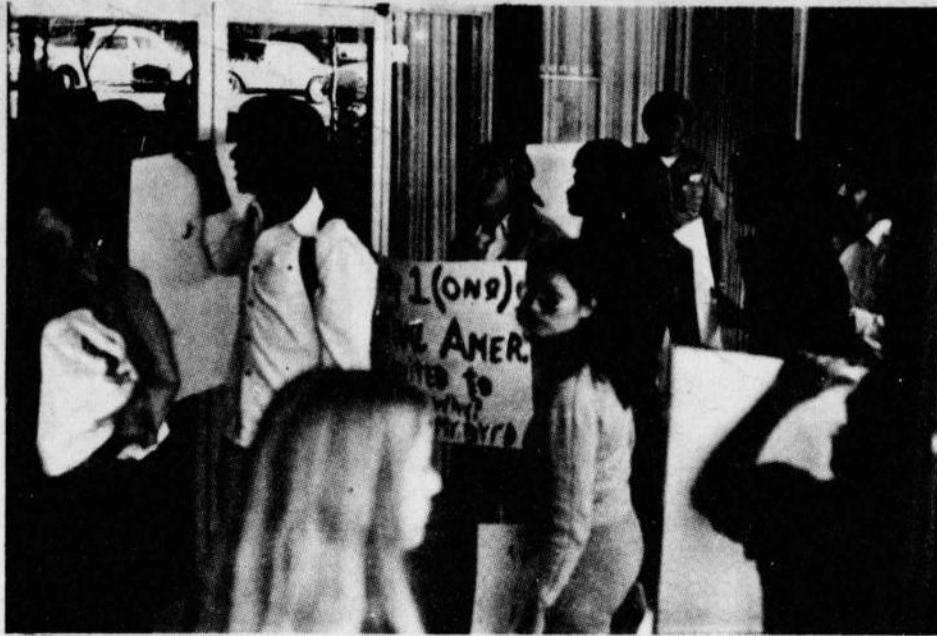


Rally Against Racism Marches on Regents

Over 200 students, mostly students of color, rallied in front of the gym on Monday of last week, and then marched to the Chancellor's complex. They were protesting the racist admissions and hiring practices of the UCSD admissions processes, the administration of the EOP program, etc.

The rally was addressed by representatives of the American Indian Students Association, the Asian American student group AASA, the Black Student Union and MEChA. Speakers spoke on the dismal recruiting situation here at UCSD, the low number of minorities attending and working here, the need to fire Bill Byrd (director of EOP and recently returned from a recruiting trip to South Africa), etc.

Following the rally, 60 placard carrying students marched to the Chancellor's complex, to present their demands to the Chancellor Search Committee, which was meeting there behind closed doors. The students arrived peacefully, and picketed. Such chants as "We need Doctors, Lawyers too," Lumumba-Zapata Will Never be Defeated," and "We Demand Change"



The Search Committee finishes their sumptuous lunch while students marched outside.

filled the air for over an hour of picketing.

Campus police were kind enough to escort the marchers to their demonstration, and remained there, 8 strong, throughout the picketing.

Inside the conference room, curtains were pulled to shut out the students, but three fully-armed, uniformed police officers were more efficient at barring demonstrators from ingress. To further watch over the demonstration, at least

four plainclothes officers and two police photographers (busily taking pictures) were present.

The marchers requested access to the meeting in order to read their demands and discuss the issue of minority recruiting, but the committee did not wish to listen. Regent Vilma Martinez (a member of the Joint Committee conducting the Chancellor Search and the only person of color on the committee) was then requested to come outside and listen to the students; but she, and the Committee, stated that they would not listen to the marchers until 4:30.

Vice-Chancellor for Student Affairs Armitage, who accompanied the demonstrators, when asked his opinion of the protest and the demands it raised stated that the minority recruitment figures (3% of the UCSD population is Chicano) were correct, and that they had made "no demands that are not reasonable and needing to be addressed." This was received with cheers by demonstrators.

At 4:30 Vilma Martinez left the Conference room, walked past the burly policemen, and talked with students. For twenty minutes or more she listened to the protest's organizers, received their

continued on page 9

new indicator

Volume 5, Number 5

Published every two weeks

November 20—December 3, 1979

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Police Surveillance, Part 2
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Spacegunner
Funky La Jolla
P. Koala Komix

Media Distortion Endangers Iranian Students Here

The current public opinion in the U.S. about events in Iran and its negative manifestation in the form of anti-Iranian backlash is a direct product of the way American reporters have interpreted the news coming from that Middle Eastern country. Articles and news reports have centered primarily on the new regime's failings, while ignoring all the new disclosures about the policies of the Shah's government. Reports of mass demonstrations in Tehran, Islamic court proceedings, and armed clashes appear in the press without proper introduction or background material about why the Iranian people rose up in revolt to begin with. The U.S. press has not presented the Iranian side of the events leading up to the current media spectacle, which as a direct result has polarized American opinion against Iran to the point of war fever. This has specifically made U.S. cities and college campuses more and more unsafe for Iranians who are still living and studying here.

Before the rising up of the Iranian population against the Shah last year, Iran rarely made the front pages in America. Reports from Amnesty International and the International Commission of Jurists on torture and executions were ignored as the press concentrated its coverage on the glamorous lifestyle of the Shah and Empress and his attempts to bring his 'backward' country into the 21st century. Mehdo Sahabi, an editorial director of the Tehran daily *Kayhan* read these reports in the Western press. "In all these years, the hatred of the Shah was accumulating, but the foreign press knew nothing about it, because you came here just to interview the Shah's officials."

Currently, in the Iranian press stories concentrate on disclosures about SAVAK and police repression as well as the wealth of the Shah. None of these have been translated from the original Farsi into English for foreign consumption by western reporters because stories about executions and Islamic law are more current and 'newsworthy.' While American editors and cartoonists like Mauldin attack these trials, few tears are shed in Iran.

The *New York Times* ran a syrupy obituary about the 'charming,' 'debonaire' Amir Abbas Hovieda (Prime Minister under the Shah from 1965-1977) who 'cut an elegant figure with his walking sticks.' "Who cares how charming he was," said one Iranian. "He knew exactly what was going on in our jails."

American press reports directly contribute to angry anti-American feeling in Iran. When reports of Sen. Jacob Javit's denunciations of Iranian justice reached Iran last Spring, they provoked the first mass anti-American demonstrations in Tehran. Other reports distort and make fun of the Islamic religion, from Khomeini's facial expression and dress down to the destruction of stores of alcohol at the Tehran Intercontinental Hotel. Indeed, why are Iranians supporting Ayatollah Khomeini so often portrayed as religious fanatics while Poles who turned out to cheer the Pope last June were seen as freedom lovers? It is doubtful whether the Western press would respond with outrage if the Soviet people overthrew their leaders and then proceeded to execute several hundred of the top ones. Imagine a *Time* obituary telling us how debonaire and charming Brehznev was and how well he told jokes!

Iranian Students in the News: Fact and Fiction

The stories from Iran are organized in such a way as to cause an emotional response from American readers and listeners. Amazingly, the group of media watchers who respond most strongly to this kind of media coverage are American college students, the very same people who live and study alongside the 50,000 Iranian students in the U.S. The polarization of opinion continues on college campuses in California and elsewhere as evidenced by recent anti-Iran demonstrations at USC, UCLA and the University of Missouri demanding that all Iranian students be deported. Media coverage of these demonstrations just adds more fuel to the growing fire.

Example: Last week the *Evening*
continued on page 3



photo by Mike Lichter

Thousands at November 10's Anti-Nuke Rally

6,000 Rally Against Nuclear Power

Five to six thousand people rallied at Doheney State Beach, Nov. 10, protesting the San Onofre Nuke. The rally, sponsored by the Coalition to Stop San Onofre, was called both to close down the existing unit and protest against the proposed, and currently under construction, Units 2 & 3.

The anti-nuclear movement is approaching victory, and this fact was reflected upon by several of the speakers. Today polls show an unprecedented number of people opposing nuclear power, hundreds of thousands of people attending anti-nuke rallies, and an increasingly militant movement. All of this, combined with the simple economics of nuclear power, makes victory seem all the more close.

In fact, San Diego Gas & Electric (the monopoly power company here) has been forced to sell its buildings and several of its power plants to banks because it is on the verge of bankruptcy, partly due to its heavy investment in nuclear power.

And the inherent dangers of the plants are becoming more obvious, more widely known. The recent *Seven Days* exposure of the Shoreham nuke is but the tip of the iceberg, documents which continue to come to light indicate that

accidents at nuclear power plants are not unusual but a fact of life. And President Carter's own commission warns that another disaster of the magnitude, or perhaps of greater magnitude, of Three Mile Island is "inevitable."

All of this, and especially the rising public awareness of the issue, means that the anti-nuclear movement must begin preparing for the future. We have to be prepared to capitalize on our gains, to introduce alternative technologies that serve people, to present alternatives that make sense. We have to capitalize on our victory so that instead of being left with a victory, and no movement or positive social change (except, of course, for the elimination of a patent threat to the survival of the human race or, for that matter, most life on this planet) with which to effect the real changes that need to be made.

The rally took place while San Onofre was shut down, as a result of the wanderings of errant mice. As one speaker pointed out, if a mouse can close down San Onofre, then we can to.

Nuclear power is, quite simply, insanity—economic insanity, environmental insanity, seismological insanity. Onofre Units 2 & 3 are being built at the intersection of two
continued on page 6

Let's Abolish the AS

The Associated Students "student government" was installed by Cancellor McElroy in Spring of 1977. Since that time it has squandered increasingly large amounts of Activity Fee funds on its own operations while shifting progressive organizations and media.

In an article in your paper last issue pointed out, the AS has no power of its own. Instead it is responsible to the Vice Chancellor of Student Affairs, who controls its budget, has the authority to change its membership and/or rules, etc. They derive what little authority they have, the right to "represent" students on campus, from the Administration and are responsible to it.

What then is its function?

The AS exists, essentially to serve as a buffer between students and the Administration. They exist to absorb and deflect student wrath, to envelop student energy, and to provide a front of concern for student needs.

While doing this they absorb funds that could be used by student organizations to educate, organize and mobilize students; they provide

"leaders" to defuse and misdirect student protest; they perform a wide range of useful tasks for the Administration, of which they are a committee.

This is not to say, however, that the AS should be ignored. Increasing numbers of students have been doing just that, and the results are regrettable. When the AS is ignored it spends funds even more recklessly, engages in such projects as their current ambition to open a store to sell "quality junk food" (among other items) in the Student Center, work to raise fees to obscene heights, etc.

Rather, we must get together and work to render them harmless. Their control over student fees must be undone. The 50/50 proposal (in which Activity Fees would be divided between organizations and media, and distributed by those groups, the AS perhaps getting a fee of its own) is one proposal that seems viable. Others may present themselves. In any event, we must unite and work together to gain control over our fees, and to remove the stranglehold over student organizations and media that the AS currently enjoys.

—Steve Latchman

Men and Abortion

Something very interesting happens when you look closely into the composition of the anti-abortion movement. Many of its members are women, but the movement is composed of and dominated largely by men. Men have harassed abortion referral services, men have firebombed women's centers and clinics, and men have threatened Feminist women, all in the name of "pro-life."

When the dynamics of patriarchy are understood, male involvement in the anti-abortion movement becomes clear. For all of recorded history men have assumed that they own, and should own, "their" women. Key to such ownership has been getting women pregnant and keeping them at home taking care of the kids and a home economy. Not only are women deciding not to be limited to the home, but they're insisting that they want the choice, and the means to ensure the choice, of whether to have children. Male ownership and domination of women, the "family name," all this is threatened by the feminist's insistence that women be given abortion upon demand.

Let's consider this issue politically. Just as workers should directly control the means of production, so women

should directly control the means of reproduction. For the sake of argument, let's say that it takes half an hour of work (if you can call it work) for a man to help conceive a child. After this the man can leave, yet for nine months the woman is reminded of that man's brief contribution to her condition. And, if she is not willing to see the child die, or if she is not willing to have the child raised by strangers, the woman is committed to years of work to socialize the child to be fully human after birth.

Understand that for much of pregnancy the fetus is not capable of independent life, and that for much of infancy the child is not capable of independent human existence. Also understand that, given the pathetic means of, and virtually non-existent, research into male contraception, the burden of preventing a conception falls on women. Applying the principle that those who do the work have the right to make the decisions affecting their work means that women must have control over their own bodies. Abortion, as a means of realizing this control, is an essential right.

To conclude, men have maintained their domination over women through a variety of means. The anti-abortion movement is only the latest.

—Paul Janosik

Another Alternative

The article putting readers in touch with alternatives to mass media performed a valuable service. There's another alternative students should be aware of, particularly in a science factory like UCSD. This is the Union of Concerned Scientists, one of several groups of humanistically-oriented scientists trying to work together to apply science in life-supporting directions.

Students need to know there are alternatives to four years of anxiety-filled drudgery followed by a career with a multinational corporation. As an example of what positively-oriented groups of scientists can do, in 1975 more than 2,000 biologists, chemists, engineers and other scientists signed a declaration on nuclear power prepared under the auspices of the Union of Concerned Scientists. Signers included UCSD Professors Harold Urey and

Robert Sinsheimer. The declaration reads:

"...the country must realize that it now appears imprudent to move forward with a rapidly expanding nuclear power plant construction program. The risks of doing so are altogether too great. We, therefore, urge a drastic reduction in new nuclear power plant construction starts before major progress is achieved in the required research and in resolving present controversies about safety, waste disposal, and plutonium safeguards. For similar reasons, we urge the nation to suspend its program of exporting nuclear power plants to other countries pending resolution of the national security questions associated with the use by these countries of the by-product plutonium from United States nuclear reactors."

Students (and others) can become a sponsor of the Union of Concerned Scientists, or just get more info, by writing 1208 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass. 02138.

The Real Terrorists

Let me make one thing perfectly clear: I do not approve of or condone governments based on the teachings of religious prophets and administered by religious zealots, regardless of whether these are Islamic, Christian, or whatever. Such an arrangement is incompatible with true democratic principles (said principles, admittedly, not having found as yet a comfortable home anywhere).

However, I would like to suggest that our own patriotic zealots, so incensed at recent developments, should place themselves in the other person's shoes for a moment. What if, say, the U.S. had thrown out a leader (as Iran had the Shah in the early 50s) and another nation staged a coup reinstalling that leader (as the U.S. did through the C.I.A. in 1953). And what if another nation supported that leader for twenty-five years, helping him grow incredibly, obscenely wealthy at the expense of the nation's citizenry (as the U.S. did the Shah). And what if that leader employed torture, mutilation, execution and other forms of repression to stifle political dissent with personnel trained by, and equipment supplied by, another country (the Shah did all this with U.S. support).

Wouldn't you be a bit pissed off? Would you like to have lived under the heels of the Shah for twenty-five years? Would you have liked to see your countrymen being slaughtered (no exaggeration, as Amnesty International reports substantiate)? How would you feel about a nation which installed and

maintained such a tyrant in your country?

Regardless of how one feels about the Ayatollah and his Islamic zealots, the real blame for the Iran mess lies with the U.S. government, the oil cartel and the C.I.A. It is not as if the only choice we had between the Shah and an Islamic dictatorship. In the early 50s Iran had a democratic, secular government, interested in nationalizing oil resources in a fair way, but the C.I.A., the oil cartel, and U.S. government policy-makers wanted it otherwise. Hence the Shah; hence the Ayatollah.

Of course, those pathetically misguided people acting like hoodlums in Beverly Hills, pounding on Iranians with police complicity in actions that can only be called—and that's even putting it mildly—fascist, didn't know the history of Iran. They didn't know what the Shah was like, what the U.S. had done to Iran. They didn't know because the U.S. media never reported the truth. If the media had reported the truth, people in the U.S. might not have gone passively along with their nation helping a tyrant slaughter tens of thousands. If, in general, the media reported the truth, the U.S. might not have a mis-informed citizenry so ready to go to war to defend the interests on oil companies—interests that, while they coincide perfectly with those of the Shah, really have nothing in common with people in general. But, after all, that's democracy—U.S. style.

—Chris O'Connell

ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Abalone Alliance meeting, Tuesday, Nov. 20 at 7:00 pm, Student Center Lounge. All Welcome.

Medal of Honor Rag, Tuesday, Nov. 20, 7:00 & 9:00 pm. In Matthews Campus Cafeteria, Room 409 small. Presented by Committee for World Democracy. Free.

The Groucho Marxist Caucus present the Marx Brothers in Room Service, Tuesday, Nov. 20, USB 2722, 7:00pm Free.

Greenpeace meeting, Weds., Nov. 28, HSS 1330.

Nicaragua: after the fall of Somoza. Speakers: Manuel Valle (Nicaraguan Consul) and Hector Marroquin (Exiled Mexican Political Activist). Noon, Thursday, Nov. 29. USB 2622. Sponsored by the Committee for the Reconstruction of Nicaragua.

Food Co-op meetings Tuesdays at 6:00. Student Center Lounge.

Women's Center meetings Thursdays at 5:30.

new indicator collective meetings, Tuesdays at 5:00.

IRAN INFORMATION RALLY--Wednesday, Nov. 21, Noon, at Reville Plaza



The 'hourly' Indicator updates the Iran situation for UCSD students

the new indicator

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

the new indicator is a campus-community newspaper, distributed from Leucadia to Ocean Beach.

the new indicator subscribes to Liberation News Service (LNS), and is a member of the Alternative Press Syndicate (APS).

Articles and letters are welcomed. Please

line, and send to:

new indicator collective

student organizations center

UCSD, B-023

La Jolla, CA 92093

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Funky La Jolla

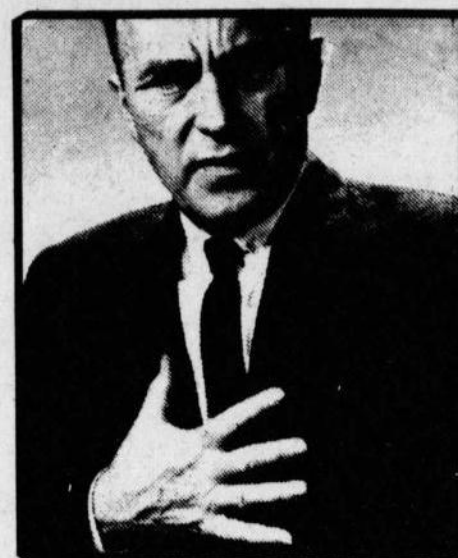
Charles A. Patterson

Noticed the other day where David Saxon (President of the UC) has been hired by the Ford Motor Co. as a \$2,000 per day research advisor. He'll receive \$12,000 a year for six days of work from them. In addition he gets \$78,000 from the state, and is the state's highest paid public official. Saxon says this is unrelated to the 6.5 million dollars worth of Ford stock owned by the University of California. Ah, the joys (and profit) of learning...

Read in the daily rag about a rally two weeks back where, as the headline puts it, "Hayden, Commoner Tell Dangers of Anti-Nuke Victory." That's an interesting way to put it... Later on, in the same article (written incidentally for them by a staffer from the La Jolla Light—that bastion of progressive thought), they gave a crowd count of 2,500 people, the lowest I've heard. Even the Union got over 3,000. Ah well, that's capitalism...

To give credit where credit is due, The Guardian's article on last week's demonstration wasn't too bad. They accurately printed the demands of protestors, they're crowd count is close, their facts were accurate. One of their better pieces this year...

Just thought I'd mention the two cops who hung around the anti-nuclear rally held here two weeks ago. Friends of mine



Charles A. Patterson, author of 27 books

saw them, but unfortunately were unable to get pictures. Makes you wonder what's becoming of such alleged rights as freedom of assembly when, whenever you assemble, cops are there taking pictures...

Speaking of rights, the Guardian's been sitting for some time on a story about how AS President Montalvo wishes to censor the paper you now read. Seems he doesn't like some of what we've said, and wants to set up a committee to ensure that we're "responsible"...

Hear AS Prez Montalvo's been having some problems with SOAP, an organization he helped start some years

ago, and up until recently led. Seems several of the members got fed up with what was happening in the organization, and the way decisions were being made, and have given Carlos the boot. Don't get me wrong, he's still in the organization, but I hear he's lost a lot of power...

Speaking of such things, Marcos Ortega, AS Commissioner of Programming, has resigned. Seems that although Carlos ran him as a figurehead, to keep the post open so that Carlos could program his way (beer bashes and other such creative events) the Presidency's a bit more work than he anticipated. Marcos, however, didn't have time to pick up the slack, so he was resigned...

Bureaucrats will be bureaucrats, though, at the same meeting that Ortega was resigned two new task forces were created by the AS. Meanwhile the AS Task Force assigned to working on the issue of the Stables land has been unable to send any of their members to the meetings where options are being considered. Apparently the situation's out of hand—they've created so many bureaucracies that they no longer have the energy to keep them running...

Well, that's it folks... Nothing more to say really. It's nice to be out of the hospital, and I'll be mailing my columns in for awhile, and generally hard to get hold of. Safety first, and all that.

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Free Parking?

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(photo taken Nov. 13 at elite Search Committee breakfast)



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Iran...

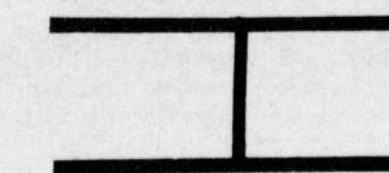
Tribune carried two cover photos on Iran. One showed Iranian students in Tehran burning an effigy of Carter, while the photo on the opposite side showed American students in Utah burning an effigy of Khomeini. This is just fit for tat, and solves nothing. No effort is made in the press to distinguish between Iranian students in Tehran (who are called 'terrorists') and Iranian students here. This is most dangerous because it leads public opinion to treat Iranian students here as if they were agents of the Khomeini government, which is untrue. They are different groups, even if the Iranians here demonstrate in solidarity with their comrades in Tehran.

Iranian students here share the opinion of their countrymen: they fear a counter-revolution and a U.S. sponsored return of the Shah to Iran. Yet to demand wholesale deportation, as some newspaper editorials demand, is ridiculous. Deportation would mean the end of their education because the University system in Iran could not possibly re-absorb thousands of half-trained engineers, chemists and technicians. Despite what Iranian students think about the U.S. foreign policy (and it is their right to think and say what they want, as the A.C.L.U. stated recently) they want to finish their education peacefully and return to Iran when there are jobs ready for them. It would certainly be great if the Iranian students here could explain their cause and their country's revolution to American students here without media distortion and mis-information which will only lead to future misunderstandings, clashes and violence.

(Acknowledgements: Linda McQuaig, The Press Covers Iran, This Magazine, September–October 1979) S.T.S.

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P. KOALA KOMIX #3

THE KOMIX SERIAL FROM THE MOVIE FROM THE BOOK OF THE SAME NAME, WRITTEN AND DRAWN BY PAUL JANOSIK! THANKS TO BONNI BAUMANN! (THINK OF THIS AS THE "BAZOOKA COMIC" FOR A POUND OF HASHISH!)



HI KIDS! HERE'S ANOTHER STATE-SMASHER TIP FROM THE ANTI-MASS PEACE LOVE AND SMASH THE STATE! size of the collective

The aim of any organization is to make it as simple as possible, or as McLuhan puts it, "high in participation, low in definition." The tendency is just the opposite. Our reflex is to create administrative structures to deal with political problems.

Most people cannot discuss intelligently the subject of size. There is an unspoken feeling that the problem should not exist or that it is beneath us to talk about it. Let's get it out in the open. Size is a question of politics and social relations, not administration. Do you wonder why the subject is shunted aside at large meetings? Because it fundamentally challenges the repressive nature of large organizations. Small groups that function as appendages to larger bodies will never really feel like small groups.

The collective should not be bigger than a band—no orchestras or chamber music please. The basic idea is to reproduce the collective, not expand it. The strength of a collective lies in its social organization, not its numbers. Once you think in terms of recruiting, you might as well join the Army. The difference between expansion and reproduction is the difference between adding and multiplying. The first bases its strength on numbers and the second on relationships between people.

Why should there be a limit to size? Because we are neither supermen nor slaves. Beyond a certain point, the group becomes a meeting and before you know it you have to raise your hand to speak. The collective is recognition of the practical limits of conversation. The simple fact is the basis for a new social experience.

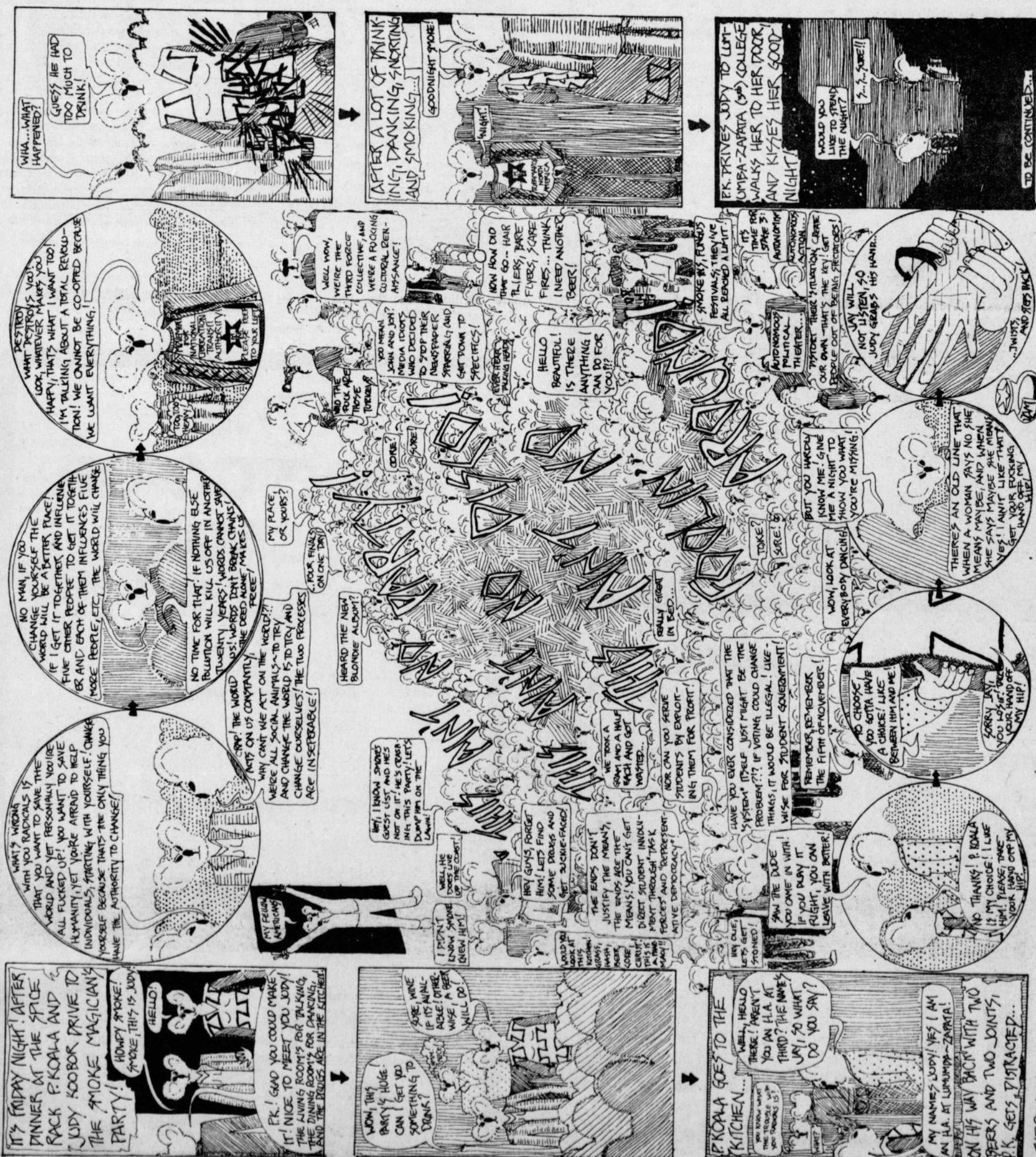
Relations of inequality can be seen more clearly within a collective and dealt with more effectively. "Whatever the nature of authority in the large organization, it is inherent in the simple organization unit." (Chester Barnard, *The Function of Executives*, 1938.) A small group with a "leader" is the nucleus of a class society. Small size restricts the area which any single individual can dominate. This is true both internally and in relation to other groups.

Today, the mode of struggle requires a durable and resilient form of organization which will enable us to cope both with the attrition of daily life and the likelihood of repression. Unless we can begin to solve problems at this level collectively, we are certainly not fit to create a new society. Contrary to what people are led to think, i.e., united we stand, united we fall, it will be harder to destroy a multitude of collectives than the largest organizations with centralized control.

Size is a key to security. But its real importance lies in the fact that the collective reproduces new social relations—the advantage being that the process can begin now.

The limitation on size raises a difficult problem. What do you say to someone who asks, "Can I join your collective?" This question is ultimately at the root of much hostility (often unconscious) toward the collective form of organization. You can't separate size from the collective because it must be small in order to exist. The collective has a right to exclude individuals because it offers them the alternative of starting a new collective, i.e., sharing the responsibility for organization. This is the basic answer to the question above.

Of course, people will put down the collective as being exclusive. That is not the point. The size of a collective is essentially a limitation on its authority. By contrast, large organizations, while having open membership, are exclusive in terms of who shapes the politics and actively participates in the structuring of activities. The choice is between joining the mass or creating the class. The revolutionary project is to do it yourself. Remember, Alexandra Kollontai warned in 1920, "The essence of bureaucracy is when some third person decides your fate."



THERE'S A LOT OF DRUG USE DEPICTED IN THESE KOMIX. DRUG USE, IN ITSELF, IS NEITHER RADICAL NOR REVOLUTIONARY! HOWEVER, IT IS A FACT IN THE LIVES OF MOST STUDENTS!

Nuclear Dangers Reviewed

juri koll

radon gas and are kept in ponds under water. It was this contaminated water that was released into the Rio Puerco. Radiation at the site of the accident went as high as 128,000 picocuries per liter, according to Jerry Klug of the EPA's San Francisco office. The Environmental Protection Agency has set the standard for safe drinking water at 16 picocuries per liter.

The Navajo population of the area was greatly endangered, as they use the river for their own as well as their cattle's water supply. Now Dr. Joerg Winterer, a public health doctor in Gallup, says that the uranium mines are pumping water from the mines into at least Arizona, as they push the waters downstream. With the usual winter rains and flash floods the radioactive waste could wash into the Colorado River, from which water is pumped to 150 Southland cities by the Metropolitan Water District.

Despite protests that the power plants are run competently and safely, accidents continue to occur regularly. On Oct. 2 radioactive steam was released for 27 minutes when a tube broke at the Prairie Island nuke in Red Wing, Minnesota, causing its number one unit to be shut down. Officials stated that radiation levels were safe outside the plant, although the readings were taken five hours after the accident.

• A September release of radioactive gas at the North Anna power plant in Richmond Virginia was traced to a wooden pencil and a few paper clips used to block an automatic safety switch, Federal investigators said. A spokesman for the investigation said the action was not sabotage, but deliberately set.

• The Ft. St. Vrain power plant, near Denver Colorado was shut down after a small amount of radiation was released

the millions of people actually affected, there wouldn't be the facilities to transport them, as their are only five major highways leading away from these areas. The problem seems even more insurmountable when you consider that most of these highways are extremely congested on any ordinary weekend evening.

The building of the second and third San Onofre reactors has soared beyond the original estimate of \$800 million, to a current \$2.5 billion estimate. The plant's standing is increasingly shaky in the wake of geologists' recent conclusions on the safety of the plant. Sandstone caverns were filled with concrete to protect the plant from the earthquake fault one half mile away. Instead of reducing the jolt of an earthquake, the addition will actually amplify the shock waves. The second and third reactors are scheduled to begin operations in the early 1980s.

Financial problems are jeopardizing a plan to spend \$4.4 billion in nuclear plant construction by the nation's largest supplier of nuclear-generated electricity, Commonwealth Edison. The Illinois Commerce Commission recently said no to the corporation's bid for a 9.2% interim rate increase. They did approve a 1.65% increase that will add 9 million to utility revenues this year. Nonetheless, the firm plans to lay off 2,000 workers and is halting work on a \$1.7 billion nuclear plant at Braidwood, Ill. The construction program is intended for a 4.5% annual increase in electrical demand, but the Commerce Commission chairperson contends that

Due to the growing awareness of UCSD students about the dangers of nuclear power, a chapter of the Abalone Alliance has been formed on campus. The Abalone Alliance has been active in the anti-nuclear fight for a number of years. The Alliance aided in the Diablo Canyon rally of June 30, which drew 45,000 people.

We are concerned for the lack of real education around this issue, for which we can thank the U.S. government. Films have just been discovered from an accident in Los Angeles in 1959.

electrical use for the area has been climbing at only 2.5% for most of the decade.

Opposition to nuclear power has increased with large rallies and civil disobedience actions happening worldwide. On Sept. 23 in New York a six-hour rally sponsored by the Musicians United for Safe Energy drew 200,000 people. They also entertained another 100,000 during the week, raising \$750,000 for no-nuke groups.

• Mayors from 103 Spanish cities won the suspension of construction of a nuclear plant by holding a two-week sit in at the town hall of Villanueva de la Serena in southwestern Spain.

• More than 6,000 people marched through Edinburgh, Scotland to protest a proposed nuclear power plant.

• About 6,000 people gathered to protest the licensing of the number two and three reactors at the San Onofre power

• The proposed Sun Desert nuke was thwarted after large protests.

Nuclear power can be stopped. It takes proper education of the people, the dangers of the industry, followed by direct action against the industry itself. Despite the corporation's control, people do have an effect on nuclear power issues, as they should. In the wake of the Three Mile Island incident the NRC has effectively halted the granting of all licenses to nuclear power plants recently, but this is only temporary. We must continue the fight until all proposed nukes are stopped, and all existing ones shut down. The struggle continues, and needs your support.

We intend to inform people about an issue that affects all our lives, through films, rallies and literature. Quite often we will report things that don't often get reported. For this reason we encourage everyone to come to us with questions and information regarding nuclear power. We will have a table set up in the Revelle plaza on weekdays. Stop by, there will be membership sign-up sheets, or just feel free to discuss the issue with the person at the table. For more information on the Abalone Alliance, call David Piper at 271-448.



In the wake of recent developments in the nuclear industry, I find it imperative to remind students and faculty about this frightening problem. In an attempt to inform people caught up in pro-nuclear sentiment, or those who just don't know about the dangers of nuclear power, with the aid of the Union of Concerned Scientists, I will attempt to explain why a nuclear power plant is so dangerous.

There are many long, thin rods filled with pellets of uranium fuel, in what is called the "reactor core". When uranium atoms are split within these fuel elements, energy is produced to heat water circulating through the reactor. The heated water is carried to a turbine generator to produce electricity.

If a pipe breaks which carries water to the fuel, emergency cooling water must reach the fuel within 60 seconds to prevent overheating which could lead to meltdown. An emergency core cooling system has been designed to prevent such an emergency, and what testing has been done reveals defects in design, indicating that the emergency system could fail if called upon. In a meltdown, the walls of the reactor melt, releasing massive radiation. If in gaseous form, the poison can easily and quickly be spread to outlying areas. According to sworn testimony of experts in the field, the effectiveness of this crucial safety system has not been properly developed.

There is also the problem of wastes. You see, nobody has proven a method for long-term storage of radioactive wastes. If, in fact, in June, 1973, it was discovered that 115,000 gallons of high level radioactive wastes had leaked from a tank at the Atomic Energy Commission's own storage dump in Hanford, Washington. Investigation revealed that the tank had been leaking for several weeks, none of the "automatic" alarm systems alerted anyone to the problem, and the management in charge of the storage facility did not review monitoring reports that would have shown the leak, thus there was no preventative maintenance applied.



Close to 100,000 people demonstrated in Washington D.C., May 6th, calling

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission recently admitted it may have underestimated the chances of a severe nuclear accident. Routine releases from power plants are already irreversibly contaminating our food and environment, which increases genetic damage and cancer rates.

Because the radioactive poisons take thousands of years to decay, they present an extreme injustice to future generations. Contamination is carried through the food cycle, increasing the effective life of short-lived forms of radiation.

The source of fuel for these nuclear power plants lies in uranium mining. Much of the United States supply of the necessary fuel centers in the southwest. On Monday, July 16, 1979, over 100 million gallons of radioactive water and 1,100 tons of solid "tailings" were released from Union Nuclear's uranium mill at Church Rock, New Mexico, into the Rio Puerco river just south of

for the shut down of all nuclear power plants. photo credit: LNS

from a relief valve inside the reactor building. • On a single Monday in October, three power plants across the country reported serious problems. The Farley plant near Dothan, Alaska had to evacuate 25 workers when one worker's error released radioactive gas; the Trojan plant near Portland Oregon was shut down because it was leaking 125 gallons of radioactive water per day; the David-Desse plant near Oak Harbor, Ohio was shut down while a faulty valve was repaired.

Federal studies have shown that in the event of a nuclear meltdown, an area as large as Pennsylvania could be endangered. In the case of a San Onofre meltdown, millions of people would have to be evacuated from either Los Angeles within ten hours or San Diego within five (dependent on the wind). A plan developed by the California State Office of Emergency Services plans to relocate people to within twelve miles of the plant. Even if they were to consider



No Nukes!

earthquake faults. Utilities developing nuclear power are going bankrupt. And the dangers of nuclear wastes are well known.

Dennis Banks, noted American Indian Movement (AIM) activist, spoke of uranium mining, its place in the cycle of nuclear power and its effect upon Native Americans. Most of the uranium mined in this country comes from reservations, tiny barren pieces of land where the US government has confined this nation's original inhabitants. The government, through the Bureau of Indian Affairs has been giving away (at rockbottom prices) mining rights to these reservations to various companies, among them Kerr McGee.

Of late, Native Americans have been fighting to stop these giveaways, to leave the uranium in the earth where, they contend, it belongs. They have also been fighting the callous policies of the mining corporations, which have sent Native Americans into uranium mines without protective equipment, which have left the radioactive tailings lying on the ground to be blown by the wind, used as building materials, etc., and which recently allowed more than a hundred million gallons of radioactive water to spill into the Rio Puerco.

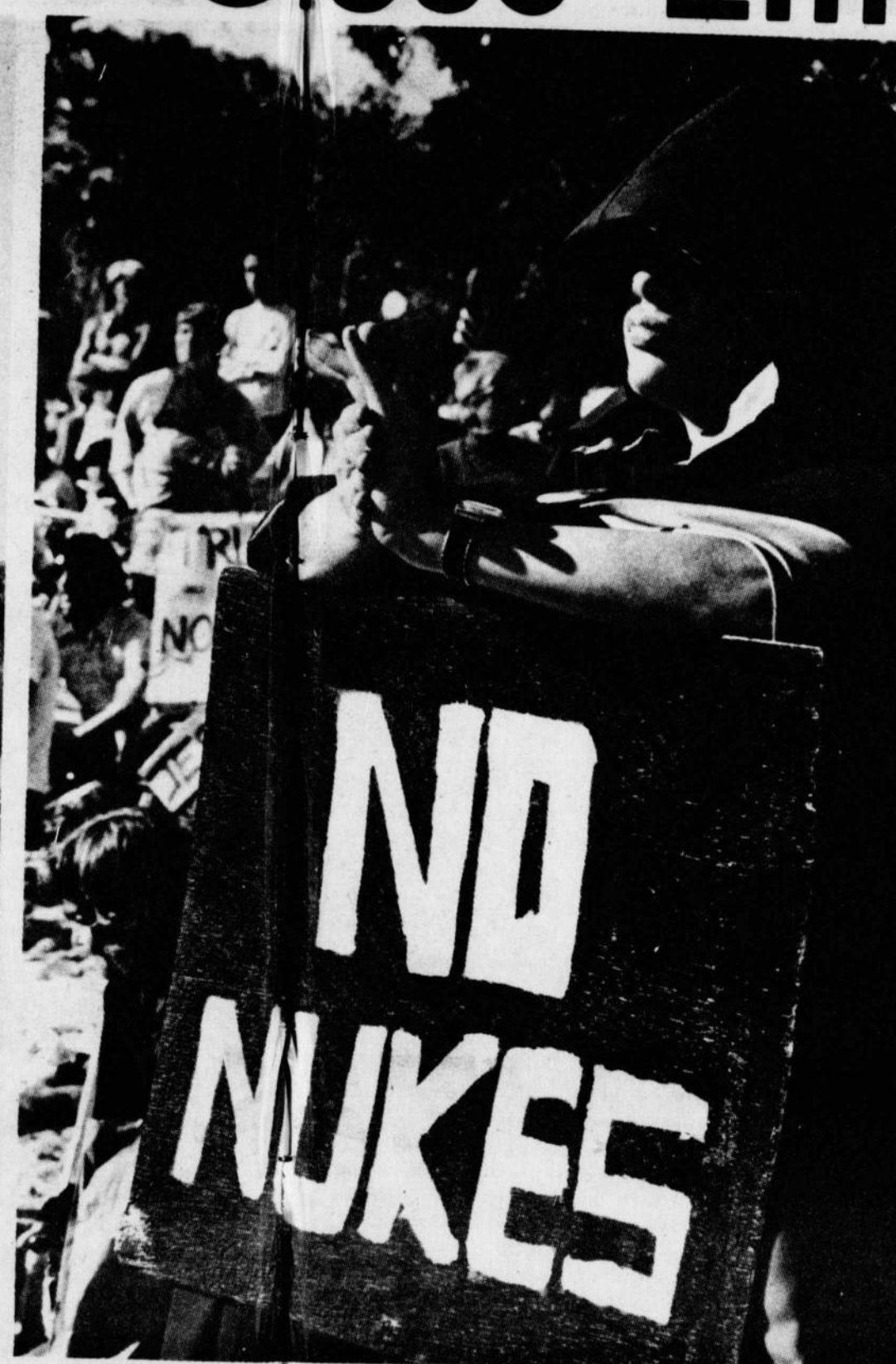
Other speakers included Barry Commoner, who spoke on the dangers of nuclear power and the need to organize a movement able to capitalize on victory, Tom Hayden, who spoke on imminent victory and the need to change our lifestyle, Don May and Glen Barlow of Friends of the Earth, Ken Msemaji of the Black Federation, and others. Speakers tied in other struggles, such as the boycotts against Coors Beer and Red Coach lettuce, spoke of the dangers of nuclear power, on strategies of organizing for change, etc.

In addition, the Steve freelight Band, the Friends Band, Rain and Jericho performed between speakers. All of these groups were excellent. The theme of the rally was "We Can Stop Nuclear Madness here." If we work together, we can.

Photos by Mike Lichter



Close 'Em



Down!



Music provided by 'Friends' at the Nov. 10 Rally



Everyone needs to become aware of the dangers of Nuclear Power—an interpreter for the Deaf was present.

Organized Groups Converged From North & South at Doheney Beach



Not everyone seems concerned with the dangers of nuclear power, but it will be they that suffer from its ill effects.



Opportunities were available to sign-up for non-violence training sessions for possible occupation of nuclear sites.



Ralliers applaud the imminent end of nuclear power.

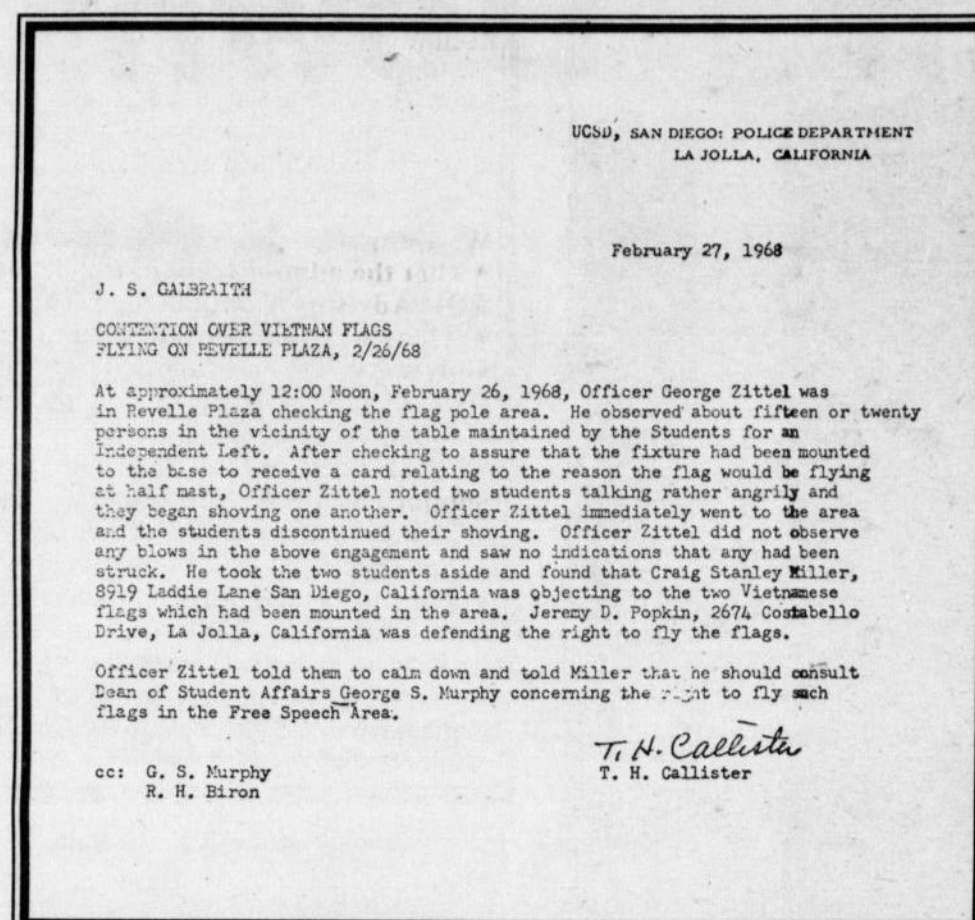
Police Surveillance, Part II

Students of the Independent Left (SIL) on February 26, 1968 was attacked around 12 noon on Revelle Plaza. Craig Miller felt flying flags of national Liberation Movements was wrong, especially "while the United States is fighting the Communists in Vietnam." Thus Craig Miller proceeded to use violence. He knocked down a bookstand and threw punches at three members of the SIL.

Officer George Zittel, a campus police person, who just happened to be in the area brought Miller aside. He "told Miller that he should consult Dean of Student Affairs George S. Murphy concerning the right to fly such flags in the Free Speech Area."

Murphy had the incident resolved through the Faculty/Student Committee on Student Conduct. The Committee's function was as a defacto judiciary. They were supposed to be an "appellate body to which cases from the student judiciary could be referred." However, "there was no student judiciary." Thus, the committee processed disciplinary proceedings concerning Craig Miller's violence. The committee decided not to impose disciplinary action against Craig Miller. Instead the committee "made it clear that a repeated interference may lead to the suspension of Craig Miller's student status."

Vice-Chancellor George S. Murphy happily endorsed this decision. He also went further by repressing spontaneous dissent through revisions of campus regulations. Murphy imposed regulations that limited advocacy to



specific times and dates. He also required that all events including Free Speech had to be scheduled through Student Affairs.

The importance of the Craig Miller affair becomes obvious in light of the subsequent actions of Vice-Chancellor George S. Murphy. The campus police were caught flat-footed. They were

forced to support the SIL in the face of Craig Miller's violence. The police could not only point Miller to Vice-Chancellor (Student Affairs) Murphy is shown by T.H. Callister's memo. The police could not repress students' right to Free Speech since they were within the law.

This incident was one of the earliest police-reported practicing of dissent. T.H. Callister's memo points to the contradiction facing police. This being that the police, de facto, supported the SIL in flying the National Liberation Front and the North Vietnamese Army flags being flown at UCSD.

Vice-Chancellor Murphy resolved this contradiction by revising campus regulations so that students were no longer allowed to practice free speech when issues arose. Instead, students who advocate for social change must dissent at given times, dates and pre-scheduled all events. This obliterated any protection the law of Free Speech afforded, and had a 'chilling effect' on students' right to dissent.

No student could logically follow these new campus regulations, since problems do not arrive on specified times and dates. Thus, after this incident, police and Student Affairs start surveillance through photography. Their purpose was to identify those who practiced dissent and repress their activities. The campus police would never again be caught supporting dissent. They would now monitor dissent, and suppress it when they so desired.

The new indicator collective will show these first photographs and the paperwork that was used to repress students, staff and faculty who protested the CIA, the war in Vietnam and other social ills. The Craig Miller affair gave the administration the impetus to repress, and we intend to present the anatomy of this repression.

"the yiddishkeit"

1. Feb. 27, 1968, Craig Miller's letter; 2. Feb. 27, 1968, T.H. Callister's letter; 3. March 7, 1968, Faculty-Student Conduct Committee decision; 4. Ibid. 5. Ibid.

Blacks Sentenced for Treason In South Africa, One Hanged

PIETERMARITZBURG, South Africa (AP)—A court convicted 12 black guerillas of treason yesterday for carrying out a number of actions within South Africa. Eleven were sentenced to prison and one was condemned to death.

Justice J.J.F. Hefer, in ordering James mange, 24, to hang, said he was a "thoroughly repulsive character in more

ways than one."

Mange jumped to his feet and shouted "Amandla!" (a black liberation cry) upon hearing his sentence. Hefer then sentenced Mange to 18 months for contempt of court.

After the verdicts, one defendant was dragged from court shouting, and other defendants shouted "Down with fascism!" and other slogans. Hefer found them in contempt of court last

week and added a year to their sentences, which ranged from 13 to 18 years.

The defendants pled innocent, arguing that the government could not try them since its racial segregation policy makes them citizens of tribal lands the South African government claims are independent.

The judge ruled that Mange and the others were active supporters of the outlawed African National Congress, which has "so often proclaimed it is at war with South Africa. How far is a traitor to go before the death penalty is imposed?"

With no comment from the defendants, evidence was introduced about two gun and grenade battles between some of the defendants and police between 1976 and 1979.

There have been many trials here for blacks charged with terrorism, but this is the first involving actual combat between guerillas and government soldiers.

It was the first treason trial in South Africa since 1961, when the defendants were acquitted.

from San Diego Union page 37

This poem is taken from "Nicaragua: Song and Struggle," a bilingual pamphlet serving as a sampler to a 280 page book, **Nicaragua in Revolution: The Poets Speak**. The book is to be published by the Nicaraguan Solidarity Committee of Minnesota, which is selling the pamphlets to raise publishing funds. The sampler/pamphlet sells for \$1 (bulk rates available). Nicaraguan victory posters are also available. Please write the committee at 513 8th Avenue S.E., Minneapolis, MN 55414 for more info.

Optimist's Dream Sueño del optimista

In his palace Somoza makes plans for the future and thinks: "30 years more will my family sacrifice for the people" and his sons swarm with glee over the legacy while below the people think: "not one year more" "not one year more" "not one year more" because between present and future destiny awaits even the lives of tyrants and the duration of dynasties and destiny is inexorable like death and dark like the night. In my country life is filled with the shadows of men who love and filled with shadows are the lives of those who hate. Let the shadows beware of shadows: The guerilla descends all at once like the night to break up the dictator's dinner.

En su palacio Somoza hace planes para el futuro y piensa: "30 años más se sacrificará mi familia por el pueblo" y sus hijos pululan el alegría ante la herencia mientras abajo el pueblo piensa: "ni un año más" "ni un año más" "ni un año más" porque entre el presentes y el futuro está el destino incluso para la vida de los tiranos y la prolongación de las dinastías y el destino es inexorable como la muerte y oscuro como la noche. En mi país llena de sombras está la vida de las hombres que aman y llena de sombras la de los que odian. Que las sombras se guarden de las sombras: El guerrillero cae como la noche de un solo tajo interrumpiendo la cena del dictador.

—Luis Rocha

Students Protest Racism



photo by juri koll

photo by juri koll

Students listen intently to Rally speaker

documents and demands, and asked questions to clarify the demands.

About 4:45, the doors were opened and students entered. At this time AS officers (who with only a few exceptions were absent from the protest actions) began arriving and also entered the room. However, the meeting was no longer in session but had broken up into an informal get-together. Members of the Committee and UC President Saxon floated about while students, faculty members, department heads and the general public vied for their attention. The demands were, however, read by MEChA Treasurer Conrado Gerardo, who was forced to speak from a chair in order to gain the committee's attention.

The students did get a few words in with UC President Saxon who calmly

evaded the questions put to him and professed ignorance of the workings of the University. However, after being pressed on the issues he suddenly walked away, and refused to talk further with the protestors.

It is difficult to measure the effect of this action. Clearly the members of the Search Committee lacked interest in the needs of students in general, or minority students in particular. However, Regent Martinez appeared sympathetic to the demands and may take some action upon them. If this issue continues to be forcefully presented before the administration, they will not be able to ignore it. Unfortunately, it seems, the only way for students (or faculty and staff) to get heard on this campus is to pick up a picket sign.



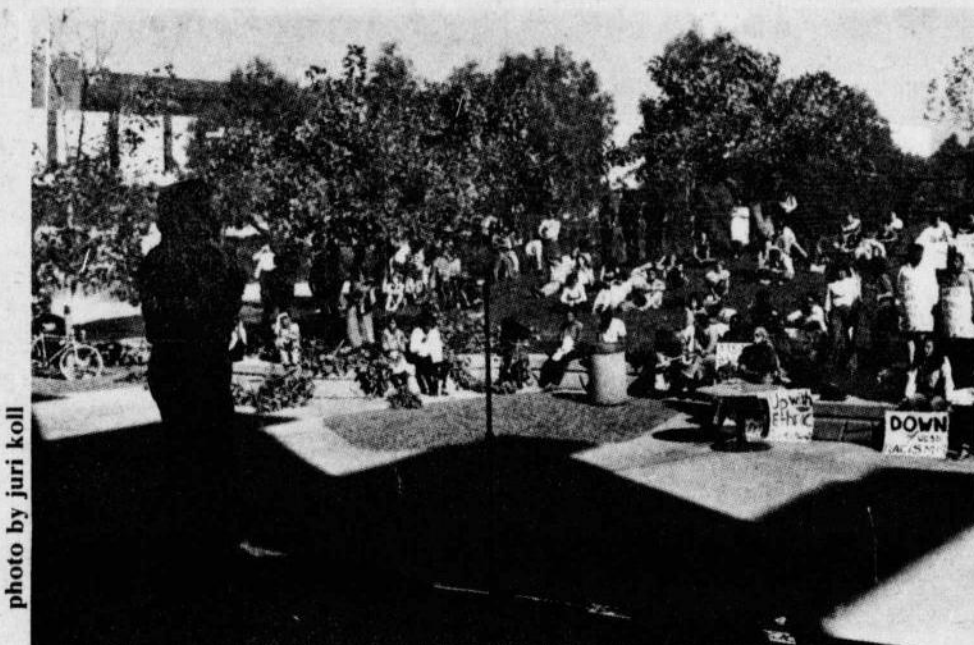
Protestors march toward's Chancellor's Complex under surveillance of plainclothes campus police officers (pictured front).

Recruitment at UCSD

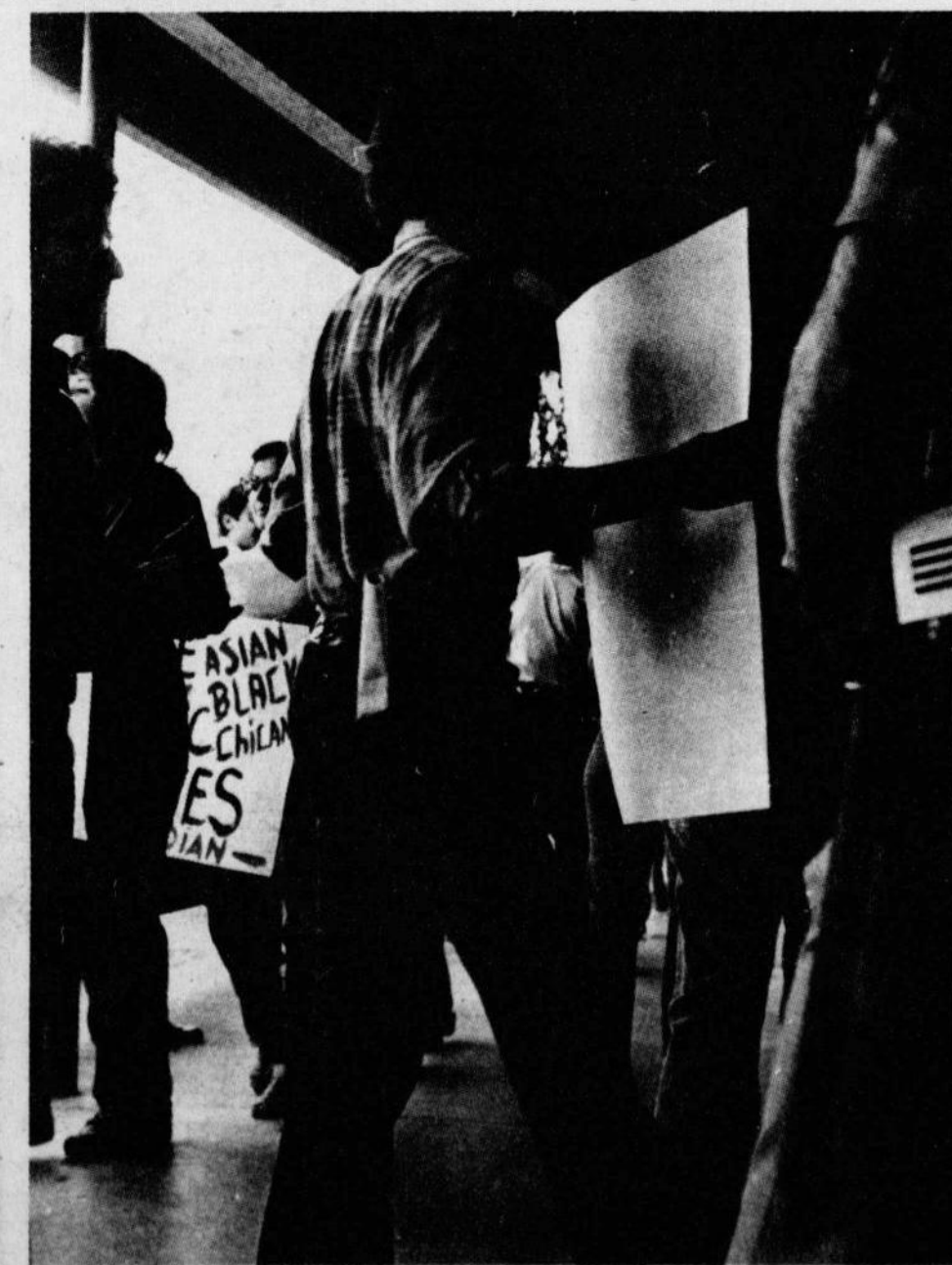
The recruitment of Third World students has shown a significant decline over the last seven years and because, as estimated by demographers that the minority pool of students (18-24 years of age) is to increase, we are asking that the following demands be met to increase our efforts and activities to make UCSD more reflective of the larger population in terms of Third World students.

We Demand:

- That the administration support actively the formation of a student EOP Advisory Committee.
- That the Administration support numerical goals for the entire University (the only numerical goals seriously proposed have been those of Third College of: 100 Blacks, 100 Chicanos, 85 Asians and 15 Native Americans).
- That the Student Affirmative Action Committee (SAAC) be supported in the effort to widen the scope of it's advisory capacity.
- The resignation of Bill Byrd, and the reopening of his personnel file to reveal his obvious incompetence!!!
- That the staff of EOP be reflective of the Third World constituency here on campus. This would necessarily include a Native American and Asian American recruiter on staff.
- That this university open itself to a university wide investigation of Affirmative Action Practices and Inadequacies via the Civil Rights Department.



Conrado Gerardo, MEChA Treasurer, addresses a crowd of approximately 200 students at November 12th's Rally Against Racism.



Police presence denies students input to elite Chancellor Search Committee.



The Prisoner

Nearly everyone laments the lack of quality television programming, and unfortunately they're right. Yet unbeknownst to most, a program that's both intriguing and at times surreal has popped up on local television. **The Prisoner** (11:00 Sunday nights on Channel 15), originally made in Britain in the mid-1960s, demonstrates that television shows needn't rely on the clichés and tired formulas of most programs.

Each episode of **The Prisoner** opens with the same sequence, which shows how an agent for a secret government bureau (Patrick McGoochan) resigns his post, is then abducted by persons unknown, and reawakens in "The Village." Apparently the Village is a place where governments send and hold captive people who've had access to classified information and therefore might prove dangerous if left free. The several hundred people who live in the

village have no names, only numbers, and the hero becomes no. 6, while the person in charge of the village is no. 2. The two main conflicts of the show concern the attempts by the various no. 2s to find out why no. 6 resigned, and no. 6's struggle to escape.

The village itself illustrates the somewhat surreal nature of the program. From its physical appearance, the Village resembles a quaint Victorian seaside resort, yet there are electronic monitors hidden everywhere, so those working for no. 2 can keep the Villagers under constant surveillance. The Village has many modern conveniences, such as its own television and radio stations, and even its own newspaper, the **Tally Ho**, which of course prints only what no. 2 wants it to. The Villagers wear bright, colorful clothes, always bearing a button which indicates their number. They seem content and complicit as they go about their activities, apparently

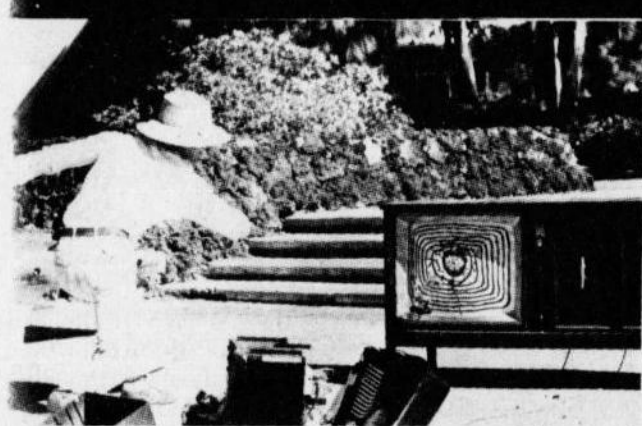
unconcerned about the outside world they're imprisoned from and not allowed to hear from. All except no. 6, dressed always in black, who constantly strives to discover who really controls the Village and how to escape. The passivity and complacency of the other Villagers, and their manipulation by authority, remind one of UCSD at times.

Instead of being a straight dramatic series, **The Prisoner** often uses ironic humor to good effect. Many episodes end with an ironic twist, often where no. 6 thinks he's escaped only to discover that he has been tricked and is still trapped in the Village. No. 6 and the various no. 2s often have droll exchanges, especially over no. 6's incessant plotting for escape. In one episode, there was an election for the post of no. 2, and no. 6 was encouraged to run. He campaigned under the slogan "6 for 2 and 2 for nothing." Once no. 6 was elected and immediately tried to escape he was demoted back to his original position. The election campaign was merely dreamed up by no. 2 as a possible means of getting no. 6 to reveal why he resigned from his government job.

The Prisoner presents an extremely cynical view of government. Governments are mainly concerned with protecting and acquiring information and care not at all about the Villagers as people. No. 6 doesn't know which "side" runs the Village, and it really doesn't matter for all governments are shown to be amoral in their quest to protect information. The only reason no. 6 isn't subjected to torture or mental experimentation is that the authority that runs the Village feels 6 might prove useful in the future. Every episode features a different no. 2, each of whom is shown to lack any real power since all important policies are determined by a no. 1 who is never shown.

Despite occasional moments of heavy-handedness on the importance of being free, **The Prisoner** is an example of creativity and originality in television programming. Within the constraints of commercial television production, it is usually a first-rate piece of entertainment.

—David Watts



THE THIRD STAGE: from anarchism to autonomism!

The smoke-ins and fungus festivals were anarchist-initiated actions. The appendix to his text provides the history of these events, and therefore of anarchism on this campus from March of 1978 to June of 1979. In general, the smoke-ins represented stage one, and the fungus festivals stage two, of our evolving anti-authoritarian strategy. It is now time to advance to stage three.

THE UNDERLYING FACTOR: situationism

Both smoke-ins and fungus festivals employed the tactics of Situationism. Situationism is the creation of situations which force people to make choices, which force people to act. Situationism is the transformation of the expected into the unexpected to make people aware of their own freedom. The tactics of Situationism will be as important for stage three as they were for stages one and two.

STAGE ONE: opposition

In spring of 1978 the active anarchists on campus could be counted on the fingers of two hands. We assumed that explicitly anti-authoritarian actions—oppositional activities—could move people to anarchism, hence, the smoke-ins. Small, intimate anarchist collectives organized each smoke-in from start to finish in the hopes that those accepting and smoking marijuana during the smoke-ins could be impressed with the illegality of their actions, thus radicalizing them.

Despite the participation of hundreds of people each smoke-in, it soon became clear that this would not occur. Nominally, smoke-ins broke people out of accustomed habits and routines, yet they also demonstrated that the University acted as a reservation. The smoke-ins were public parties, no more, and so it was necessary to go on to stage two.

I take my desires to be reality because I believe in the reality of my desires



the destructive urge is a creative urge

STAGE TWO: creation

In spring of 1979 anarchists initiated stage two with the First Fungus Festival. An organizing "flight crew" of five people grew out of the first meeting, with the anarchists hoping that the implicit anti-authoritarianism of the activity would attract people to our politics. Each mass meeting decided matters for itself, yet small anarchist collectives failed to emerge to take up the full work of creating the festival. People from the large meetings did do things for the festival, and many more became involved the day of the festival, yet the active anarchists on campus could still be counted on two hands.

What we failed to grasp was that, while this was the case, those willing to participate in anarchist-initiated activities had increased ten-fold. In working to convert people to anarchism we failed to see the larger context. People, whether in opposition or creation, desired autonomy. Anarchists, who pride themselves in their autonomy, could not understand grounds broader than anarchism on which to act.

STAGE THREE: autonomism

Instead of the ideological intricacies of anarchism, autonomism is based on the autonomy of the group in theory and practice. Generally leftist, and, like anarchism in opposition to the existing order, autonomism considers the future diverse at best and uncertain at worst. Democrats, socialists, romantic idealists, communists, liberals, anarchists, all can operate in a common movement based on autonomous groups.

Such groups are the focus of Autonomism as a movement in France, Spain and Italy. Autonomist actions are explained to people through theory and propaganda, and autonomist theory is established through education and action. Coordination between

groups relies on personal contact, and such contact embodies a critical relationship, not to achieve ideological unity, but to keep autonomism alive and evolving.

Undoubtedly, anarchist groups initially will be the most active elements in an autonomist movement, yet we are no longer concerned with increasing our numbers. The autonomy of each group in thinking and action is paramount.

Already we have initiated the preliminaries to stage three through the October 9, 1979 smoke-in and October 30, 1979 Oktober Fungus Festival. Of the ten people involved in preparing for the smoke-in, only three were anarchists. Of the three people in the Oktober fungus festival's primary group, only two were anarchists, and all three consciously involved themselves with members of the general meeting to create three separate, autonomous groups—one around dance, one around tie-dyeing and one around supplies and transport—none of which were anarchist. And both events demonstrated that groups of friends do exist and participate independent of the anarchists. In launching stage three proper, we will organize situationist events for winter and spring quarters that will attempt to involve the entire University.

EMMETT GROGAN

APPENDIX:

In March of 1978 four anarchists became volunteers in the Print Coop hoping to make it into a worker controlled shop. All four were members of the Social Revolutionary Anarchist Federation and the Industrial Workers of the World. Out of this base grew two groups, the May Day Revolutionary Gang (MDRG) and the Surrealist Group (SG). The MDRG did smoke-ins, anarchist propaganda and support work for the Day Care Sit-in. The SG did graffiti and a special zoo leaflet, later distributed at the real S.O. Zoo. The two, together, published the anarchist broadside Yaddah, Yaddah, Yaddah (1) and sponsored an anarchist study group.

MAY 1 AND JUNE 9, 1978 SMOKE-INS
Put on by the MDRG, the purpose of the smoke-ins was to: 1) emphasize the difference between decriminalization and the legalization of marijuana; 2) break people out with the unexpected; 3) move people, through obviously illegal actions, closer to anarchism.

The June 9 smoke-in happened with the Watermelon Drop and turned into a huge party. People, independent of the anarchists, brought tanks of nitrous oxide onto the plaza as well. People graduated, or left the University for study abroad, and so the anarchist movement redefined itself. In fall of 1978 two groups formed. Friends of Guevara (FOG) did anarchist propaganda, and

support for the Day Care struggle, through the P. Koala comic strip. Night Liberation Front (NLF) worked on smoke-ins, the fungus festival and general sabotage. Together they formed a coalition—Night and Fog Action—which initiated Students for an Anarchist Society (SAS) to do study groups and other above-ground activities.

FEBRUARY 16 AND MAY 1, 1979 SMOKE-INS
The February smoke-in was done by Night and Fog Action. It tried to do what previous smoke-ins had done, plus encourage others to do smoke-ins. Members of Night and Fog Action were beginning to feel that the smoke-ins were a dead-end. Graduates from Claremont High School who had been a part of the Revolutionary Committee for the Liberation of Student Government (RCLSG) created the Anarchist Action Group (AAG-RCLSG) and held their own smoke-in on May Day. In addition, Night and Fog Action and AAG-RCLSG participated in a celebration of the May-June 1968 events in France with wall posters and slogans, most of which were torn down before the smoke-in. This inspired the idea of the Fungus Festival.

MAY 30, 1979 FIRST FUNGUS FESTIVAL
Anarchists formed a new group, Maddog, to initiate the First Fungus Festival. Besides a tight group of five people drawn from the first meeting, each subsequent meeting drew 30 plus people. The purpose of the fungus festival was to: 1) emphasize creativity, spontaneity and joy; 2) break people out of the role of spectators by making them active participants in a happening; 3) through these anarchistic means move people closer to anarchism; 4) get people to respond to and change their academic environment. The walkway between Muir and Revelle was taken over when butcher paper was rolled and taped along it. The creative activities that happened that day are too numerous to detail here.

In October of 1979 the anarchist movement recapitulated its evolution through stages one and two by holding a smoke-in and an Oktober Fungus Festival. Now it is time to go on to stage three.

RECIPES—GENERAL INGREDIENTS FOR SMOKE-INS AND FUNGUS FESTIVALS
1) A tight group of two or three friends to make it all rise. "Where ever two or more are gathered..."
2) Printed or xeroxed publicity for all meetings and happenings. Four to six wallet-sized cards can be had from a single standard sheet of paper.

SMOKE-IN—ADDITIONAL INGREDIENTS
1) An ounce plus of marijuana donated and rolled up into joints.

2) Lots of friends to help distribute the joints and avoid any one person being noticed as sponsor.

FUNGUS FESTIVAL—ADDITIONAL INGREDIENTS
1) An initial creative proposal and an introductory meeting.

2) A dedicated flight crew drawn from the first meeting capable of working with general meeting people to form autonomous action groups.

3) Lots of crazy ideas and wild fantasies.

4) Additional, general meetings to involve more people in the planning.

5) Necessary supplies begged, borrowed or stolen, preferably from the University.

THESE RECIPES ARE SO SIMPLE AND EASY TO DO, AND THE RESULTS ARE SO DELICIOUS AND SATISFYING!

MacColl/Seeger Reviewed

Last Thursday's concert by Peggy Seeger and Ewan MacColl ranks as one of University Events' finer achievements. Seeger and MacColl are genuine folklorists, excellent singers, and warm, and witty human beings.

Seeger is the daughter of eminent American folklorists Ruth Crawford and Charles Seeger. Her most well-known composition is "I'm Gonna Be an Engineer," something of an anthem of the women's liberation movement. She is married to MacColl and is now a British citizen. Her repertoire ranges from Appalachian ballads to topical talking blues. Thursday night she sang a cappella, and also accompanied her fine, resonant voice with guitar, dulcimer, banjo and autoharp.

MacColl was born in Scotland, and is that country's best known "folk" singer. He has recorded prodigiously, his material including topical songs, sea chanteys and the British ballads collected by Frances Child. His most commercial success as a songwriter is "The First Time Ever I Saw Your Face," recorded by Roberta Flack. A sore throat sidelines MacColl for most of the first half of the concert, but he returned to tell stories and sing ballads, sea songs, etc., in his deep, rich voice.

Seeger and MacColl are perhaps unique in managing to mix traditional and topical songs, and to teach as well as entertain. Songs such as one written in the 19th century by an Irish immigrant in a Lowell, Massachusetts sweatshop belie the stereotypical image of folk music as "simple." The melody is uncomplicated but the lyric surprises with its economical illumination of the situation presented: the killing reality of the sweatshop environment, the drudgery, the hierarchy among workers, the pathetic hope of escape through marriage. The song not only offers a sophisticated insight into a complex situation; in light of other, more topical songs presented in the concert which speak of similar situations today, it reveals that folk music is not some idyllic retreat into yesteryear, but a continuum embodying humanity's active contemplation of—and effort to change—its social environment. (As MacColl noted, the couple's research has shown the majority of folk songs to be topical in nature.)

The turnout in Revelle Cafeteria was respectable, given the weekend date, but it still seems necessary to note, with disappointment, the absence of many people who should be at things like this. I mean people who allege to study, to teach, or just to appreciate music.

Maybe the problem is that folk music is identified with the much-maligned 60's, and that it is considered hip to be cynical about anything from that era. The idea, evidently, is that people were wrong to like what they liked then. We, by contrast are right to like what we like. We have to wait till the 80's to find out that we were wrong. Offhand, I'd say that this way of thinking has something to do with the American mania for the "new," for innovative packaging. A vulgar marxist would probably trace it all to the economic system. Meanwhile, folk music will have to wait, presumably, for a nostalgic revival. One has to be careful though, since there's a right time and a wrong time to be nostalgic about everything.

All that aside, Peggy Seeger and Ewan MacColl are GOOD. They are simply better than most everything one is likely to run across here. I don't know if they were invited to any music or literature classes while here, but if not, it's a crime.

The duo has several records out, in tandem and individually. Recommended as an intro, on the budget Tradition label: **Classic Scots Ballads**. Look for their record at Folk Arts Records on Adams Ave. in San Diego. Tower Records, Sports Arena Blvd. may have some, also.

—Allie Reynolds

Good News

Good news! A new nightspot in North County, featuring fine entertainment, good food, and open to minors.

It's the old Time Cafe, 1464 N. Highway 101 in Leucadia.

The Cafe opened Nov. 16 with the great Bessie Jones and the Georgia Sea Island Singers. It will be presenting a steady supply of fine practitioners of old time and folk music, with open-mike hoots on Tuesday evenings.

Texas bluesman Tom Courtney will appear this Friday, with internationally-renowned songster Sam Hinton coming in Saturday night. Bermuda Grass (they're hard to get rid of) appear Sunday.

I am looking forward to the Siamsa Gael Ceili Irish Band on Saturday, December 1.

Fine coffee, desserts, teas, juices, salads and light snacks are served.

Call the Cafe at 436-4030 for more info.

—A. Sweeney

SPACEGUNNER

submitted by:

The Third Force Collective

This is the second of three parts of Space Gunner.

III

When I got back to the planet and the civilization I'd been targeting for so long, I wasn't entirely prepared for the change. From weekly socio-analytic updates fed to us while on duty, I'd learned:

that the system of goods had collapsed, that Reward and Reinforcement were being reconsidered,

that morality was taking it up the ass,

that consistent performers were getting harder to find—and harder to keep sober long enough to stay proficient enough to do anybody any good,

that material and product were as scarce as they were worthless,

that the population was careening out of control, running scared, grabbing every ritual and artifice they could find, and cleaning up so hard because lunatics always have to try to look their best,

that they acted like business as usual while secretly praying to be taken back to their home planet,

that none of them knew this was the case for any of them other than themselves.

People who knew me in the Corps recommended that I be a coman or frontman when I got out, because, they said, I was empty, accurate, and

willing to follow any cause. I wasn't that empty, but they were right about the other two. I decided to go to Oklahoma City. I knew, at the very least, that I could get shot up there, and that that was something I could still handle as a result of my youth. I had some money saved from the service, a lot of money, in fact, because all the time I was in, I was too zombified to do anything with it.

I got a Pontiac and a room over a Soy-Il Smoothies joint in downtown OC—I didn't care—like every other hole in the city, my place had a terminal on the ARPANET, so that, at least, all information would be accessible—and I was near the OC Bowl. That's all I wanted. By the end of the first week, I was passing out in high speed situations of control and holding on, then woken up from certain stages of sleep and interviewed with topics from public works or diaries or autobiographies. I tried to recollect a story from the sleep experiment commune. I learned to lie and figured I was solidly on my way to doing as I'd been advised by my associates in the Space Gunner service.

But then I was thinking about it, and I'd read some stuff off the ARPANET and thought I should make sure there was nothing else before I went too far. There was a lot of word circulating on the net about the "new person" and the kinds of sacrifices and activities it might take of the present to become this new person. This person would be required of the population in order to match the

Social Notes:

S.O.A.P.'s S*M*A*S*H* Party

Last Saturday the S.O.A.P. people held their first 'theme' party of the year, a 'no civilians' event at the Coffee Hut, which was remodeled to look like the M*A*S*H* 4077 Field Hospital from the television show of the same name. Appearing at this event was a ten-piece 'Big Band' a la Glen Miller/Tommy Dorsey playing music from the 40s and 50s, a phenomena long unseen on the UCSD campus. For this affair, an ad hoc new indicator social editor was outfitted

briefing so all went out to the compound to hear the band.

Paramilitarism and the Big Band Sound

Big Bands fit in with WWII nostalgia: The Andrew Sisters, Bob Hope at USO shows, Armed Service Radio, etc. Yet the SOAP event wasn't a military nostalgia event—the M*A*S*H show is a stronghold of anti-war opinion and the participants at the party seemed to be responding to that. So when the Dick Braun band finally launched into their



in the only uniform we could find, that of a Soviet medical officer, then sent off to the Coffee Hut with a White flag to cover the story.

Parlay at the Officer's Club

The guards at the door accepted the NI reporter's press credentials and surrender terms, then handed him over to SOAP officers who ushered him into the 'officer's club' for a press briefing. Nurses, M.P.s and wounded were littered all over the S*M*A*S*H compound while the band, in blue coats, tails and ties, set up in the corner beneath a 48 star American flag unearthed just for the occasion. At the briefing the SOAP officers in command explained it was their goal to use the monies from their film festivals (the last one was a Gene Wilder festival) to put on 'at least one theme party a quarter.' When asked about the helicopter a SOAP surgeon explained that they had hoped to rent a helicopter to drop leaflets over the campus advertising the affair and give rides to the party participants but the FAA, SD Police, and Chancellor's Office paperwork was too much. A round of incoming artillery dispersed the

first number—the M*A*S*H theme song—a roar went up from the camouflaged crowd of eighty, mostly SOAP members, who then stumbled out into the compound to dance, in whatever way they could.

Old favorites your parents know—"Tangerine," "Wood-choppers Ball," "It's been a long, long time," highlighted the Braun band's repertoire, with Dick Braun doing Benny Goodman clarinet solos or vocal duets with his wife, Kathy. (One amazing sight was about thirty of the partiers doing a bunny hop around the compound to the music.) Asked in between breaks how he felt to be playing on campus Dick Braun said he really enjoyed it. 'The kids know about the music from their parents, but they have never seen a big band live. Also they generally don't know the dances, but they are more than willing to try.' Nostalgia? Anti-punk kick back? The NI reporter, out of uniform later, expressed his indifference on this question, but promised to go back to plebian leftist events, namely the next Groundwork TGIF.

rate and direction of excessive technologic development. Despite the fact that all the people I saw around me in OC seemed to be hanging on tangibly to their standard lives, talk of the new people filled even their idle chatter. Whenever someone got called for being an asshole, the response was always: "Hey—I'm just trying to be one of the 'new people'—and everybody laughed."

From all I got on it, it was clear that if you wanted to do it, the dedication was absolute. Their line was simple:

"I realize that the information climate of the present and the future demands a drastically new kind of human if the species is to survive on the planet. I am willing, therefore, to throw off all past life, ties, identity and property, in an effort to start afresh and become this new organism."

This new person was geared to information rather than material. Sensory and other receptor apparatus now accepted raw information, which came pouring in, stripped of its normal input format replacing possession and economic necessity and parlayed into all things because it was so cheap and so easily moved around and so easily stolen and so easily given away and so prevalent.

The magic it could do was endless. It explained all magic and replaced all matter and energy. The way to become this new person was, of course, to attend and be swept away by the massive "Fuck Money!" celebrations, which had been going on now since the early eighties. These days, they were generally held in huge stadiums where screaming crowds, whipped into a frenzy, ran wailing out of the stands, screaming, moaning, comatose, crawling, talking in tongues, eyes closed, blindly, wildly down to a central bonfire on the playing field.

These people, drooling a thick slime from their mouths, worked up during hours of wailing and screaming frozen to their seats in the stands, and made from the complex of bodily fluids they were able to coax up into their mouths by internal routes only by the power of will and spirit and against the normal flow of so-called nature—these people had all their money with them in small denominations. They'd cashed in everything—property, stocks, bank accounts, bonds, collectibles, diamonds, gold, silver, clothes, furniture, appliances, vehicles, tools, everything, and they had it all in piles in suitcases. When they reach the bonfire, still wild-eyed, still screaming like lunatics, the piles of money are frantically heaved into the blaze. The "Fuck Money!" celebrations, or analogues of them, have occurred in stadiums, parking lots, garages, backyards, and small and large halls indoors and outdoors, all over the country and all over the world.

The participants are people of all ages, come from all national and ethnic groups, are of all body types, IQs and socio-sexual echelons, and have all motivations. These people are all willing to start from scratch, accept a new leader, begin an entirely new way of living based on features and categories previously unknown to them. They have absolute faith and commitment sealed by this ritual destruction of the essence of their lives. They shave their heads, throw off all clothes, personality traits and personal relationships, and claim they are starting new like fresh atoms—without the bias of arbitrary human lies no longer needed which have constituted the essence of the recollections of and the narrative of history and narrative till now—which have, in turn, constituted thought, consciousness and language.

to be continued

Long Stories In Short

KKK Murders

In one of the most brutal Ku Klux Klan attacks in recent history, a 4-minute barrage of gunfire left four people dead and 10 wounded in Greensboro, N.C. November 3. A fifth person died Nov. 5 from wounds suffered in the attack, directed against members of the Workers Viewpoint Organization (WVO) preparing for an anti-Klan march.

Progressive and liberal forces immediately united to condemn the attack and to demand state and federal investigations into the incident.

"The people of Greensboro, who are shocked by the deaths of four persons and the maiming of ten others, will want an answer on this," said George Gardner, director of the North Carolina Civil Liberties Union.

Twelve people were arrested immediately following the incident, and two more were arrested the next day. All were held without bond on charges of first degree murder and conspiracy. Three members of WVO were also arrested, and national leader Nelson Johnson was charged with "inciting to riot." No explanation was given for the basis of charges against Johnson.

Interestingly, until just prior to the shootings, the Klan members were under police surveillance. However, in an action that smacks of police complicity, police left the scene. "This never would have happened if the police had done their job," said Dr. George Simkins, president of the Greensboro chapter of the NAACP. "Everyone I've talked to blames the police."

from The Guardian

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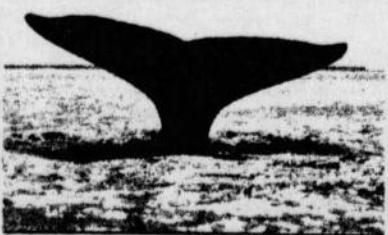
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Pre-73 VW Beetles Deathly

If you own a Volkswagen Beetle made before 1973, you will probably want to have them modified or replaced. If someone offers you a ride in such a car do not accept.

If the pre-1973 Beetle is struck from the rear even at relatively low speeds, there is a good chance that front seat occupants will be killed or crippled.

The percentage of fatalities in rear-end collisions is higher for pre-1973 Beetles than for any other car, including the infamous Ford Pinto.

Because of the design of pre-'73 Beetle front seats, they are subject to what is called "ejector seat phenomena." The seat mounts fail to withstand the force of a collision and fly violently backwards, propelling inhabitants head first, horizontally into rear seat passengers or the rear of the car. The weight of the rear engine adds to the force with which one is thrown.

An investigative report broadcast November 8 by the ABC program "20-

20" revealed that the Volkswagen company has for several years deliberately withheld test evidence, including films, proving the inherent danger of the pre-'73 Beetle seat design. The program also revealed that, despite an impressive amount of evidence in addition to that withheld by Volkswagen, the Federal government declined to initiate a recall of the defective automobiles in 1972. In fact, the government failed to even issue a cautionary warning to the public. As a result, scores of persons are now quadriplegics or dead, who might otherwise have altered their vehicles or chosen different transportation.

Because federal law does not allow recall of vehicles more than eight years old, it is unlikely that these cars will be recalled for repairs. The information will have to be spread by word of mouth and individuals will have to act on their own.

Suits by victims of ejector-seat phenomena are pending against Volkswagen.

Docs Not Fonda Fonda

Actor Alan Alda has asked the University of California at Davis Medical School to strike his name from its list of potential commencement speakers in response to the university's removal of Jane Fonda's name from the same list.

Such actions on the part of the university, Alda charged, could bring back "the blacklists of the '50s."

Fonda received more votes from students than any other candidate for the June 1980 ceremony.

A U.C. spokesperson told Mother Jones that "students"—who presumably neglected to vote—decided to put together a graduation that was "as apolitical as possible."

Earlier, school officials evidently denied to the Santa Monica Evening Outlook that Fonda was disqualified because she is controversial, saying that the drawback as a speaker is her lack of any connection to medicine.

However, in stirring tribute to the "Burbank Uber Alles" mentality, U.C. told both publications that a lack of connection to medicine is not a problem in Alda's case since he plays a doctor in the television series M*A*S*H.

from Mother Jones

Masses Defend ABC

Angry demonstrations have erupted following the Nov. 2 closing of ABC, the only daily newspaper in Tijuana to expose the links between U.S. multinational corporations and Baja California Governor Roberto de la Madrid.

In a massive display of government repression 16 busloads, mainly hired thugs recruited from Tijuana's bars, invaded the offices of the largest circulation paper in Baja California. (see last issue)

On Nov. 3 a rally of several thousand was held at the municipal palace, at which an effigy of Gov. de la Madrid was burned. The rally, sponsored by the newly-formed Committee in Defense of Freedom of the Press, heard speakers representing ABC workers, Tijuana workers and unions, the National Action Party (PAN) and the Mexican Communist Party (PCM).

Support from individuals and organizations in the U.S. is needed. Messages of protest of de la Madrid's action and support for ABC should be sent to: Lic. Jose Lopez Portillo, Presidente de la Republica, Palacio Nacional, Mexico, DF.

from People's World



Ford's Pinto Goes Wild: Henry, when are you going to clean up your act?

The Pinto Gets Trial By Fire

Flaming Failure: A brand new Pinto, loaned by the Ford Motor Company to a Toronto, Canada, newspaper for consumer testing, burst into flames recently while

being photographed for an auto supplement. Fire officials say the blaze was due to the car's faulty wiring.

—John Holt

Legalize FBI!

The only good thing that can be said about the proposed FBI charter is that it will prevent the agency from illegally abusing its power. It will do so in an interesting way, however. Under the new charter, the most objectional practices will now be legal.

In the course of investigating "terrorist activity" the FBI would be authorized to use such familiar, and formerly illegal, methods as informers, undercover agents, infiltrators, electronic surveillance, and pretext interviews. It could employ doctors, lawyers, clergy and newsmedia personnel as informers.

"Terrorist activity" is defined rather sweepingly as activity involving "a violent act that is dangerous to human life or risks serious bodily harm or that involves aggravated property destruction." Comments the New York-based Fund for Open Information and Accountability: "No political group, no church group, no community organizers, no two people seeking to influence government or to protect their working conditions...would be safe from FBI investigation as 'terrorists.'"

The bill for the proposed charter, S1612, is being sponsored in the Senate by Senator Edward Kennedy, who is still pushing his repressive criminal code revision bill as well,—that's right, the one from Massachusetts.

from Seven Days

Kissinger Spied for FBI

During the Watergate revelations, it was uncovered that then-Secretary of State Henry Kissinger went along with Nixon administration wiretaps designed to identify colleagues who leaked information to the press.

It turns out Kissinger had had ample experience in informing on colleagues, experience dating back to his days as a teaching fellow in government at Harvard University in 1953. At that time Kissinger became a "confidential source" for the FBI.

Kissinger, as part of his work, opened a letter addressed to a participant in a Conference he was coordinating, a felonious violation of federal law that carries a possible 5-year sentence.

The extent of Kissinger's dirty work for the FBI is unclear, since all pertinent FBI documents have not been released.

from The Guardian

Auditor, Spare That Desk

Accountants in the federal government are chopping their way through forests of unused furniture which government agencies have bought. At the Department of Agriculture, for instance, auditors unearthed more than 2,000 pieces pining away in a basement—even though the department recently ordered more furniture and threw away some new, usable equipment. A building used by the Interior and Commerce Departments has a first floor full of furniture, new and used, even though nobody works there.

As a result, the General Services Agency, the federal purchasing agency, has axed at least \$18.7 million in pending furniture purchases.

from Dollars & Sense