

# new indicator

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Photo: El Salvador Alert

Central America...

## Kissinger On Hallucinogens

Stanford professor Richard Fagen, called the recently published Kissinger Commission report "hallucinatory" in a lecture at the UCSD International Center February 9th.

Fagen's lecture was part of the International Center's ongoing program of discussions on international topics. Fagen, this year's Clark visiting lecturer for the center, gave a presentation entitled "Can there be peace in Central

Inside This Issue

UCSD "University Center" Controversy, Culture, Events Calendar, Class Struggle, American Journal, Prisons, and much more!

America, and does the Kissinger Commission tell us how to get there?" The Latin Americanist has written about U.S.-Latin American relations, political culture, and has done field work in revolutionary Cuba, Chile, and Mexico. He recently returned from a visit to Central America. The Institute for Policy Studies' latest publication is a report from Policy Alternatives for the Caribbean and Central America (PACCA), written by a group of area specialists and chaired by Fagen. The PACCA report exposes the inadequacies in the Kissinger Commission report and offers policy options for peace and social justice in Central America.

The Kissinger Commission report was issued last month surrounded by a press

continued on page 5

## Community Forum on Central America

### Rep. Bates: "U.S. Practices Colonialism in C. America"

San Diego Congressman Jim Bates sponsored a forum entitled "Central America in Transition," on Saturday, February 18, at the Educational Cultural Complex in Southeast San Diego. Bates, who represents the 44th Congressional District has gone on record as opposing all military aid to El Salvador and supporting the right to self-determination for the people of Central America.

The event was organized by Bates' Central American advisory subcommittee which is comprised of local activists. In his opening remarks, Bates said that U.S. interests should not force people to accept a bankrupt policy in order to secure its interests and that U.S. national leaders do not communicate the reality of the situation in Central America.

"We should put the interests of those people over our monetary ones," and "the U.S. government practices racist colonialism against the people of Central America," Bates said. He concluded by saying that the government will have to work with so-called communist nations in the hemisphere to achieve a real lasting peace. Next, the film *Americas in Transition*, was shown, which bluntly showed the deadly connection between U.S. multinationals and mass repression of the local population throughout Latin America.

Following the film were panelists' statements on this issue. Professor Charles Reilly of UCSD pointed out the under-reporting of Latin America which occurs in U.S. newspapers. "The Mexican newspaper, *El Dia* had 10

articles on Central America in today's paper, while our local dailies have very little," said Reilly. Sister Pat Krommer of the Archbishop Romero Relief Fund gave an historical overview of the church in Latin America, and explained how "Liberation Theology" is practiced by the church by standing up for and working with the poor. She called Congress totally irresponsible, and noted, "No Reagan, no Army and no military arsenal will change the aspiration of the people."

Alex Drehsler, journalist and filmmaker, said that the Kissinger report calls for a "Vietnamization" of Central America. Drehsler, who spent two months with the guerrillas of El Salvador described the "state within a state" in that country. "The FMLN has created 'popular power' in Chalatenango and Morazan provinces; schools, hospitals, town councils and local elections make up the new society growing in the mountains of El Salvador," said Drehsler.

Professor Sylvia Lizarraga of Berkeley talked about her trip to Nicaragua last summer. She spoke of how the "contras" terrorize the border towns and how the U.S. supplies bullets to remind Nicaraguans who the real enemy is. She spoke of how the Nicaraguans distinguish between the North American people and the government, as they respect the former and criticize the latter. "Nicaragua has a vibrant culture, as poetry, painting and other works are everywhere," said Lizarraga. She concluded by saying that the "Nicaraguan people are totally united to defend their revolution," which

received a thunderous response from the 200 people in attendance.

After a short break, a panel discussion began which included questions from the floor. Various panelists pointed out that elections can be held in Nicaragua now because the population can read and write and have begun their education. They said that elections are irrelevant in El Salvador because the majority are illiterate, and that the government only votes with bombs and bullets.

Various audience members spoke out against U.S. imperialism, and one brought up how Israel acts as a surrogate for the U.S., by supplying, arming, advising and training the dictatorships of Latin America. This caught the panel off guard and stymied Bates, though they all agreed that Israel is a partner of U.S. imperialist policies. Bates said that he learned a lot from the days' activities, and the audience felt satisfied over how things went. There was even some audience participation in the form of shouting out slogans, as one man called Reagan "a fascist", and Sister Pat Krommer seconded it. Drehsler's film, *In the Name of the People* concluded the program.

Later that night over 200 people turned out for a cultural evening of poetry, food and music, as the "Friends of Nicaraguan Culture," put on their first event.

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LETTERS

More Pragmatic Language

How many times have you been involved in an argument or discussion and been so verbally circumnavigated that you ended up fumbling for words, gasping for breath, or really infuriated? Probably not many people have. The topics are parties or surfing. However, I'm sure a large part of the NI readership knows what it means to be verbally circumnavigated (I'm sure there exists a better term). Catch any big wig politician making a statement and try to actually follow his line of reasoning, or whatever you want to call it, and you will understand.

The politicians are doing their best to make sure they, and not you, have control over the language. If they succeed, you will be forced to fight on their grounds where nothing exists. Well, don't you think it's about time you took control of something? Q: How do you think the masses are being successfully lied to today? A: Through the control and use of the English

language on TV and radio. Throughout history there have been men and women who have stuck their necks out and changed the language.

Words were coined. They still are. We need a language which represents life as closely as possible. The language today degrades humanity by degrading life. Words are in usage which reflect severe misunderstandings about life. The definitions must be changed to put things in a real perspective. Here is a list I compiled in 10 minutes. What would things be like next week if every reader compiled and used his or her own dictionary fragment? The implications are truly staggering. Here's the list:

- Profit—Financial support accruing not the result of work.
Patent—Insurance that you will be at least partially supported for 1/2 a lifetime or more because you were the first to make a device of a certain type.
Taxes—Another way in which the free riders are supported.

Science—The new religious mysticism. Also called Materialism or Saganism.

Megadialecticism—The ability to drop the subject, body and soul when one finds s/he is arguing over minuscule details and not the real topic.

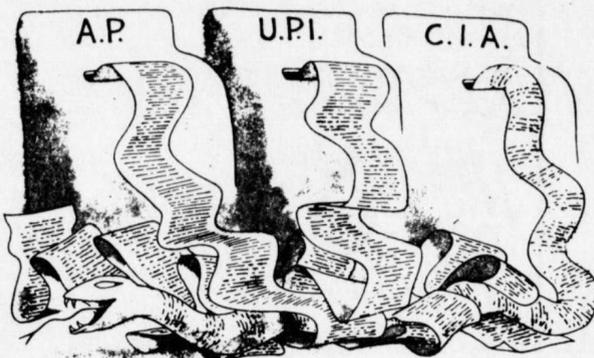
The problem with such a language is that it will never be used to reach the public unless you reach them yourself. Not even on the MacNeil-Lehrer

newshour will this language be used. It is also not suitable for Rock'n'Roll. Can you imagine The Police coming out with lyrics like:

"Oh baby your character structure is so dynamic and self-regulating that I just have to discuss mass psychology with you..."

It definitely will not sell. It will be for free.

-A reader



EVERY TUESDAY

6 PM: New Indicator Collective meeting. UCSD Student Center, Room 209. 452-2016.

6 PM: Free, confidential draft counseling with professional National Lawyers Guild legal workers. 920 E Street, San Diego. 233-1701.

MONDAY - SATURDAY

11 AM - 8 PM: Groundwork Books. UCSD Student Center. 452-9625.

THURS. FEBRUARY 23

7:30 PM: A No-First-Use Weapons Strategy seminar with featured speakers John Sommerville, Cedric Garland, Sanford Lakoff. 4190 Front Street, San Diego. Physicians for Social Responsibility. 483-7774.

FRI. FEBRUARY 24

7 PM: Central America: Roots of the Crisis slideshow. Call for location. Catholic Worker. 582-1007.

8 PM: Dance and party with The Front, The Answers and Noise. UCSD The Cafe. Benefit for UCSD Committee Against Registration and the Draft. 569-1209.

8 PM & 10:15 PM: UCSD Political Film Series. San Diego Premiere of Hanna K (1983), directed by Costa-Gavras. UCSD Mandeville Auditorium. Free admission but passes are required. Passes are available at the UCSD Box Office. Call 452-4450 for more information. Program sponsored by Committee for World Democracy, University Events Office & Third World Studies.

SAT. FEBRUARY 25

9 AM: Beyond War: A New Way of Thinking orientation meeting. Call for Mission Hills location. 582-1007.

10 AM: A Woman's Perspective on Central America presentation by Jessica Govea, member of recent women's delegation to the region. 54th & El Cajon. Women's International League

for Peace and Freedom. Committee In Solidarity with the People of El Salvador. 420-4453, 755-4283.

MON. FEBRUARY 27

7 PM: Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign meeting and videotape presentation. 1465 East Madison Avenue, El Cajon. 576-1897.



TUES. FEBRUARY 28

6:30 PM: Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign potluck and workparty while listening to Physicians for Social Responsibility radio broadcast on KPFB 90.7 FM. 2202 Morley Street. 576-1897.

7:00 PM: A teach-in sponsored by the November 29th Coalition on the U.S.-Israeli role in the Lebanese conflict. Topics will include: The Lebanese Conflict—A historical perspective; Palestine, Labanon and Zionism; Building the Palesine solidarity movement in the U.S. Discussion will

follow. UCSD Undergraduate Sciences Building (USB) 2722. For more information call 284-2599.

8:00 PM: Earl Warren College Commuter Board will be sponsoring the Third Annual Warren College Walk for Lights to promote better lighting and improved nighttime safety and security on campus. Please R.S.V.P. by calling Warren College Student Activities Coordinator's office. 452-6171.

WED. FEBRUARY 29

People Strike for Peace monthly National Day of Action demanding U.S. withdraw Cruise and Pershing missiles from Europe. Call 576-1897, 274-1162.

THURS. MARCH 1

7:30 PM: Victims of Nuclear Testing: Nuclear Legacy in a Pacific Paradise presentation by Rosalie Bertell. 3585 30th Street, San Diego. 483-7774, 231-9707.

FRI. MARCH 2

6:30 PM: Protest on Trial dinner and panel discussion among defense attorneys. Benefit for people arrested at General Dynamics/Convair on October 24 while protesting U.S. production and deployment of nuclear weapons. UCSD International Center. 275-1162.

7 PM: UCSD Political Film Series. Also, San Diego Premiere of Born In Flames (1983), directed by Lizzie Borden and A Wife's Tale (1980), directed by Sophie Bissonnette, Martin Duckworth, Joyce Rock. UCSD TLH 107. Free admission. Committee for World Democracy. 452-2016 or 452-4450.

SAT. MARCH 3

10 AM: Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador meeting. 54th & El Cajon. 235-0485.

SUN. MARCH 4

1 PM: Alternatives to Payment of Taxes for Armaments presentation by war tax resister Franklin Zahn. 7380 Eads. La Jolla Friends. 456-1020.

WOMEN'S INT'L WEEK

All activities for Women's International Week will take place in the North Conference Room, located in the UCSD Student Center, except the Wednesday night films (UBS 2622) and the Women's Networking Luncheon (UCSD International Center). Events are free and open to the public. For more information contact the UCSD Women's Resource Center at 452-2023.

Mon. 5th:

10-12 noon: Dr. Kripke on Health Care Providers.
1 PM: Killing Us Softly.

Tues. 6th:

10-12 noon: Dr. Maria Fernandez Kelly on "Women workers in Mexico".
12-1 PM: Laurie Gallo (Peace Corps) on "Women's role in development."
1 PM: Killing Us Softly.

Wed. 7th:

11 AM: A day in the life of Bonnie Consolo.
12-1:30 PM: Professor Spinweber on "Incest."

Nite (Times TBA): Killing Us Softly, Elusive Geisha and Sabina Sanchez. USB 2622.

Thurs. 8th:

11-1 PM: Women's Networking Luncheon. UCSD International Center.

Fri. 9th:
11 AM & 1 PM: Sabina Sanchez.



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Two More Students Added to "University Center" Committee

Friday, February 17th, saw the successful culmination of a student-initiated campaign to give students increased representation on the University Center Programming/Building Advisory Committee (UCPB)—the powerful committee charged with shaping the final recommendation for the proposed University Center. By a two-thirds vote the Student Center Board (SCB), at a

special meeting held last Friday, passed a motion to expand the UCPB by adding two students: Adrienne Esterger, representing Coops & Enterprises (C&E), and Craig Fraizer, representing the Student Affirmative Action Committee (SAAC).

The matter first came up at the Student Center Board's February 13th meeting. At that meeting, 25 or so

FUNKY LA JOLLA

Rambling Rosie is still in hiding amidst recent threats to bite her leg off. Her whereabouts are unknown at this time; she was last seen making a speedy exit from the local Wooden Leg Exchange Mart. Her only communique to the new indicator, since her hiding,

simply read "for God's sake stop that mad dog..." At new indicator press time a search party is working furiously to locate her and convince her that she is protected from any and all threats...besides the paper would not be the same...

continued from page 1

Central America...

Kissinger On Hallucinogens

campaign orchestrated by the Reagan Administration. Despite all the fanfare accompanying the report, it contains no new information nor policy proposals. The \$1.5 to 2 million and six months spent by the commission included a mere six day trip to Central America, and resulted in a 130 page document that is simply a rehashing of Reagan's Central American policies. There is the expected emphasis on national security and military solutions.

The "Bipartisan" Commission, appointed by Reagan, was careful to keep the debate within carefully defined parameters. The basic assumptions of Reagan's Weltanschauung went unchallenged and dissident voices—including those from the Church—went unheeded. The Commission's report attempts to keep the discussion within the narrow framework of east-west confrontation by labeling foreign supported insurgency as the major cause of instability in the region. Not surprisingly, only 1% of the report is devoted to human rights. The Democrats on the Commission were bought off with this 1% and gave a hearty endorsement to Reagan's current policies of militarization and intervention.

The report focuses on the conflict in El Salvador, where the U.S. is propping up the beleaguered regime, and in Nicaragua, where the U.S. through the CIA is directing the contras in their attempt to destabilize the Sandinista government. Fagen emphasized that the Kissinger Commission report will not tell us how to obtain peace or social justice in Central America. He pointed out four main fallacies that mark the report's analysis.

1. "The relentless red fisherman hypothesis"

This bogus hypothesis is based on the misconception that the USSR, Cuba, and Nicaragua are the major causes of conflict in Central America. Although admitting that there are many indigenous problems in the area, the report attempts to argue that the troubles provide a festering wound, which the USSR et al are anxiously waiting to aggravate. With its defences down, this "sick" area is susceptible to contamination of Marxist-Leninist ideology.

Fagen declared that this hypothesis is nonsense. There is little evidence that the USSR or Cuba have taken any special interest in the region. Moreover, the report itself gives no evidence of Soviet or Cuban involvement in the area. The fact is that both Cuba and Nicaragua have made clear their preference for a negotiated settlement.

2. "The fight 'em there, or we'll have to fight 'em in El Paso hypothesis."

This "hypothesis" is based on the belief that the conflict in Central America, particularly in El Salvador and Nicaragua, poses a threat to vital national security interests, especially to our southern border. If the communists win, the report argues, it will disrupt the balance of power between east and west. This would require the U.S. to shift considerable resources to defend its "southern approaches."

Fagen succinctly called this assertion "hallucinatory." It is a resurrection of the old standby, the domino theory. Not surprisingly, the Peoples Republic of Mexico does not take this seriously. Even the military in the U.S. find this paranoia unfounded. Cuba is only 90 miles off our shores, yet the military have no fortifications or large troop deployments waiting to stave off a Cuban invasion. When Fagen asked a military official why this was so, he was told that the military was aware that the Cubans were not crazy.

3. "If the Alliance for Progress didn't work once we'll try it again under less favorable conditions hypothesis."

The third major flaw of the report is that it advocates huge amounts of economic aid without recognizing the structural problems of each country. This hypothesis suggests that by promoting economic growth, the U.S. can buy off the revolutionary movements in the area. In addition to financial aid, the report recommends aid for rural development, health care and education. Ironically, the only country in the region that has institutionalized such reforms is revolutionary Nicaragua. Yet the report goes to great lengths to try and isolate the Sandinista regime.

Kennedy's Alliance For Progress, launched in 1961, should serve as a warning to those who would give economic aid hoping to undercut support for the revolutionaries. He threw \$10 billion to Latin America and ended up with more dictators and less development than when his program began. Economic growth was seen as a panacea for the social and economic inequities that developed from the imposition of colonial rule, while unequal distribution of wealth and resources was ignored. The net result of millions of dollars to El Salvador was that the oligarchy and military got richer while the poor got poorer—and more discontented.

Apparently American policy-makers did not learn from this experience. The commissioners failed to see that the problem is structural—as long as the ruling class has control over distribution of aid, the wealth will not filter down and the masses will not be appeased.

concerned students representing Coops and Enterprises, student media, Student Affirmative Action Committee and other groups packed the Vice-Chancellor's Conference Room to show their support for the proposal to add two more student to the UCPB. David Parker, regarded by many as the driving force behind the proposal, explained that the need to add students to the UCPB first arose in the Coops & Enterprises subcommittee of the UCPB "where other questions [also] had been raised about the process of building the new Student Center, and this [proposal to expand student representation] was the first one that we felt should be taken care of." (For an account of students' concerns regarding the new University Center, please see new indicator volume 9, no. 9, Feb. 7th—Feb.20th, 1984).

Asked by one SCB member why this proposal was not brought up earlier—during the formation of the UCPB—Parker echoed the general feeling held by many students—that the entire process was conducted in a hasty manner with little or no publicity. He added "most of the student orgs that I talked to don't know anything about the planning process and I don't think the role of the planning process should be determined by anything other than its saliency among people that it affects. So regardless of when it started, if most of the students orgs affected still don't know about it, then obviously there's still a problem with the timetable and it needs to be adjusted in order to get to the educational problem taken care of, unless you want to do it from the top down..."

Ted Herzog, Coops & Enterprises rep to the SCB, argued for changing the 5 student and 5 non-student voting members on the UCPB to reflect a majority in favor of the students, "how is it that we have a committee of 50 percent students representing the future of a building paid for with 100 percent student fees" said Herzog. Originally the

proposal called for increasing the UCPB by as much as 5 students to include student reps from the Women's Center, Student Media, Student Orgs, Disabled Students, and KSDT. However, a compromise reached with Student Center Director, Tommy Tucker, came up with the SAAC and C&E rep.

When first presented with the proposal, Tucker opposed expansion of the UCPB because "my feeling is and I think the feeling of the majority of students on campus will be that it's unnecessary." But partly in response to the mounting pressure in favor of expansion, Tucker reversed his earlier position by "personally endorsing the expansion of th committee by two members." While Tucker's endorsement was welcomed by the students, many at the meeting saw Tucker's reversal as a political ploy designed to grant an early concession (while he simultaneously hammers away on the need for "compromise") in exchange for gains on substantive issues, such as funding for the University Center, in the future. "If this is going to be a successful Student Center, we must share, and we must share conceptually, and I'm going to ask the same thing when we get to the end, when we talk about funding, that we compromise on the other side." said Tucker.

After over an hour's debate, consensus among the SCB members was to call a special meeting on February 17th to give SCB members time to consult their respective constituencies on the proposal.

The special meeting lasted a mere 20 minutes with only the Warren and Muir College representatives arguing against expansion. Despite their opposition the proposal passed by the required two-thirds vote.

The addition gives students a two-vote majority on the UCPB, and more importantly, political momentum to ensure effective and broad-based student input in the planning of the University Center.

Advertisement for the film 'HANNA K.' by Costa-Gavras. It features a black and white photo of a woman and text including: 'K.G. Productions and Gaumont Films A2 present A COSTA-GAVRAS Film JILL CLAYBURGH in HANNA K. They encouraged her independence. They let her speak. They thought no one would listen. But her questions could bring down the country. Friday, Feb. 24th, 8:00 & 10:15 p.m. Mandeville Auditorium \* FREE \* Passes required for each showing. Passes can be picked up at the UCSD Box Office. Sponsored by: Committee For World Democracy, University Events Office & Third World Studies'

KULTURE

Moooooooo, Moooooooo

When Your Life Is Up To the Cow

Does a woman's poverty lead her to prostitution? What happens when her cow is missing? Juan Rulfo used that premise in his short story We The Poor (Es que somos muy pobres) to set up a woman's fate. Her father had given the cow to her in order to prevent at least his youngest daughter from becoming a prostitute. Her older sisters, having nothing at all, were already selling their bodies. After looking everywhere, finally somebody sees something. Someone "spots the cow, with her legs up, patas arriba, drowned."

The recent Sappho Speaks, Winter issue 1984, represents the romantic view of prostitution by showing the prostitute as the woman next door who is just trying to make it. Their question seems to be, "How or why did you become a prostitute?"

The answer they found: "I hate to think of myself as a prostitute, because it's really not part of my identity at all. Very few people here know about that part of me. It happened gradually, and before I knew it I was totally dependent on it. I was real broke and was propositioned, and I figured, to hell with it. It got real easy. Now I can find tricks anywhere. There's probably not one woman alive that hasn't been offered money at least once, in one way or another. It's something to think about."

The price of a bed does not tell how easy it is to sleep on it . . .

Rocks, the prostitute and Christ were for a long time the three essential ingredients used in representing the need to save these women. It was important to distinguish these women from ourselves. This criticizing eye distance was also used

by the darling of the left, Susan Meiselas, in her out of print book Carnival Strippers, published in 1976. The opening title page, on the left side, has a picture of a stripper holding a burning cigarette in her right hand with the ash about to fall down. From the thighs down and from the belly-button up, the rest of her right hand and arm were not shown. The framing was a crotch shot where the costumed undie was pushed into one's face.

The photographs of the strippers were accompanied by a text version of about 150 hours of tape-recorded interviews and overheard conversations which Meiselas edited down to small paragraphs according to what she felt was important. This text was put forward as truth. One of the strippers, Lena, told how "some guy took a cherry and stuck it up my cunt and ate it out, and then he ate the cherry. I almost died, it was so funny. People have got to be sick to do that. I acted like a real whores person, really bad. It's bad for the head if you think about."

The photographs were always low-lit. They never captured the personal experience of the strippers, and therefore they constantly undermined any liberation or inventive energy these prostitutes might have had. In her framing Meiselas always cuts off a woman's persona. Remaining distanced as photographer, she only shows the exhaustion but never points her camera to the private space that a stripper, being alive, will always have. In addition to that, Meiselas' use of low or garish lighting represented the women in harsh shadows. Photographically speaking, this



surroundings was not fortified by Meiselas' photography. Her sensationalized representation of strippers as the result of isolation from their surroundings showed them as objects, subjugated even in their unconscious state of sleeping.

In another photographic treatment E.J. Bellocq asked what each woman wanted. The photographs were from Storyville, one of the few legalized red light districts. Storyville got its name when in 1896, Alderman Sidney Story attempted to clean up the New Orleans waterfront by restricting prostitution to a circumscribed area. Much to his anger, the area came to be called "Storyville," and it was so known until the U.S. Navy closed it for good in 1917.

But in 1912 each woman decided what she wanted to be like. Some of them wanted to be nude, and some of them wanted to look like they were going to a ceremony. He just let them act out whatever they had in mind for themselves. Bellocq's photography allowed them to be exactly what they felt they were.

Thirty-three prints out of 89 prints were published by the Museum of Modern Art. Plate or print 22 is a woman smiling, leaning her elbow and holding her head with her fist and her right arm around her back. She seems relaxed without having to hold her stomach in. What is striking is her shoes. They are dress shoes—probably the best pair she owns—with what looks like a diamond perched on top of the leather band and silk body of the shoe. Her body is hers, she holds it the way she wants to be seen, as beautiful with dignity.

With question marks before his birthdate and his date of death, ?1455—?1525, V. Carpaccio finished a painting in 1510, titled Two Courtesans. It is now hanging around in the Museo Correr, Venice. In this painting, Carpaccio, by cutting off the boy, the marble-arches ledge, the dog, the floor, etc., created a tension between the space that was represented on screen and the space that existed outside the frame. It was the off-screen space, although not visible, which Carpaccio wanted to talk about. While the physical selves of the women were represented within the painting, he shifted—by means of his framing technique—the dominant position to the women's private dream space.

Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec in Salon In The Rue Des Moulins achieved the same personal space for women. This time, however, created with distance and angle. The force of the extended leg pushed the women away from the spectator, even though in bright color seemingly coming forward out of the

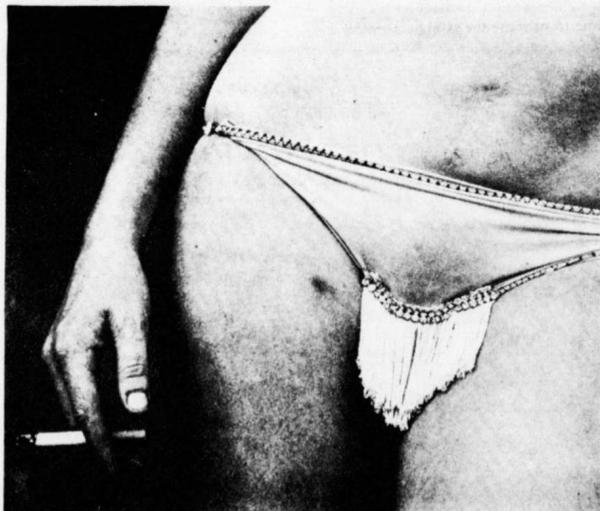


darker red-violet of the pillows. The spectator remained outside looking into a world where they are together, yet alone among themselves.

Gyula Halasz Brassai came from the back in a 1932 photograph, Washing up in a brothel, Rue Quincampoix. A sweep was made from the mirror to the sink, to the pipe where one notices the detailed pattern of her shoe, to the silk stocking, her douching, and him dressing from high angle perspective. From her clothes to the curtain the spectator knows this to be her room while the wrinkle of her partner's shirt doesn't make him a stranger either. Although alone in their own activities, they were tied together as long as they stayed in this environment.

Can prostitution be portrayed with honesty? Why the word honesty? Because the word has less to do with truth than with revealing the human condition of what prostitution means. For this to happen, unfortunately an artist must clear the debris of the romantic and saviour interpretations that clutter the paths. Let's sweep them away!

—Barry Hyman



created an ugliness in her representation of the women's bodies.

The "affinity between prostitutes and the darkness of shadows" theme finds expression in fiction as well. Okello Oculi, in his novel Prostitutes, named his protagonist Rosa. Rosa, a black woman, said, "I am so exposed in the dark, so helpless. Anything could happen to me from everywhere. I can't even see my hands, however hard my eyes try to look and see them. I want those neon lights on the left to be there always, otherwise it would be too dark here all around. When they are on, at least I am sure other things are here, too—still there with me because I can still see them. It is important to have other things also around oneself."

Yet, the women in Meiselas' Carnival Strippers were consistently separated from objects, people and themselves. Solidarity with each other, or their

continued from page 3

Central America...

4. "The no price is to great to pay hypothesis."

This final argument is based upon the assumption that our national interests are best served by defeating the revolutionaries in Central America, no matter what the cost.

The economists on the commission believe that the recommended \$8 billion in aid for the next few years is somehow cost-efficient. Fagan argued that this belief that we should pursue victory at any cost is not logical. First of all, the small amount of U.S. investment in Central America does not warrant the huge cost of trying to cling to fading American hegemony in the region. The assertion that insurgent victories pose an economic threat to the U.S. is preposterous. The economic leverage that the U.S. has over the region is considerable. Furthermore, it is clear from the Cuban and Nicaraguan examples, the American economy will not suffer from revolutionary victories in Central America.

After his denunciation of "Henry's Report", Fagan proposed some solutions of his own. First of all he argued for a conceptual turnaround. Policy-makers need to come up with a tight, narrow definition of American strategic interests. We don't have to tolerate Soviet or Cuban involvement in Central America, but as long as they stay out of the region we must surrender our involvement. No foreign military presence should be tolerated and the area should be neutralized. That means the U.S.—the country most extensively involved—has to get out.



U.S. helicopter downed by Nicaraguan fire: the carefully concealed I.D. markings indicate its mission was more than "routine."

Photo: El Salvador Alert

Fagan also argued that policy-makers must reverse the manner in which their credibility argument is framed. Right now American leaders seem to believe that if we can't manage affairs in Central America, the world won't take us seriously. Our actions to date however, particularly our military aid to repressive regimes, haven't heightened our credibility. A majority of countries consider our policies sheer lunacy.

The first logical step to increasing our credibility would be a reversal of the process of militarization in the region. This would entail cutting off support to the contras in Nicaragua, aid to El Salvador, military aid to Guatemala, and withdrawing from our military base in Honduras. Such demilitarization would suggest that we are serious about the possibility of a negotiated settlement rather than a military one.

Fagan made it clear that the recommendations of the Kissinger Report will not secure peace in Central America. Increases of economic and military aid are not viable solutions. Americans must be willing to seek a negotiated peace, otherwise they will find themselves embroiled in a "policy of endless war."

—ris and ml

Schools for Crime

Prisons: Shockingly Inadequate

The increase in crime and recidivism indicate the bankruptcy of the nation's penal system which remains punitive rather than rehabilitative. Morality cannot be taught by force. Prisons are not only schools for crime, producing hard core repeaters, but reinforce anti-social attitudes.

The President's Crime Commission Report of 1967, entitled "The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society"—the most comprehensive study yet produced—cited shocking failures and inadequacies of our existing programs. The Commission's Report, the cooperative effort of jurists, technical staffs, consultants and advisers in the hundreds, scrutinized every agency engaged with the problem of crime. After concluding that things could hardly be worse, they offered some 200 recommendations as "musts," including basic restructuring of our society.

They discovered that no one knew the full extent of the evils inherent in the system; that there was almost total ignorance as to the full extent of the crime problem in the United States—the causes, prevention, correction, or even the definition of crime. Unfortunately, this costly, monumental and talent-consuming effort has been laid away, unseen by the public and ignored by governmental agencies.

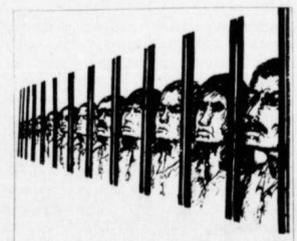
Prisoners' rights, subject to the interpretation of individual courts and reinter-pretation and/or violation by individual prison administrators, exist mainly on paper. "Law and order" are maintained at all costs. ("Lock 'em up, feed 'em and keep 'em quiet.") If incarceration produces no riots, the program is considered effective.

The State should be responsible for the safety and health of those in its custody. But prisoners are frequently subject to injury, gang rape or murder.

Medical care, if any, is substandard. In general, prison doctors are there

because their incompetence is a bar to their practice on the outside. In addition, their hostility toward the offenders assigned to their care makes ailing prisoners reluctant to submit to their ministrations. Sadistic guards and wardens have seriously delayed or altogether denied prisoners access to medical aid; wardens have interfered with prisoners' need to receive prescribed medication, and post-surgery convalescence has been interfered with.

Many excellent prison reform proposals have been advanced by experts, notably the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, subscribed to in principle by leading U.N. members, including the U.S. If it were legally structured into our criminal justice system there would be no Attica eruptions.



The Prisoners Rights Organized Defense in New Jersey has, since 1972, been fighting an uphill struggle against conditions endemic there and elsewhere: cruel and arbitrary punishment, overcrowding, violations of constitutional rights, withdrawal of rehabilitation programs, medical experiments using prisoners as guinea pigs, filth, illegal transfers, beatings, detainees presumed innocent but unable to afford bail.

It is almost 200 years since 1787 when a small group of Quakers and Freethinkers met at Benjamin Franklin's home to propose the establishment of a prison offering humane treatment. The recommendations are still in dire need of implementation. Instead, for the next 150 years, solitary confinement was an approved punishment despite de Tocqueville's first-hand observation that such treatment caused depression, insanity and danger to life.

In 1870, the American Correctional Association was founded by prison administrators who framed the famous "Statement of 22 Principles" which posited that reform, rather than vindictiveness, be the aim of penal institutions; that prison discipline be designed to gain the willing cooperation of the prisoner; and to foster and preserve his self-respect.

Throughout the years, programs for prison reform were projected and rejected, notably the Wickersham Report of 1922, the Governor Al Smith Commission and others.

In 1965, the Correctional Association of N.Y. (founded in 1846) made 14 broad recommendations to the N.Y. State Legislature—which were not implemented.

Dr. Karl Targownik of the Kansas Reception and Diagnostic Center which scored many successes, said confidently: "Give me 3 to 6 months, 2 more psychiatrists, 4 psychologists, 4

psychiatric social workers and adequate clerical staff, and I'll reduce the State's prison population by 50%."

Experiments in other countries have achieved dramatic results. An institution for seemingly incorrigible offenders was established at Hørstedvester, Denmark, based on the premise that imprisonment is for social protection, and that the law-breaker who wishes to return to society must satisfy the Court that he is not apt to return to crime. This is explained to the prisoner who is offered treatment to help him change if he wishes to earn his freedom. Although the institution is authorized to hold chronic offenders for an indefinite period, in practice the time is surprisingly short. In its first 25 years, about 1000 of the 1500 sentenced were freed. (100 died.) In the next 18 years, 900 hardened criminals were admitted and all released. Although some returned, their second offenses were comparatively minor and their retention shorter. At the time of this report (1970s), less than 10% remained in custody.

During every election campaign, politicians—pandering to public demand for an end to crime—continue to "solve" the problem by ignoring the root causes and advocating capital punishment and longer prison terms,—despite the fact that this country, which imposes the longest sentences, lists more continuing crime than any other civilized nation.

—Florence Fox

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## 'Hot' in Germany

The recent resurgence in the movement against nuclear war began three years ago in Western Europe, particularly West Germany. More than any other country, Germany has been in the forefront of this struggle for several reasons. First, its physical location directly borders East Germany, which both puts West Germany in direct contact with the Soviet bloc and makes it an inviting target for nuclear attack. Second, the U.S. regards West Germany as strategically important, as shown by the troops we have kept there since the end of World War II.

Third, Germans are especially conscious of war and peace, since their nation lost the last two world wars. Many Germans died in those wars, while others lost family, friends, homes and possessions. Fourth, the Bundestag—West Germany's parliamentary legislature—directly sparked the new peace movement when, on December 12, 1979, it voted to request that the U.S. government station Pershing II and cruise missiles in the country.

Today Germany is in a state of political ferment. Despite the Bundestag's vote last November 21 to accept the missiles, German opinion polls show about 70-80 percent of the people are against having them. Germans who six months ago cared only about their jobs, their family lives and the soccer games on TV now discuss the missile crisis over lunch, on subway trains—anywhere at all. Demonstrations against the missiles are turning into virtual street brawls reminiscent of the heady days of the American left in the late 1960's.

Last September, a group called the "For a World Without Imperialism Contingent" organized 35 Americans to go to Germany and join the protests there. Five Contingent members came to San Diego to speak about their experiences in Germany, in a program at the Unitarian Church sponsored by a wide variety of local groups, including the church's Social Responsibility Committee, Womancare, the Peter Maurin Catholic Worker group, CEAN—Alliance for Survival and a local committee in support of the Contingent. National Contingent spokesperson Jack Straw and members Mark Carroll (a San Diegan), Angie Sanchez and Joe Snagg were on stage during the program; a fifth, Carlos Alvarez, joined Straw,

Carroll and Sanchez in interviews for this article.

Organized around the slogan, "For a World Without Imperialism. Not an Imperialist World War," the Contingent members went not only to join the protest movement in Germany, but to help shape its political direction. Among the beliefs that unified the Contingent were a rejection of electoral politics as a sham and a diversion, a conviction that a small, tightly focused action is more effective than a mass demonstration with little political content (a belief perhaps conditioned by the ties of several Contingent members to the Revolutionary Communist Party and other Leninist groups), and an aggressive internationalism—Contingent members frequently described themselves as "deserters from America"—that urged Germans and Americans alike to break the bonds of patriotism and see themselves and their countries as enemies.

Most of the Contingent arrived in Germany by October 15 for the week-long "Hot Autumn" protests set up by German peace groups. The movement there ranged from the moderate-liberal Social Democratic Party, (which first requested the missiles in 1979 but now opposes them) and the radical Green Party to many forces outside the electoral arena: single-issue "independents," pro-Soviet communists, principled pacifists, Autonomes, (radical anarchists famous for resisting the police), squatters and Turkish workers. The Turks, brought into Germany as "guest workers" to do the dirtiest jobs at the lowest wages, often risked deportation (and possible imprisonment or death back home) to join the protests.

The massive "Hot Autumn" protests culminated on October 22 with three giant rallies, in Hamburg, Bonn and Neu Ulm, each drawing between 200,000 and 500,000 people. Carroll and Straw both attended the rally in Hamburg. Carroll described it as "a lot of hope and good energy; people were walking through the streets singing, chanting—it was awesome, the number of people who were out there." But Straw was much less supportive of this event. "A lot of people were there because the Social Democratic Party, the labor unions or the churches had said they should be

there. On the whole, people didn't seem to be really interested in talking about politics or anything. It seemed pretty bland."

That night, more radical segments of the German peace movement organized an event of their own, a blockade of the Springer publishing offices in Hamburg. The Springer press is Germany's most successful newspaper chain; a typical Springer paper, like Hamburg's *Bild Zeitung*, looks like a cross between the *New York Daily News* and the *National Enquirer*, combining sensational news coverage, pornography and reactionary politics. "We thought this blockade was pretty significant," said Straw, "because most people in the disarmament movement, if they chose a place to blockade, would choose a military site. But they targeted the Springer press because that press really promotes a lot of the backward ideas the ruling class needs to have promoted in the population in order to rule."

The Springer blockade was the Contingent's first major taste of police violence. When the blockaders refused to obey a police command to disperse, the police brought in water cannons: tanks with giant high-pressure water nozzles in their turrets instead of artillery pieces. While the pacifist demonstrators that night just sat and took the spray, others who tried to escape the water cannons got beaten by the police. "They weren't really making arrests," said Straw; "they wanted to beat people and drive them away from that area of the city, and not have to deal with 500 to 2000 people in jail." Straw was especially struck by the fact that virtually no German newspapers covered the event, which reinforced his world view. "I don't really think there's a free press in America," he said, "but in Germany it's much more obvious that the press cooperates with the ruling class and the government."

The next major event was the protest in Bonn, West Germany's capital, scheduled for the same day, November 21, the Bundestag would vote on the missiles—became an even more dramatic confrontation between protesters and police. As police tried to push an estimated 10,000 demonstrators away from the line they had set up to cordon off a full mile in all directions from the legislative hall, a number of protesters, led by Autonomes anarchists, linked arms and pushed the police back. When the police brought in water cannons, the demonstrators dispersed, then regrouped and forced the police back to protect the cannons. It eventually took

20,000 police, armed with teargas-filled water cannons, to disperse half that number of demonstrators. Carroll was especially impressed by the part the Turkish workers played in this action. "A lot of people there...had never seen Turkish people demonstrating in an anti-nuclear event."

After police finally broke up the three-hour siege, about 4000 anarchists and radicals split off from the main action and marched through the streets of Bonn, stopping at war production plants and the El Salvador embassy. Many groups staged impromptu protests; one band of student pacifists sat in on a mass transit track near a main rail link, tying up Bonn's transit system for hours—and all the passengers of one stalled transit train got out and joined the demonstration.

The last major actions the Contingent joined before leaving Germany were the protests set for December 12, the fourth anniversary of the original Bundestag vote to request the Pershings. Angie Sanchez, who didn't arrive in Germany until November 25, went to Frankfurt to join in a demonstration against the Hessen, a factory in which parts for the Pershings would be assembled, while Staw and Carroll joined a protest at Mutlangen—the name is German for "enough courage"—the U.S. base scheduled to receive the first missiles.

Located in the south of Germany, the most conservative part of the country—the nearest big city is Munich, where Hitler got his start—Mutlangen was chosen as the first Pershing base precisely because not much local support could be expected for a blockade. Once again, the police tried to set up a buffer zone around the base. The night before, they pushed the protesters 100 yards away from the base and put steel barricades at that point. "In the morning we got there," remembered Carroll, "we saw the barricades and were depressed. The people came in and seemed relaxed and quiet, as if nothing was going to happen."

Then about ten demonstrators leaped over the knee-high barricades. When the police moved in to get them, 20 to 30 more people leaped the barricades too. "Pretty soon the people were pulling apart the barricades in a tug-of-war with the police, and the barricade started ripping apart," said Carroll. Eventually the barricades collapsed and the entire demonstration ended up inside them, pushing the police back to the barbed wire fence around the base itself. Straw was especially thrilled to see demonstrators from the Lutheran Church, readily identifiable by their

continued on page 7

toxicity became public knowledge. Such substances were good soldiers in the regiment of toxic chemicals introduced to farming and food processing after World War II. The heavy use of such synthetics is unique in human history; many have not been tested for long-term effects or on how they interact with each other.

Organic farming—a dynamic system in which toxic chemicals are replaced by crop rotation, manure and control of pests by their natural predators—could lessen our dependence on brave new synthetics that endanger our health. Long dismissed as a hippie pipe dream, organic farming got a boost from an unexpected source a few years ago. In 1980, a major USDA study praised organic farmers for their sensitive husbanding of the land and noted that labor-intensive, organic farms are cheaper to operate than conventional spreads dependent on toxic synthetics. The agency stopped short of endorsing organic farming outright, noting that crop yields are slightly lower and that distribution or organic crops is primitive—but the message was clear: organic farming is a practical, possible dream.

Despite the presently chaotic state of organic farming, nontoxic agriculture could prove to be a timely alternative to slow death by chemical contamination. It's time to develop a coherent national policy in support of environmentally sound farming and food processing. Before another foreign substance with a strange-sounding name pops up to cause another all-too-familiar disease.

Washington's follow-up to that landmark study, however, has been less than full-bore. The lone USDA official appointed to oversee information about

organic farming lost his job to Reaganomics and several bills aimed at promoting organic farming were killed in Congress. Meanwhile, there is no clear, uniform definition of what is a truly organic agriculture. Only three states—California, Oregon and Maine—have organic labeling laws. There is no federal standard, and private certification programs are inconsistently adhered to. Hence, consumers have no way of knowing what they're getting when they go organic.

There are other problems, besides. Pesticides sprayed on conventional farms sometimes drift onto neighboring organic acres; organic foods often sell in health food stores at wallet-busting prices; and organic foods are often represented as more nourishing. They aren't, according to scientists, but organic foods do probably contain lower residues of toxic substances like EDB than conventionally grown foods.

Washington's follow-up to that landmark study, however, has been less than full-bore. The lone USDA official appointed to oversee information about

—David Armstrong

## Moments of Class Struggle in San Diego Co.

### Capitalist War Of Attrition In Ninth Month At Neyenesch, Inc.



Founded in 1899, Neyenesch Printers, Inc. is one of the oldest companies in San Diego. For three generations, the Neyenesch family has owned and operated a growing business which today advertises between 100 and 199 employees, and does medium size jobs such as magazines, small books, programs for the Chargers and the Padres, etc.

Grandfather Bill Neyenesch passed the business on to his children Bob, Jim, Fred, John, and Mary. Today, the Board of Trustees includes Bob (from Point Loma); Jim (from North Park) and his two sons, Bill and Cliff; and Fred (from El Cajon) and his two daughters, Mary and Sally. The workers at Neyenesch Printers decided to organize themselves into a union over forty years ago. Once they succeeded, they affiliated with the San Diego Typographical Union 221, which today has around 200 members, and is represented by their president, Ray Butler.

The members of the Board, who meet regularly every six weeks, created a hierarchy of managers to control labor exploitation at the company. They made Richard Westcott president of the company. Westcott had the reputation of being "a hard businessman," and after assuming the presidency, he fired Bill Neyenesch who was employed as a supervisor. Bill was known among the employees as an anti-union man. In fact, he used to keep a book out on his desk entitled *How to Break Unions* for all the employees to see. The Board made Bill's uncle, Fred, Vice President and his daughter, Sally, is Secretary-Treasurer of the company. Kathy Carlson is operations manager at Neyenesch, and Chuck Hardy is the production manager. The sales manager, Bill Atkinson, is serving as Acting President, since the bizarre shooting death of Westcott several months ago by a disgruntled customer.

The work at Neyenesch is divided into four departments: The Composing Room; the Stripping Department; the Binding Department; and the Off-set presses. The striking compositors, whose job includes typesetting, paste-up, and camera work, have worked for 20 and 30 years in the composing room for the Neyenesch family. Their labor is divided into the following specializations: "mark-up," where they take the incoming manuscripts and decide on an appropriate type size; "setting type," which involves forming letters out of hot molten lead; "make-up," when they design the format of the pages to be printed; producing the "repro-proof,"

which has to be sharp so it can be photographed; "paste-up," when the printed sheets are cut and attached in their final form; and "lock-up," the last step when the lead characters are arranged in the final setting.

From the composing room, the final type is sent to the Lithograph or the Camera section and from there to the plate-making, then to the Press, and finally to the Bindery.

There have been a few strikes in the company's history. The most recent was four years ago, when about 30 lithographers and binders went out on strike. The strike lasted one year and was finally broken. Today, the compositors are facing a hardened and experienced union busting management and asking them to begin bargaining in good faith. These employees worked under an old contract which had already reduced their top wages from \$11.43 to \$9 an hour. In their old contract, they had won a 35 hour week "so that more brothers and sisters could be employed." But lower wages and reduced hours did not move the cold capitalists at Neyenesch Printers to increase benefits. Four weeks vacation was offered only to those employees who had worked with Neyenesch for no less than 15 years.



This was the hard line presented to workers when in September 1982, they began negotiating for a new contract. Negotiations continued in October, after the old contract expired. In January 1983, the compositors had been working four months without a contract, when the Board decided to lay off four of them and begin sending work out, to be done in "bedroom shops" (i.e. non-union outfits, composed of one or two people). Finally last June, the remaining two compositors decided to go out on strike for a renewal of their old contract. Today, their strike is in its ninth month. "We aren't causing any (property) damage. It's a peaceful picketline. The scabs are mostly young kids; there's only one old guy."

These striking workers have given 20 and 30 years of their lives to the company. Over this period of time, it is the profits—year after year—from their labor which has built the company to what it is today. This investment of almost half a lifetime of labor from these compositors is acknowledged by the company with cold disregard.

Green Party, which he accused of failing to provide leadership, calling for major actions without the necessary follow-through, and forsaking mass action to play the game of electoral politics. Carlos Alvarez stressed the need for "leadership" in the Leninist "vanguard" sense. Angie Sanchez and Mark Carroll were proudest of the Contingent's ability to work and communicate with Germans and Turks, even though only two Contingent members spoke German and only one spoke Turkish. To them, this was confirmation of their internationalist belief that all working people's interests are basically the same, despite such artificial barriers as culture, language and nationality.

Members of the Contingent differed when asked what lessons they had learned from their experiences. Jack Straw was especially upset at the radical

—Mark Conlan

The rest of the Neyenesch employees have no guarantee that they will be treated in the same manner.

The striking compositors at Neyenesch are now willing to accept reduced hours, they are not asking for a wage increase, nor do they expect new benefits. After decades of reliable performance at Neyenesch Printers, these workers are simply asking for their jobs back. They have asked to be retrained, to learn "cold type." When the Board agreed, the company management went out and bought obsolete equipment, which did not work and left their employees without the possibility to learn the new skills.

These striking workers at 2750 Kettner Blvd. have found themselves continually degraded by people speeding past their picketline. "Get a job!" "Fuck you!" are insults these workers have to endure day in and day out. "If they would just stop and talk to us, you know, why are you there? But no, they just keep on going...they're just that type of people, I guess."

Other San Diego unions have supported the strike. Teachers, bus drivers, and retail clerks have all come by to show their solidarity. But according to one worker, "the television media could care less."

These workers are knowledgeable of labor history. They know there is a type of person who always goes for "the me-too contract," who scabs or sits on the sidelines, calling strikers by insulting names provided by the capitalist class until the strike is won. Then these workers "cash in" on the hard-won victory achieved by the strikers.

The striking compositors are disappointed that all Teamsters are not supporting the strike. While no UPS drivers will cross the lines, the drivers for Pepsi Cola do, as do some of the drivers for the Carpenter Paper Company. These workers will continue their strike thanks to their historical perspective and the community support which they have earned. San Diego Typographical Union 221 has established a strike benefit for their comrades of \$200 per month. And as one striking compositor reported "They (the Company) lost a lot of customers and good will around town."

Another striking worker predicted, "The people are going to wake up, again, because of all this cheap labor. They won't be able to live."

There is something disgusting in a town where the ruling class takes young victims of capitalist greed and employs them as museum objects for subsistence wages, to walk around the Gas Lamp district, while the true historical knowledge embodied in th San Diego working classes goes not only ignored, but despised by the superficial yahoos who speed by in cars they never built, on roads they never maintained, yelling obscenities that expose their total mindlessness.

The capitalist class encourages these bullies, who keep people in their places. The working class is doubly wounded while walking the picket line, their life-savings dwindle and—adding insult to injury—the bully boys speed by spewing clichés they received from the local anti-labor media. "Haven't you heard? Labor is obsolete. If you treat them like human beings, then god knows what will happen!?"

#### Boycott



The New Indicator Collective supports the striking workers at Neyenesch Printers, Inc.. We encourage all members of the San Diego community to help put an end to this prolonged and painful strike by boycotting all Neyenesch services which include: the main office at 2750 Kettner Blvd; the Instant Print Services at 311 East Main in El Cajon and the office on 4905 Pacific Highway. We sincerely hope such pressure will bring the capitalists back to the bargaining table and prepared to negotiate in good faith.

For further information about this strike, readers may contact Ray Butler at 232-6348, the San Diego Typographical Union 221.

n.i. trabajo

## Films at the Ken Cinema Next Month

- Saturday, Feb. 25—LOCAL HERO.** Bill Forsyth. Burt Lancaster stars as an eccentric oil man Felix Happer who looks quite literally to the stars to see where his fortune lies.
- SUN., MARCH 25—MOSEUR HULOT'S HOLIDAY.** Jacques Tati. Tati demonstrates his abilities as a mime and a creator of classic comedy situations in this rich comedy, in which Tati's bumbling M. Hulot tries to relax—to little avail—at a seaside resort.
- JOUR DE FETE.** Jacques Tati. Tati's first feature is a bounty of visual comedy satirizing modern society's obsession with speed.
- Monday, Feb. 27—The Deer Hunter.** Michael Cimino. Cimino's three-hour epic is the shattering story of three Pennsylvania steel workers (Robert De Niro, John Savage and Oscar winner Christopher Walken) and the way the Vietnam War changes them all.
- Kramer vs. Kramer.** Robert Benton. A deeply moving drama about a Madison Avenue adman (Dustin Hoffman), his unhappy wife (Meryl Streep) and the changes wrought in their lives and the life of their son when they separate, divorce and battle for custody.
- Thursday, March 1—RICHARD PRYOR HERE AND NOW.** Richard Pryor. The funniest man in America (or anywhere else) is back—and in his usual rare form.
- NATIONAL LAMPOON'S A VACATION.** Harold Ramis. Speaking of "summertime Blues," schmoe Chevy Chase takes his family from their Midwest surroundings en route to the restful, relaxing land of L.A.
- USED CARS.** Robert Zemeckis. A hilarious, neglected comedy produced by Steven Spielberg and John Milius that was poorly distributed in its initial run. Kurt Russell competes as a used car salesman engaged in an ever-escalating sales war.
- Fri.—Sat., March 2-10—ZIGGY STARDUST AND THE SPIDERS FROM MARS.** D.A. Pennebaker. Respected documentary filmmaker D.A. Pennebaker (*Don't Look Back*) turns his camera on David Bowie's 1970's alter ego Ziggy Stardust in all his colorful kinky glory. A captivating look at Bowie in concert.
- Thurs., March 15—A WOMEN AT HER WINDOW.** Pierre Granier-Deferre. The transformation of a diplomat's indolent wife (Romy Schneider) into a political heroine is detailed in this magnificent drama set against the background of the 1936 Greek coup. With Philippe Noiret, Victor Lanoux and Umberto Orsini.
- La Passante.** Jacques Rivault. The last film of the great actress Romy Schneider. *La Passante* is a love story that spans tumultuous periods of history and several generations.
- Sun., March 25—MOSEUR HULOT'S HOLIDAY.** Jacques Tati. Tati demonstrates his abilities as a mime and a creator of classic comedy situations in this rich comedy, in which Tati's bumbling M. Hulot tries to relax—to little avail—at a seaside resort.
- JOUR DE FETE.** Jacques Tati. Tati's first feature is a bounty of visual comedy satirizing modern society's obsession with speed.
- Wed., March 28—1980.** Bernardo Bertolucci. Bertolucci's four-hour political epic intertwaves the fortunes of a farmer's son (Gerard Depardieu) and the scion of a land-owning family (Robert De Niro) as they face the political and social convulsions of the first half of the 20th century.
- Fri., March 30—EMMANUELLE.** Just Jaekin. Sylvia Kristel became an international sex star in the screen adaptation of Emmanuelle Arsan's controversial novel about the initiation of a diplomat's young wife into the world of sensuality.
- EXHIBITION.** Jean-Francois Davy. The first hard-core documentary—a fascinating look at the life and work of French film sex star Claudine Beccarie.
- April 1—TIBET: A BUDDHIST TRILOGY.** Graham Coleman. Tibet is a mesmerizing, three-part, British-made film on the Tibetan Buddhist culture. The filmmakers have documented rituals and daily life never before seen by outsiders. Four years in the making and four hours in length, Tibet has been called "an astonishing achievement" (London Times).
- Mon., April 2—PANDORA'S BOX.** G.W. Pabst. Louise Brooks. "The Girl in the Black Helmet," one of the most exciting, erotic stars to grace the silent screen, stars as the wicked Lulu in Pabst's expressionistic melodrama about a flower seller's descent into a maelstrom of sexual violence and murder. One of the most provocative films of the 1920's, directed with a master's touch.
- DIARY OF A LOST GIRL.** G.W. Pabst. The second collaboration between director Pabst and the radiant actress Louise Brooks (*Pandora's Box* was the first) is a melodramatic shocker about the 16-year-old daughter of a wealthy pharmacist, her seduction, her resultant confinement to a reformatory, her escape, her career as a prostitute, and her ultimate redemption.

Call 283-5909 for show times

# Long Stories In Short

## Instant Homes...

A Japanese firm has created an assembly line for houses and is able to turn them out at the rate of one every forty minutes. The instant homes have a ten year guarantee, and if a family wants to renovate, the company simply strips the house down to its frame and pops it back on the assembly line.

—D.C. Gazette

## Pay As You Protest...

The North Star Legal Foundation, a conservative "public interest" group, has filed suit against a number of peace organizations and activists in the Twin Cities area to recover public funds spent on arresting, detaining, and prosecuting hundreds of antinuclear protesters in Minneapolis last year.

"You might as well throw out the Bill of Rights if this suit is upheld," says Fred Pritzker, attorney for the Minnesota Nuclear Freeze Campaign, one of the defendants. It has the potential for "chilling freedom of speech, freedom of association and freedom of protest in this country."

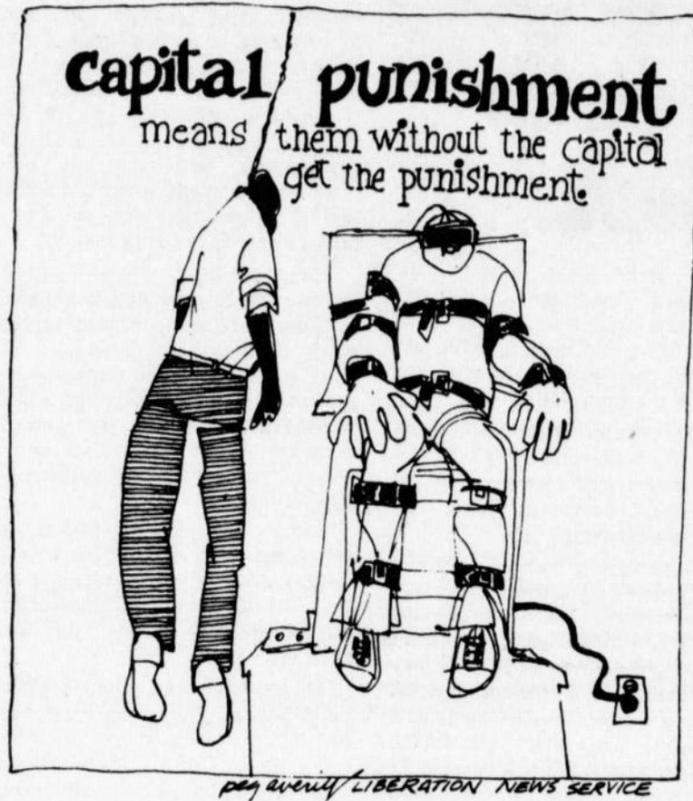
Minnesota nuclear weapons contractors, particularly Honeywell and Sperry, have been the targets of major civil disobedience actions. The largest resulted in 577 arrests for trespassing last October at Honeywell's Minneapolis headquarters. The North Star Legal Foundation, in a suit filed on behalf of "the taxpayers," is seeking \$500,000 to be repaid to public coffers and an injunction against future civil disobedience at military contractor sites.

"It seems fair to assess those costs on those responsible," says Elliot Rothenberg, North Star's director and legal counsel. Rothenberg, a former Republican state senator and candidate for attorney general, compares it to a class action suit but recognizes "there hasn't been any case in Minnesota quite like this." The suit charges that the protesters cost the taxpayers "hundreds of thousands of dollars" which "more properly could have been used for legitimate social purposes and/or reducing...taxes."

Kenneth Tilsen, attorney for the Honeywell Project, another defendant, calls the lawsuit "sloppy political rhetoric" and says "the whole thing shouldn't be taken seriously." Nevertheless, the Honeywell Project is waging a legal defense and has filed a claim for the reimbursement of legal costs. The Minnesota Nuclear Freeze Campaign has gone further, filing a countersuit charging harassment and seeking \$100,000 damages.

The North Star Legal Foundation has strong ties not only to state Republican politics but also to the military contractors subjected to civil disobedience. Honeywell, for instance, made a \$5,000 tax-deductible donation to the Foundation last year. The company contributes to causes "that emphasize education and social welfare," says Honeywell spokeswoman Karen Bachman. As for the suit against the Honeywell protesters, "I don't see a conflict here," Bachman says.

—the Progressive



## Phone File

Civil libertarians are saying that the new pay-by-the-call pricing option offered by local phone companies represents a giant step backward for personal privacy. The reason: they're now keeping computer records of every call—local and long distance—you make. And all these records are subject to subpoena. AT&T says roughly 20,000 individual phone records are turned over to the IRS, law enforcement agencies, even divorce lawyers, every year. As one attorney puts it, "The implications are staggering. Who you call gives somebody more information about your business, social, political and religious affiliations than any other piece of information. All our constitutional liberties are lost once somebody gets a hold of those records."

—DC Gazette

## Rape Just Another Risk

While opponents of Michigan's rape law seem to think of rape as the logical outcome for someone with a "loose" sexual past, the U.S. Army one-upped them treating rape as another risk of serving in the Armed Forces. A woman raped by two fellow soldiers in a barracks at Ft. Ord., Calif., in November of 1982 recently filed claim seeking \$80,000 from the Army. Joseph Rouse, chief of the Army's general claim service, responded that the "military cannot pay claims to service members who suffer injuries 'incident to service.'" The woman's lawyer, J. Byron Holcolm, who has filed a new claim asking the Army to reconsider, plans to sue in federal court in San Francisco if that fails and will also ask Congress to pass a special bill granting changes. Et tu, Congress?

—In These Times

## Nancy's Socks...

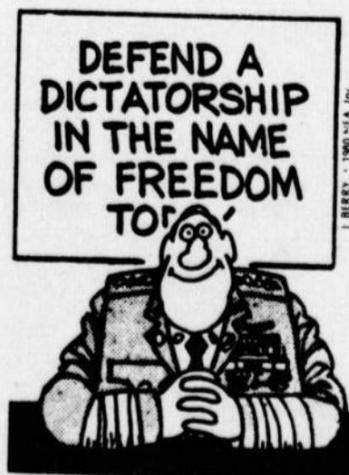
Reporters covering Nancy Reagan's visit to a Tokyo museum during the recent Presidential trip to the Far East were directed by the White House to "wear clean, hole-less socks, as you will be required to remove your shoes before entering..."

—the Progressive

## Trees Saved

Rather than see the forest chopped down around them, the female villagers of the Himalayan slopes in northern India threw themselves around the trunks of the trees, forcing the loggers to stop. The women realized that while the men of the villages were off negotiating with the district authorities, the woodcutters would seize the opportunity to fell the trees. But the women's collective efforts saved the trees.

—Industrial Worker



## Entertainment Cost Rises...

"When Ronald Reagan was a B-actor, it cost maybe 50 cents to see him perform. Now that he's worked his way up to star status at Pentagon Palace it costs trillions. Now that's inflation."

—Mary Miller

## Rested Wives

Last year Senator Jeremiah Denton of Alabama voted for special tax breaks for traditional families, to encourage wives not to work. A craftier politician might have explained his vote in any number of ways—it could be good for the unemployment rate, strengthen the country's moral fiber, etc. But Denton was painfully honest in justifying his vote: "A guy likes to come home and get supper and a couple of martinis from a woman who is reasonably rested."

—dollars & Sense

## Pentagon Porn...

There's been a lot of flak lately about military cost overruns, but here's one that would shake even the most dedicated hawk. The Defense Intelligence Agency, the elite of military spies, has been spending \$25,000 each month on long distance calls—not to Scotland Yard, but to a New York City dial-a-porn number.

Were there top secret coded messages in those whispered words? If it was vital to national security, we'll never know. The Pentagon has placed an electronic block against the number. But with that volume of business to tap, the favored dial-a-porn will probably change its number pretty soon.

—dollars & Sense

## Book Ban Continued...

In 1977, school officials in Springfield, Missouri, took a felt-tip pen to the illustrations of *In the Night Kitchen*, a storybook by Marice Sendak. A pair of shorts was placed on the drawing of a naked boy.

Explained the director of elementary education: "We felt it was a good story but as far as nudity is concerned I guess I'm an old fogey. I think it should be covered."

The school board of Cobb county, Georgia, in 1977, banned Richard Dorson's *American in Legend* from school libraries, saying the book "is terrible for children." They also charged that the book "condones draft dodging" and includes stanzas from "Casey Jones" that refer to the legendary hero's sexual prowess.

—Post-Amerikan