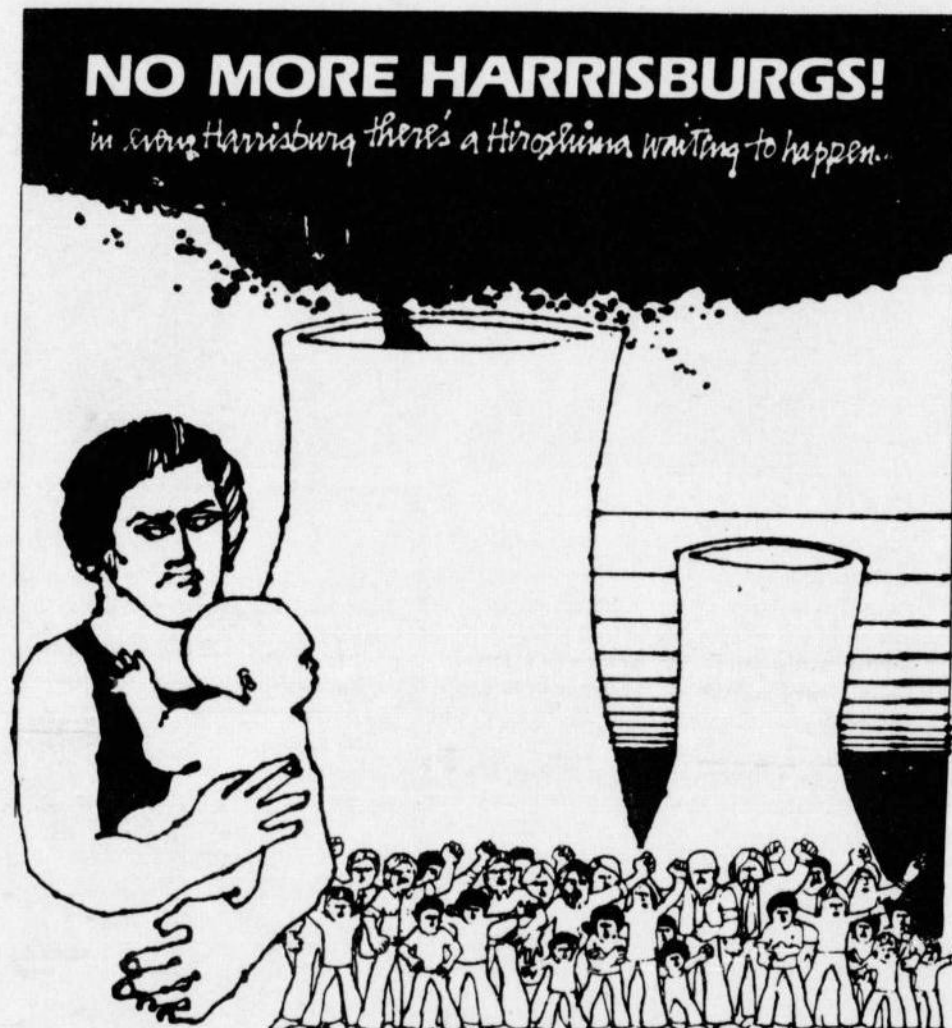
Hundreds of thousands of pounds of radioactive wastes are being produced by the nuclear industry each year. Mining and milling of uranium ore produces huge piles of waste material called tailings. These tailings release lethal radon-222 gas which threatens the lives of mine workers as well as residents of towns near the huge, dusty, windblown piles into which they are heaped. Additional wastes are generated in every other phase of the uranium fuel cycle as well as in the reactors themselves. During the reactor's operation much of the non-radioactive core materials become radioactive due either to neutron absorption or to neutron-induced fission. Consequently reactors significantly increase the amount of radioactive material in existence. Not only is this an increase in quantity, but much of the radioactive material produced is more deadly than the U-235 with which the reactor was fueled.

So-called low-level wastes are buried in rural sites in six different states. Leakage of radiation into nearby streams has occurred in at least two of the sites. At Hanford, Washington 500,000 of the 65 million gallons of high-level wastes stored there have already leaked out into the ground only five miles from the Columbia river!

Each year one third of the fuel rods in each commercial nuclear reactor must be replaced. These rods containing their burden of plutonium and other high-level wastes are presently being stored in large pools of water at each of the reactors. The reason is that no plan exists to deal with them. But this temporary solution is unsafe. They were supposed to be reprocessed at commercial plants which would remove the plutonium and remaining uranium for fabrication into new fuel elements. The only such plant that ever existed in the U.S. was operated for a few years by a Getty Oil subsidiary in West Valley, New York. It was an economic and ecological disaster, since it could not

than two years. At this rate nuclear power plants will soon be twice the cost per kilowatt of capacity as coal plants in the Northeast, and almost this expensive elsewhere.

Other factors contributing to the steeply increasing price of nuclear-generated electricity include the fuel costs. Concentrated uranium ore (yellowcake) jumped from \$7 to \$42 per pound in only five years due to manipulation by the cartel that controls the international uranium market. Low operating efficiency is another key cost-increaser. Due to frequent shutdowns for repairs and "safety" improvements, nuclear plants have operated at less than 60% of their rated capacities. (For example, the NRC recently ordered five nuclear plants along the East coast to shut down because a "design error" makes them vulnerable to damage due to earthquakes which geologists consider a definite possibility in the vicinity of these plants.) Nuclear plants are constructed in such large sizes (they're "cheaper" that way) that they actually increase the need



operate while keeping internal radiation at safe levels. A legacy of 600,000 gallons of high-level wastes remain, steadily corroding their way through storage tanks. Estimates of the cost of cleaning up that mess—if anyone ever figure out how to do it—run to a billion dollars. There is no plan to charge Getty a penny for this outrage.

Although the 3MI disaster has seriously discredited the "safe power" assurances of the nuclear power industry, most people still seem to believe the claims of the utilities and their suppliers that nuclear power is "cheap power". Nothing could be further from the truth.

The costs of building a nuclear power plant have skyrocketed. The reactor being built by the Long Island Lighting Company (LILCO) at Shoreham, New York was initially estimated to cost \$262 million. Now, 10 years later, with about 80% of the work completed, the current price tag is \$1.4 billion. And that estimate was made before 3MI, a disaster which is sure to lead to requirements for additional costly "safety" features. Shoreham may seem like an extreme, example—but other reactors being built or planned are experiencing similar soaring cost escalations. For example, the 1150 Megawatt Green County, N.Y. nuclear power plant proposed for 1988, was just cancelled by the Power Authority of the State of N.Y. because the latest cost estimate had risen to \$3.1 billion from "only" \$1.8 billion in less

than two years. At this rate nuclear power plants will soon be twice the cost per kilowatt of capacity as coal plants in the Northeast, and almost this expensive elsewhere.

All this has led Charles Komanoff, the leading economic expert on comparative energy costs who is not connected with the energy industry, to conclude that within the next few years electrical energy generated by nuclear power will be far more costly than electricity produced by other means. He estimates that generating costs for electricity produced by new large nuclear plants will be 9¢ per kilowatt hour (a unit of electrical energy) compared to 6¢ for the same amount of energy from a coal plant equipped with highly effective "scrubbers" to reduce air pollution.

If it isn't safe and it isn't economical, why is it still being pushed? Exxon, Gulf, Getty, Kerr-McGee, General Electric and Westinghouse all have large investments in mining rights or production facilities to protect. But why are the utilities also pushing it? In most states the laws which grant utilities a monopoly over production of electricity also guarantee them a "fair" rate of profit (in some cases 14% per year or more!) on all their electrical generating equipment. This means that the more expensive the facility they can convince

their supposed regulators to let them build, the more profit they will reap. A study done by the Energy Systems Research Group has shown that New York State utilities continually resort to enormously inflated predictions of demand for electrical energy in order to justify new plant construction.

But there is a catch. In order to reap the windfall profits, the utilities must be able to raise the capital to complete the project and put the plant into operation. The soaring costs are making an increasing number of utilities nervous about not being able to raise the capital to complete the job. In response to the problem of capital costs, the already heavily subsidized utilities and nuclear industry have been lobbying for even more federal and state subsidies. They also want changes in regulations, either to allow an individual utility to charge the public in advance for the full cost of building a new power plant or to permit several utility monopolies to pool their resources to help finance plant construction.

The nuclear energy pushers would like to convince us that we are already hopelessly addicted to nukes. Since 3MI the energy industry, the utilities, and their friends in government right on up to President Reagan have been telling us that all sorts of dire consequences will result if we fail to build any more nuclear power plants and shut down the ones that are now operating. They talk about electrical shortages and dimouts, about the effect oil supplies or fuel prices, and about potential loss of jobs. All three of these scare tactics are unjustified.

Nuclear power presently supplies about 12% of our electricity and about 4% of our total energy. Nation-wide there is an excess of 38% of electrical generating capacity. Thus, for the country as a whole, if all nuclear plants were shut down, about 26% over-capacity would remain. Since nuclear plants are often shut down for repairs, refueling or testing, utilities operating these plants must have alternate means of producing power. These alternate means could immediately take up a great deal of the slack if all nukes were immediately shut down. Transmission networks allow utilities to buy power from one another, providing a second means by which nuclear-generated electricity could be immediately substituted-for. In many areas of the country an immediate shutdown of all operating nuclear facilities would be possible without creating unacceptable hardships. In the other areas a phase-out of nuclear power over a period of a few years is certainly possible.

Since shutting down nukes would increase our demand for oil by only about 7%, this action would not have an overwhelming effect on the supply or price of petroleum products. Furthermore, improvements in automobile gas mileage and home insulation could more than make up for the oil required by utilities to replace nuclear power. *Business Week* reported in April 1979 that our supposed oil shortfall is "proving to be something of a mirage. Stocks of gasoline, heating oil, and crude are not seriously low by any measure." The possibility of future shortages, according to this article, depends more on policies of the Department of Energy with regard to regulating the oil industry than on any intrinsic petroleum supply problems involving either imported or domestically produced oil.

As far as jobs are concerned, capital-intensive facilities like nuclear power plants have a negative long-term effect. During the building phase many jobs are created, mostly of a highly skilled nature. A large percentage of these jobs is taken by workers who move into the area rather than local laborers. Decentralized power-producing facilities using renewable energy sources and conservation measures produce many more permanent jobs.

We aren't hooked yet. There is still time to break the nuclear habit.

Science for the People

continued from page 12

## Anti-Zionist Jew Speaks Out...

emotional as well as a political struggle to wrest away from the various postulates, various ideas and the allegiances forced by Zionism upon the Jewish people. It is a very difficult struggle, and I think particularly Palestinian people that I talked with, when they struggle with the Jewish people, Jewish students on campus, can perceive that struggle is going on within Jewish people as they are disturbed by what is going on.

Demanding this transformation does not mean being opposed to the Hebrew language or culture. Being anti-Zionist does not mean advocating that all Israeli Jews leave Palestine. Jews are a part of the land, a part of Palestine, and they will remain.

Zionism is a racist, expansionist ideology and political movement. It must be defeated. It is because of our concern for the survival of Jewish people both in the Middle East and in America that we struggle for democracy. This is of course in addition to our concern for the struggle of the Palestinians and peoples around the world.

I do not fantasize on how this might come about; the struggle is long and very difficult and very complex. Ultimately, however, Jews and Palestinians must live together in equality in order to live together in peace. Today we can fight against the continuing occupation by Israel, the continuing bombing and invasion of Southern Lebanon. We can cry out against the settlement policies and the outright annexation of East Jerusalem. We can demand that Israel recognize the P.L.O. We can support progressive trends within Israeli society. These are immediate steps, steps to stop the blatant expansionism of Zionist Israel.

And what about fighting against the anti-Semitism? Most established Jewish

organizations are losing the link between the fight against anti-Semitism and the fight against racism. This can be seen most overtly in the support of the attacks on affirmative action by major established Jewish organizations in the name of reverse discrimination during the Bakke campaign, the court struggle in the Webber case, the whole ideological rationale for the modern, 1980's version of Jim Crow, "reverse discrimination."

The fight against anti-Semitism must be joined firmly to the fight against racism, sexism, and the rise of fascist trends. The Jews in the sweatshops on the lower east side of Manhattan built America. As did the Chinese who laid down the railway tracks, the Blacks who slaved to make this country rich, as do Mexicans who work the lettuce fields and the Puerto Ricans who today work in those sweatshops of the garment industry the Jews once filled. Jews are not "strangers" in this country. We belong here and we will fight with other peoples against all discrimination. It is in the interest of Jewish and all people to seek democracy. In America, we must fight against militarism and racism. In the Middle East, we must also fight for democracy. We must fight for a democratic Palestine. Ultimately, this is the only solution.

Being an anti-Zionist Jew means embarking on a new search for Jewish identity, rooted in American and world Jewish experience, in the history of recent decades, in the history of resistance to fascism during World War II, in cultural and moral struggle to distinguish the Jewish people beyond the dishonor and destructiveness of Zionism. It means looking towards Palestinian people as well, their experience, to learn from and to grow. To seek justice in the internationalist traditions of prophetic Judaism, not the "Torah" of the Begins and Gush Emunim. It means rededication to the revolutionary and humanitarian traditions of the Jews of

Eastern Europe. It means upholding the traditions of Jewish solidarity in struggling against anti-Sephardic racism.

Being anti-Zionist means seeking a new Palestine where Israelis and

Palestinians, where Jews, Muslims, and Christians live together in equality and peace. And that day will come.

Long live Palestine.



Palestinians in Lebanon give "V" sign—symbol of victory used by the Palestine Liberation Organization

## UCSD COOP Announcements

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First week: open 10:00-5:00 pm

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footbridge, right into parking lot

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ORGANIZING



A Cafe there was called Che,  
Serving salads tofu by day,  
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Come relax and enjoy  
yourself at the Southwest  
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### Food Co-op



LOCATED IN STUDENT CENTER

Yogurt

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Fresh Baked Goods

Fresh Juices

Staples

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Mon - Fri ... 10-4:00

Sat. .... 11-2

### Recycling Coop

Have you ever wondered what happens to all those newspapers once they have been read? If you are like most people, you probably haven't. But, if you are not like most people, you should come to one of the meetings of the recycling co-op, (also known as "R Gang"). At our weekly meeting we organize the activities for the following week and discuss what to do with the money we generate. In the past, we have loaned money to student organizations, given parties and generally kept ourselves entertained. Join us. There's plenty of work to be done. Volunteer meetings every other Tuesday, 6pm, Che Cafe.



# Long Stories In Short

## BOYCOTT UPDATE:

Bruce Church Inc., the third largest lettuce grower in the nation, has for over two years continually found excuses not to sign a union contract. The boycott continues. Recently the Agricultural Labor Relations Board found the company guilty of yet another unfair labor practice. In a 4-1 decision, it determined that Bruce Church unlawfully denied access to union representatives during the lettuce strike in 1979. The board determined that reasonable access during non-working hours must be extended to the union during a strike. This ruling applies to present and future strikes.

Bruce Church is appealing the decision, so the boycott continues. Avoid the labels **Red Coach, Green Valley, Lucke, and Friendly**. National boycotts have also been instituted against **Double-O Lettuce** and all **Andy boy** products.

**Campbell Soup Co. and Libbey, McNeil and Libbey.** The Farm Labor Organizing Committee (FLOC) has completed four years of harvest-time strikes in Ohio. These strikes are aimed at tomato growers who supply the canneries of these two companies. The farmers themselves have no bargaining power with the companies, so FLOC is seeking recognition from the canneries, meanwhile calling for a boycott until contracts are signed. Campbells has responded to the increased recognize FLOC or even to agree to representation elections in the tomato fields of Ohio. For information, contact Sr. Betty Walcott, 1016 N. 9 St., Milwaukee, WI 53233.

**Ralston Purina. Boycott off.** In one of the quickest boycott victories in history, negotiators for the UFW and Steak Mate, Inc., a mushroom plant owned by Ralston Purina, reached an agreement on a one year pact on 27 October 81, ending a three-month strike and boycott of Ralston Purina products. The agreement guarantees job security and an immediate 22% wage increase to the 275 farmworkers, who voted for UFW representation September 1980.

ComeUnity

## Let Them Eat Records

In an effort to boost morale South West Airlines president Howard Putnam sent each of the firm's 1800 employees a recording of himself singing White Christmas. When some complained they wanted the cash instead, he offered 80¢—the cost of the disk.

Grassroots

## We Have Fed You all A Thousand Years



## War Music

The proposed budget for military bands in the next fiscal year is \$89.7 million, up \$1.4 million from last year.

Rolling Stone

## No More Prison Time

Senate Republican counsel Philip Weber says prisoners should serve time in two ways: in drug comas, where they pose no danger to society, and working in municipal jobs, wearing day-glo orange uniforms and shaved heads so they can be identified from regular payrollers.

Inquiry

## Anarchists Doomed by Pope

On March 2, 1981, the Roman Catholic church's "congregation for the doctrine of faith" confirmed in an official declaration that Freemasons, Nihilists, Charcoalburners (an underground radical sect of the last century) and Anarchists are to be considered as automatically excommunicated from the church. Such evil-doers are thus deprived of burial according to the Catholic rites and will, of course, be consigned to the inner most circles of hell.

Big Mama Rag

## High Flag Sales

Three of the four largest manufacturers of American flags reported that their 1981 sales are "at an all-time high. The upsurge in flag sales is being credited to increasing patriotism."

Free for All

## Neo-Nazis on the Rise

Neo-Nazis are flourishing worldwide, reports Volker Skierka in the independent Stuttgarter Zeitung of Stuttgart (Dec. 12). "Alongside those who go over the old Nazi ground there are also others who sow the seeds of violence on the far right of the political spectrum. They are based in the Federal Republic of Germany, in other European countries, and, above all, in the U.S. and Canada. And they have no lack of aides and accomplices...They now have international links and are busy extending them."

Skierka says, "Over the past three years neo-Nazis in Germany have killed nineteen people and injured more than 220. Six of them have been killed.... Today's democratic constitutional government is ridiculed. Anti-Semitism and xenophobia rear their ugly heads."

Twenty neo-Nazis are reported to be serving prison sentences and forty to be in investigative custody. Skierka quotes one well informed commentator as saying that they often get lenient sentences.

Membership of right-wing extremist groups increased to about 20,000 in seventy-five organizations by 1980. The Deutsche Volkunion alone has more than 10,000 members. The French originated New Right movement proclaims a social Darwinist approach, "men are unequal". Skierka summarizes their views, "like animals men are governed by the survival of the fittest...There is a master race. Negroes and Jews are stupid..."

A survey made for the Chancellor's Office in Bonn found "this tendency toward right-wing views is reflected among the public. The survey brought to light what one Bonn expert dubbed "German armchair fascism."

World Press Review

## Profits through Birth Control

Depo-Provera, Upjohn Company's injectable wonder-drug banned by the Food and Drug Administration for use as a contraceptive in the US has not only been exported to more than 70 countries, but is now being injected in American Indian women in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area. And in Ontario, Canada, mentally retarded women are injected with Depo in some institutions.

Zimbabwe, though, last year announced they were banning the use of Depo completely.

The FDA scheduled hearings this February to recommend whether or not Depo should be used as a contraceptive in America despite cancers found in dogs, monkeys and now humans.

In South Africa, Depo Provera is being widely used on Black women.

The Director—General of the racist South African Department of Health, Dr. J de Beer has confessed concern with the continuing increase in the Black population. He said, "It is not easy to get birth rates down other than by penalizing people and having sterilization and abortion both on demand and command."

Big Mama Rag

## TV Programs For ADs Only

Manhattan cable-TV now features a program made up entirely of commercials. Old commercials provide the entertainment portion of the show, while advertisers can buy time to insert new commercials between the old classics.

Meanwhile, a cabaret show featuring films and videotapes of old commercials recently drew about 500 customers to the Bottom Line, in Greenwich Village. These viewers plunked down \$6.50 a piece for the privilege of drinking to the likes of Drain-O ads.

dollars and Sense

## What's Good For America?

Where did all the streetcars go? Believers in the conspiracy theory of history had their suspicions confirmed by a 1974 staff report to the Senate Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly. The report showed that throughout the 1930s and 40s, General Motors had been buying up streetcar companies, dismantling the trolley lines, and replacing them with GM diesel buses. At least fifty cities—including New York, Philadelphia, Oakland, and Los Angeles—had their streetcar systems wiped out so that GM could sell more buses.

This charge was not totally new. In 1949 GM, Standard Oil, and Firestone were convicted in Chicago Federal Court of having criminally conspired to replace electric trolleys with buses. GM was fined \$5,000, and its treasurer was personally fined \$1. However, the 1974 testimony lent new force to the idea that GM had killed mass transit by forcing the switch from comfortable, attractive trolley cars to noisy, smelly, bumpy buses.

Dollars and Sense

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