

new indicator

Volume 7, Number 1

15th year of publication

published at UCSD

September 22 - Oct. 5 1981

Watson Speaks Out

UCSD Chancellor Richard C. Atkinson appointed Joseph Watson—long-time Provost of UCSD's "Third" College—Vice Chancellor for Undergraduate Affairs against the recommendations of his search committee.

Watson, long a controversial figure at UCSD, was selected by Atkinson before the search was even opened, according to most reports. In a recent interview with the *new indicator*, Watson outlined the goals of his administration; proposing a program less ambitious, but little different, than that put forward during the search process.

The administration has continually stated that the major issues the Vice Chancellor for Undergraduate Affairs will be asked to address are "affirmative action" recruitment and retention of minority and women students; issues that were also a major focus of the search process. Watson, however, has been unable to articulate a substantial approach to addressing UCSD's acute retention problem, instead has proposed a few bandaid solutions in a desperate attempt to nudge the attrition rate down to 50 percent.

In our interview with Watson, he stated that he intended to address UCSD's low retention rate by pushing for expanded housing, and by improving counseling programs. Hopefully, Watson has learned from the disastrous academic counseling established at the Third College under his administration, the way not to organize counseling.

Iran, Nukes, Student Unionism, Women in Revolution, Art and Politics, and more...

Watson also proposed establishing counseling for post-UCSD options, and pushing for creation of a business program. He did, however, back down from his call for a Business major issued during the search process.

More concrete proposals were offered for addressing the declining recruitment of students under UCSD's Affirmative Action program. Watson has issued a directive calling for doubling the numbers of Black, Chicano and Native American students entering UCSD in

continued on page 5



Over 900 protestors march through Balboa Park

Solidarity day Rally

Thousands march across U.S.

At 11:00 a.m., last Saturday, the largest labor march in the history of San Diego saw over 1500 people marching against the Reagan Administration's policies. Singing "Solidarity Forever" and "Which Side are You On" the people marched from the Organ Pavillion and ending at 6th and Laurel with speeches from major unions and action groups.

The march was planned one month ago, in response to the Administration's hardline stand against labor, particularly PATCO workers. The march was held in conjunction with the Washington D.C. march (where over 260,000 marched against Reagan's policies).

According to Gabe DeNunzio, a San Diego Labor Council representative, "this march was totally grass-roots organized. We may have decided on a

date, but the rank and file and social action groups around the San Diego area organized it."

Ken Forrest, a union person in PATCO said, "we want to give a clear message to the Reagan Administration that we won't sit by while the government feeds the rich and takes away from the poor. We also feel that the government never collectively bargained and just sort of threw a contract at us, saying 'take it or leave it'". On a question of how much the other unions were supporting PATCO, Forrest further exclaimed, "I'm very happy with how other unions are supporting us. They are giving us strike money and honoring our picket lines whenever they can. Unfortunately, many unions are not able to carry forward secondary boycotts because of limits imposed by their

continued on page 8

Thatcher holds firm...

Irish Hunger Strike Continues

On August 20, Irish Republican volunteer Michael Devine became the tenth hunger striker to die for political prisoner status in Northern Ireland's Long Kesh prison. Devine, a member of the Irish National Liberation Army and Commanding Officer of INLA prisoners in Long Kesh, had joined the hunger strike on June 22.

Following his death, there was some confusion regarding the continuation of the hunger strike, when the INLA announced it would no longer name prisoners to replace INLA comrades who die in the protest. Two other INLA members, Patsy O'Hara and Kevin Lynch, had earlier died in the campaign which began on March 1, when Bobby Sands announced his decision to fast to the death to win restoration of political status under British prison policy, only those prisoners convicted before March 1, 1976 are entitled to the so-called "special category" status which includes the right to wear civilian clothing, do no prison work, and freely associate with other prisoners.

Apparently, the small number of INLA prisoners in Long Kesh (only 28 remain) was a factor in the decision not to name a replacement for Devine at present.

However, the announcement that 25-year-old Irish Republican Army volunteer, John Pickering had joined the hunger strike quickly ended speculation that the protest had been called off.

This speculation had intensified as the family of another prisoner—Paddy Quinn—authorized medical treatment for him after he had lapsed into a coma.

Meanwhile, massive support for the prisoners' demands continues throughout Ireland. On August 21, Owen Carron who served as Bobby Sands' campaign manager in the prisoner's successful bid for a seat in Parliament, was himself elected to fill Sands' vacant seat. Carron campaigned on an open platform of support for the prisoners' demands. He thus became the fourth candidate to win election to Parliament on an H-Block platform.

continued on page 6

Charges still pending

"UCSD 34" face trial

Throughout the 1980-1981 academic year, the Black Student Union organized around the issue of tenure for UCSD History professor Emory Tolbert. Tolbert, the only AfroAmerican professor in the History department, had initially been denied tenure two years before, in 1979, and was coming up for his final reconsideration. Letters of support from hundreds of students and student organizations were submitted, and hundreds of students participated in demonstrations around the issue.

In Spring quarter, on May 29 1981, members of Third world groups presented a set of demands to Chancellor Atkinson (see Disorientation Manual for complete text of demands) demanding revision of the tenure process, reorganization of recruiting, ethnic studies programs, tenure for Tolbert, and other reforms. When the Chancellor refused to seriously consider or negotiate the demands, a group of students assembled in the Chancellor's Complex on June 2nd. About 250 students were in the Complex arguing with the Chancellor and demonstrating their support for the demands. After two

and a half hours Chancellor Atkinson had the UCSD Police—with the help of the San Diego riot team—make arrests. Thirty-four students were arrested and taken to County jail for booking.

Two days following the arrests, almost 400 students rallied in support of the demands raised by the Third World Student Groups and the 34 arrested. Again Chancellor Atkinson refused to seriously discuss the demands or make any commitments.

School recessed for the summer, with the expectation by many administrators and students alike for a renewal of the struggle in the upcoming academic year.

The 34 students were charged with trespassing and failure to disperse and the original arraignment date was set for June 16th. However, on that day their attorney, Clifton Blevins, filed a demur thus postponing the arraignment. Since that time attempts to drop all charges and requests for continuance have pushed the arraignment to Friday Sept 25. An actual trial is not expected to take place for at least two months.



Student arrested by campus police

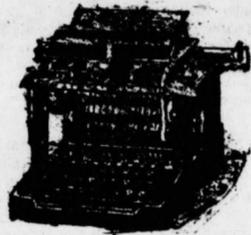
Welcome Back

With this issue new indicator begins its fifteenth year of publication—years that have taken us through the Vietnam War, through the continuing war on education being fought here at UCSD, through struggles against war research, was recruiting, UC-CIA collaboration, the draft and a number of other issues. Through these fifteen years we've published under 5 names, and come out as frequently as weekly, and—twice—as infrequently as three issues a year. But throughout, we've been offering critical journalism, journalism that seeks to examine the roots of the events we report.

We are not the only newspaper at the UCSD—Voz Fronteriza and The People's Voice both play valuable roles in informing students and their respective communities. And then there is UCSD Guardian—which defends the administration, and strives to present a non-critical viewpoint, while avoiding criticism of those in power.

We need to draw active support and participation from the community. We need to encourage progressive campus and community organizations to use the new indicator to communicate information about their activities and interests. We continue to welcome articles or columns submitted by progressive groups. We hope to expand our calendar to include information on progressive events throughout the San Diego area, to make it a comprehensive and reliable source for information on what's happening.

We are in the process of reaching out to the other area colleges and universities through increased distribution, and forming new correspondence collectives at other schools, and by expanding our calendar coverage, advertising and reporting of news and events at these schools. We hope to offer more coverage of important activities and issues at other San Diego colleges. Similarly, we hope to expand and systematize our San Diego community coverage and distribution.



Also, we intend to expand and strengthen our coverage of UCSD. Although for 15 years we have played a major role in getting information out on what's going on here (ranging, for example, last year from the Incomplete grade controversy to the Vice Chancellor candidates to corruption in University Research practices—all stories we broke), much more remains to be done. Expanded coverage of the Academic Senate, Budget shenanigans, Tenure, Affirmative Action, Government and Corporate Contracts & Research, etc. is needed. Expanded coverage of the activities of progressive student organizations at UCSD is also needed. Much of this could, and perhaps should, come from the organizations themselves. But if your group is having trouble getting an article together, we are more than willing to help you work it out.

In order to do all this—and to maintain production and coordination—we need full, active members as well as part-time volunteers and contributing correspondents (any contribution, no matter how small, is needed). All we require is a willingness to work cooperatively and an agreement with a "non-sectarian" progressive social, political and cultural perspective directed against all forms of exploitation and domination. A paper built around shared learning, support of progressive political struggle around the world, and critical analysis of our condition is our goal.

A University-Community Newspaper?
Why does a University-Community newspaper come into being? Nine years ago, when we called ourselves North

Star, we put it this way: "There is one salient point to be made. Students and other university personnel are not singularly students and university personnel. They are also members of the community where they live. And, concurrently, the University did not experience virgin birth nor does it exist in limbo; it is a fixture of the community where it exists. The University and the community directly affect one another. The North Star is a reflection of this relationship between the University and the community."

"But it goes further than this. The North Star has resisted and will continue to resist the notion that the University is an ivory tower whose role is relegated to ivory tower evaluations and solutions to the problems that surround us. The North Star intends to make the University, both as individuals and as an institution, recognize and accept its responsibility to the community."

One thing our collective could add to this today is a comment on what this community really is. UCSD is largely tax supported. It belongs to the people—NOT to the Board of Regents and the big monopolies. San Diego is a border city. News in our community can be, and often is, of international interest & importance. UCSD, and the new indicator, must actively address these realities.

For nine years, our newspaper has served the UCSD and beach area community (from Ocean Beach to Leucadia). This past year we began serving the San Diego State University campus as well. And we experimented with a correspondence collective concept, working with SDSU correspondents. We consider the experiment to have been a quite successful learning experience which will aid our growth in the future. Also, this year our collective has joined the UCSD Inter-Coop Benefit System, an exchange arrangement of mutual aid established by many of the cooperatives and collectives providing community services on our campus. This is a model for our growth in the larger community also.

case, and hopefully this victory will broaden the public's right to know, and to not be censored by the monopolies and the government. We hope that this will encourage papers to print information on and investigations of the telephone company and other monopolies."

The support of our community has been instrumental in enabling us to defeat this harassment. The Collective thanks all those who donated their time and money to aid in the new indicator's attempts to maintain freedom of the press and defend the rights of the people.

the new indicator
is officially recognized as a campus newspaper. The views expressed do not necessarily represent those of the CommBoard, the Chancellor, the Regents, or any other group or individual.

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 type them, double-spaced, on a 55-space line and send to: New Indicator Collective/UCSD B-023/La Jolla, CA 92093. ph: 714-452-2016.

Copy which is printed without a byline may be assumed to represent the position of the New Indicator Collective.

Collective contributors and workers: kevin, victor, monty, jon, lee, pam, penny, paul, jori, mark, robin, karen, charles, reggie, sven, diana, barry, david, juri, randall, mary-linn, victor, beth, janis, marcos, andy, ann, rick & trix, thans, a lot.

We Can Do Something

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

In what amounts to a war on the disenfranchised and working people in this country, and a social program engineered to turn the rest of us into uncritical accomplices, it is imperative that a broad, unified response be mounted, sharing principles and goals in common. Gains have been made—affirmative action, UCSD programs like Communications, Urban & Rural Studies, 3rd World Studies, etc., even the existence of alternative journals like this one—all such gains have been achieved through collective political struggle, not through administrative generosity or humanism. These gains can only be defended and sustained through collective struggle. Otherwise, the administration will erode them slowly, or will demolish them abruptly, in accordance with the level of resistance they encounter.

At the present time many dedicated individuals and groups are doing principled work and study, both in the University and in the community at large. One task at hand is for such people to communicate their efforts to people at large in an effort to prevent disillusionment from solidifying into apathy and cynicism, and thus into unconsciousness and unconcern. We must endeavor to turn the legitimate dissatisfaction that exists into demystification and understanding of how the system operates, and how it can be changed.

Non-commercial educational media have a commitment and responsibility to serve as a means for the understanding and change of the status quo, to provide advocacy journalism. We must provide access to information not available through ordinary channels as well as attempt to analyze our condition, posit alternatives and support progressive political struggle.

In order to build a conscious base, it is necessary to work daily on issues that affect both ourselves and those people alien to our everyday struggle. In this manner we can be prepared to deal in a more cohesive way with important issues and therefore be able to put them into perspective as part of the larger dynamic.

This paper is potentially a powerful force for helping to further progressive thought and action in our community. It cannot, however, function in isolation. We need to know what you are thinking, and we need your help.

Thanks

The New Indicator Collective would like to thank Peter Mortensen and Chris of the UCSD Guardian for their assistance in the production of this issue.

Funky La Jolla

by Rambling Rosie



This being the first issue of the academic year, it's time to catch up on maneuvers made by bureaucrats over the summer. Mind you not all the bureaucrats seized the opportunity—the absence of a large number of student to mount an opposition—to make their move. The lazy and/or washed up bureaucrats chose instead to take large amounts of time off—under the guise of "comp time"—to get away from it all and enjoy the summer while getting paid. Life at the top is rough...

Other bureaucrats, like Vice-Chancellor of Undergraduate Affairs (VCUA), Joe Watson, took advantage of the fact that his appointment started in the summer and went to town. He's managed to organize the VCUA staff in such a way that he has a moat and drawbridge between him and the students. By organizing his department into administrative units—each headed by a fancy-titled petty bureaucrat—he has turned the whole thing into an obstacle course designed to sap the energy of students before they can reach the head honcho with their grievance... All this is, naturally, contrary to Watson's pious hopes—expressed during the "search" process that didn't select him—of establishing direct and effective communications between the VCUA and the students.

Moreover, the entire shuffle was done without any consultation with students (even though he was aware that a few AS types—including president and Vice-President were around), or any regard for their implications on the student body. Even other bureaucrats, who fell victims to the shuffle, expressed dissatisfaction at the lack of consultation and the autocratic approach to the re-organization.

Interestingly enough, several of my sources spotted Watson—finally descending from the clouds of the Chancellor's Complex—strolling through the Student Center meeting staff members and taking a tour of the area. Obviously, Watson's idea of "open communications" is to re-organize his entire department while in hiding and then finally emerging to see what he has created.

Going back to the early part of the summer: Even after the VCUA Search Committee voted 5-4 in favor of Joyce Justus, Chancellor Atkinson ignored the committee's recommendation—based on over three months' worth of work—and appointed Joe Watson to the post. It seems, from my sources, that in order to justify his selection, Atkinson chose to lobby each student member of the Search Committee (all of whom voted for Justus over Watson) by calling them in individually during finals week and explaining his rationale for choosing Watson. Part of his tactic included accusing student members of being unresponsive to student needs because they didn't favor Watson. As evidence of this allegation Atkinson waived a solitary letter signed by a student from Watson's College. It is not clear though if Atkinson realized that the letter was—according to a well placed source—written by an administrator from Third College and signed by the student.

At that same meeting, in order to offer an "incentive" to one of the student members who just prior to that had made public the futility of student input in the whole "search" process, Atkinson offered that student a contact at the National Science Foundation for a job. Oh well, certainly not the first buy-out on this campus.

Atkinson, however had difficulty ignoring Joyce Justus, whom he called a major figure on this campus. So he created for her a job as Vice-Chancellor of Affirmative Action. And the bureaucracy continues...

Remember the Police Task Force established by Atkinson—set up after students were forcibly ejected by campus cops at a reception in honor of Atkinson, hosted by David "Sack" Saxon. Well, back in June the Task Force came out with regulations governing police interference in rallies—calling for prior consultation with monitors before dispersing or photographing demonstrators and in general restricting the cops' habit of intimidating demonstrators. Anyway, it seems as though Atkinson is reluctant in adopting the committee's recommendations, or maybe he doesn't want restrict his police force in protecting the Chancellor's Complex form students who might stray into his airspace.

Or Maybe he took serious Police Chief French's threat to resign. According to my sources, upon reading the committee's recommendations French went into a rage—even though two police officers served on the Task Force. He was so upset that by being made less intimidating, the police force will lose its effectiveness, that he threatened to leave for UC Berkeley rather than see his police force being made the "laughing stock" of all the police departments in the UC system. Too bad he didn't keep good his threat. Besides, I'm curious how the Chancellor would have filled that position and maintained his promise to bring only "true stars" to this campus.

I seriously doubt, if KKK Grand Dragon, Tom Metzger, will find a better forum for his views than that given by campus radio station KSDT last summer. According to one radio station official they felt a need to provide an "alternative" view...

Speaking of radio stations, the AS—in a show of rare fiscal responsibility—has decided that it is waste of student money to fund a radio station that cannot be heard on campus. Rumor has it that the AS is considering closing the radio station temporarily until an FCC license is secured to broadcast on campus via a transmitter. Good show...

Now, no summer would be complete without at least one junior bureaucrat in the AS up to some mischief. This summer it was President Jules Bagneris' turn. It appears that Bagneris felt it a presidential prerogative to take a vacation with Campus Activity Fee: I mean money is tight in these days of Reaganomics but people in "power" sure assume that they can get away with too many things. Anyhow, Bagneris felt it of vital importance—and fully relevant to the entire UCSD campus, no doubt—to address a sorority in Washington D.C. and then visit the defunct United States Student Association. All in all the 8-10 day trip cost almost \$800. According to the latest information I've received, he's been made to return about \$180 because he couldn't produce receipts for hotel

expenses over the \$21 per day allowable claim. He decided to go in style and apparently stayed in hotels costing \$40-50 per night. As one source commented: "He's spent too much time reading the book 'Presidential Power' this summer, and is actually taking it seriously."

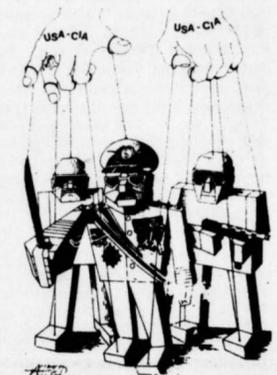
Moving on to other things...Former UCSD bureaucrat, George Murphy—who served as Vice-Chancellor of Student Affairs from '68 to '78—was found guilty recently of submitting false information to an IRS auditor to substantiate tax deductions for charitable contributions and medical expenses that were made up. Several people who were around in Murphy's day didn't express too much sadness. I can't say I blame 'em. Anyone who tries to freeze the funds of the paper and in general act in ways to erode the rights of students can't be all good...Not wanting to jump to conclusions or anything like that, and certainly believing in a person's innocence until proven guilty, I wonder why Murphy made such a speedy exit from UCSD when it was disclosed that his dept was up for an audit. Hmmm. It's things like this that make my imagination run wild...

A few months back, the United States was the only nation in the World Health Organization that voted against a resolution urging Nestle to cease its practice of using a high-pressured sales pitch to sell infant food formula to mothers in developing countries. The use of the baby formula—over breast feeding—is responsible for killing over 1 million babies each year. Regardless of these facts, the U.S. delegate found it difficult to break the stranglehold of the Nestle lobbyists, and voted against the resolution. It amazes me how a nation that can spend 20-30 hours a year on a telethon to save "Jerry's Kids" has no regard for these "other kids".

Noticed in The Voice and Viewpoint, a while back, Pete Chacon's statements regarding the arrests at the Chancellor's Complex. A few days after the arrests The San Diego Union quoted Chancellor Atkinson as citing Chacon as one of the local legislators who supported his action of arresting the 34 students. It seems that the Chancellor got a little carried away with his examples. According to Chacon—who admitted calling up the Chancellor to find out details of the incident rather than express support for his actions—it was "unfortunate" that the Chancellor chose the incident to "bolster" his own position in the matter.

Those of you eating in the cafeterias and out of the vending machines are urged to boycott Nestle products. Nestle can be driven away, if UCSD is an unprofitable market for its product. In this action I recommend your participation in the AS Nestle Boycott.

Well that's about it...I'll be going away for a few days (have to work on my next play) so keep me informed on the bureaucracy by sending me your tips.



Disabled Student Services

invites you to attend an

OPEN HOUSE

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Student Center, Room 105
(Across from the Pub)

Special Equipment Exhibits
Refreshments

Friday, October 2, 1981
10:00 am to 2:00 pm

For further information, call 452-4382
or TTY 452-2494



SSS Begins Prosecutions

When the draft registration program began, the government decided people would register if they were told the Russians were coming. When this didn't work, the Selective Service System decided people would register if they were told that everyone else had registered. This didn't work, either, and when the government's own figures showed that registration rates were surprisingly low and falling, they had to look for something else.

Now Selective Service has decided that people will register if they are threatened with punishment. And so we see the very beginning of enforcement of the draft laws—not in response to public outrage over non-registration, or in great desire to uphold the law, but in a blatant effort to frighten 18-year-olds (and those who should have registered previously) into registering.

In mid-June, Selective Service (SSS) sent letters of warning to some 150 "suspected violators," and a second, smaller batch of letters went out late in the summer. These "suspects" were people who had informed SSS or the president of their refusal to register, or people whose families or neighbors had turned them in. The letters demanded that people register or prove that they were not required to register, with the threat that those who did not comply would be turned over to the Justice Department for prosecution.

Some 134 names were sent to the Justice Department, out of the first group of letters. Those names are now being sent to local US attorneys around the country for investigation and possible prosecution. Along with the names go some new guidelines for the

prosecution of draft resisters. While these new Justice Department guidelines aren't yet available, we have been informed that they include two important sections: First, non-registrants who are contacted by the local US Attorneys office must be offered a second chance to register and, if they register, no prosecution will take place. Second, if they refuse to register, the US Attorney must check with the Justice Department in D.C. before initiating a prosecution.

The first provision tells us the the Justice Department is much more interested in forcing people to register than in punishing violations of the law. The second tells us that there will be national coordination of prosecutions, rather than reliance on the initiative of local US Attorneys.

SSS has also mailed lists of registrants to counties around the nation, to be posted in county courthouses or other public buildings. The lists (which include registrants born in 1962 and part of 1963) will allow people to find out if their neighbors or enemies have registered, and to turn in those who have not. SSS does not even pretend that the lists serve any other purpose.

In the wake of these moves—all carefully and widely publicized—SSS announced that registration rates had increased 260%. Their continuing difficulty in adding and subtracting numbers makes these figures suspect, but the announcement points out, again, the real reason behind the move toward prosecutions.

It's clear that the government decided only threats of prosecutions would make people register. The jingoism, the anti-

communism, the super-patriotism and the lies about registration rates didn't work. When threats of prosecutions don't work, we can expect this same logic to lead to the beginning of draft prosecutions, as an example to other non-registrants. Many expect that the first prosecutions will take place later this year.

But will it work? It's obvious that a tremendous number of young men have failed or refused to register, far more than the government has the ability to prosecute. Public announcements of resistance continue. The anti-draft movement and progressive legal organizations are gearing up to provide support for the resisters who are indicted. Many young men still quietly fail to register. And those who do register, under the government's scare tactics, may be the government's next big problem. Forced into a program they don't agree with, many of these men will choose active involvement in the anti-

draft movement as a way to fight against the draft.

So what do we do about all this? Readers who have not registered, or are deciding whether or not to register, need information about their legal rights. Assistance is available from the National Lawyers Guild's Selective Service Law Panel (233-1701). The panel holds a weekly clinic, at 3000 E Street (Wednesday evenings from 6 to 8) where anyone can get free legal information about registration and the draft. And all of us, whatever our draft status, can assist by joining in anti-draft activities, to ensure that registration does not soon turn into the draft. If draft prosecutions begin this year, it will be essential that the "test case" resisters receive all of our support—that the government be told, in no uncertain terms, that these young men do not stand alone.

Say No To The Draft



WELCOME From Parking & Transit Systems

Parking Permit Info

Student Parking permits will be on sale at the Central Cashier's Office starting Monday, September 14th, 1981 for \$57. These permits are valid through June 30th 1982. Vehicle information is needed to apply for any type of permit. Student parking permits are only valid in **Yellow Striped Spaces**.

Grace Period

Students may only park in **Yellow Striped** from September 14th, 1981 through September 25th, 1981 without a permit. All spaces not marked in yellow are off-limits (i.e. handicapped, reserved, "A", "B", etc). Effective Monday, September 28th, all vehicles parked on UCSD property must display a valid parking permit. Vehicles without permits are subject to citation.

Citations

Enforcement is handled through the Campus Police Department, Building 500, Warren Campus, ext. 4356. **note:** Car covers must have windows cut to completely expose permits.

Parking & Transit Systems Office is here to serve you. Our office is located on Warren Campus, Building 400, directly behind the Central Cashier's Office. If you have any questions about parking or are interested in ridesharing, stop by and see us or give us a call on campus ext. 4223.

Carpooling

Carpool with someone and split the cost of parking and gasoline! It's not as hard as you think to find someone to carpool with. The Parking & Transit Systems Office will help you find a ride or riders; just stop by our office and fill out an application form. Shortly thereafter you will receive a list of other students in your neighbourhood who would also like to carpool to UCSD.

Vanpooling offers a new type of first-class, cost efficient travel. The Parking & Transit Systems Office currently has 14 vanpools in operation serving the Campus and SIO form far as Ramona and Lakeside and as near as Encinitas. In general, the vanpools arrive on campus at 8:00 a.m. and leave at 4:30 p.m. since most of our vanpoolers are UCSD employees and work those hours. Vanpool riders pay a monthly fare. Those of you who commute a long distance might want to consider this as an alternative to driving and parking at UCSD.

Free Bus permits are available at the Parking & Transit Systems Office. This permit is good for free bus transportation within the UCSD Campus boundaries, including SIO, and including La Jolla Village Square Shopping Center and the UTC Shopping Center (on Genessee as far south as the Decoro Street bus stop).

There are several bus routes that serve the Campus. Schedules and route maps are available from the Parking & Transit Systems Office, the libraries, and the Student Center. Monthly bus passes are sold at the Central Cashier's Office.



Fall of 1982. He conceded to the new indicator that such a move would not mean large numbers of "third world" students entering UCSD, but defended the program as a viable, short-term means of increasing the numbers of minority students at UCSD.

Watson is stressing recruitment over retention, at this point. "You've got to concentrate on getting people here, then we can worry about retaining them," he stated, while admitting that the two problems were probably related. He defended his decision not to target Asians, women and disabled students for increased recruiting, noting that entrance levels for these groups was much closer to their proportion in the community.

Watson said that Chancellor Atkinson acted appropriately in initiating the arrests of students protesting administration policies by occupying the Chancellor's office last June 2. (Those students were pressing a set of demands that offered a comprehensive approach to the problems of recruitment and retention, specifically of third world students although the demands would have favorably impacted all students.)

However, Watson conceded that civil disobedience is an entirely legitimate, and often necessary, political act. According to Literature professor Carlos Blanco, he and Watson participated in the 1969 occupation of the Registrar's office in support of the Lumumba-Zapata Demands (They were later joined by Herbert Marcuse). That occupation forced the administration and Academic Senate to take concrete action to implement the Lumumba-Zapata Demands. Joe Watson now denies having participated in the occupation, saying he went to the Registrar's office only to talk students into leaving, and claims that the sit-in had no effect. Blanco, when asked to comment on this, said he thought the faculty members went to the sit-in to assure that no harm would come to their students. Watson, however, conceded that if not for the movement behind the Lumumba-Zapata Demands, he would probably not be Vice Chancellor today.

Watson claims to support student control of student fees, in principle, but does not consider the Registration Fee or the Education Fee student fees. He did support student control of Campus Activity Fee and Student Center Fee monies, so long as those were spent in accordance with University regulations. Watson once again expressed, in response to a new indicator question, his willingness to explore a limited form of increased Registration Fee Committee control of Reg Fees, but continued to make it clear that ultimate control must lie with the administration and insisted that no arrangement which restricted the ability of administrators to spend the money in ways they found appropriate could be accepted.

Watson opposed making student body organizations autonomous of the administration, and similarly opposed amending the By-Laws or Standing Orders of the Regents to give student body organizations a parallel power and function to those specified for the Academic Senate and Administration.

During the search process, Watson told students that he would not play an active role as a student advocate, and had no intention of taking action on grievances against Student Affairs units. However, during his interview with the new indicator, Watson stated that he saw himself as an ombudsman, and a representative of student interests. He also stated that he would hear grievances against units under his administrative authority, if they could not be resolved at a lower level. Watson has, however, reorganized the units under his control to insure that there will always be a bureaucrat between the offending office and the Vice Chancellor's office. Watson also stated that he would advocate on behalf of student interests with the administration, when he felt such action appropriate.

Watson came out in support of extending due process protections—although stating that he was not sure students were not already afforded such protections. (While Provost of the Third College, Watson has played a major role in depriving students and others of such due process.)

One interesting issue Watson raised during the search was what he saw as a prevalent student distrust of the Administration. We asked him why this distrust existed, and how it could be resolved. Watson claimed that the distrust was a result of a lack of communication between students and administrators, and described it as "natural." He intends to resolve it through meetings with "student leaders" and "increased communications." Although Watson is presumably aware of various administrative actions that have at least contributed to this distrust, he did not mention them, preferring to address the symptoms, so as to more effectively pull the wool over student's eyes.

Watson did reaffirm his "strong support" for the Day Care center, but also called for establishing cheaper "alternatives," substandard daycare facilities—both on and off campus—which would attempt to meet, in some way, UCSD's unmet daycare needs. Similarly, Watson expressed support for a Women's Studies Program (but opposed a major in Women's Studies) and as staff position for the Women's Resource Center, in principle, but was not prepared to seek the funds to undertake such projects. Last month, Watson—when refusing to fund work study positions for the Women's Center—stated that the Women's Center's programs were "not important," and were not a priority.

During his interview with the new indicator, Watson admitted that his tenure as "third" college provost had been conflict-ridden, stating that a description of him using the word "controversial" was "too kind." However, he stated that he saw no difficulty in working with people who oppose him, or his politics, and will not engage in retaliatory measures against his opponents. Rather, he said, he wanted to try to work together and get the job done.

This image of a reformed Joe Watson—ignoring the past, letting bygones be bygones—is, for some, a bit hard to swallow in view of Watson's blatantly retaliatory attempt last year to change several grades received by one student activist, with whom Watson has had repeated conflicts, to F's. Despite this recent evidence of bad faith—evidence that is part of a long string of actions by Watson against his opponents in the staff, faculty and student bodies

(actions that led two-thirds of Lumumba Zapata College faculty and students to go on strike in 1972 demanding Watson's resignation.)

Watson called for increasing reliance on corporate and federal funds to address the current budgetary austerity, and an increased reliance on job availability as a means of meeting financial aid needs. Although he admitted that such reliance would impact negatively on affirmative action goals and particularly retention, Watson insisted that there was no alternative.

He came out against UC involvement in South Africa and was critical of the visits of some Student Affairs staff to aid in the refinement of South Africa's education system, stating that he preferred not to have his staff engage in such activities. Watson made it clear, however, that he would work with South Africa if the University demanded it. He rejected the assertion that the University is in any way a racist institution, insisting that—compared to society as a whole—it is enlightened and progressive. Watson saw the lack of qualified minority personnel as the major obstacle to hiring and advancement of minorities and women.

Watson called for increased academic emphasis on the border, and agreed the University had an obligation to consider the social implications of its research. This comment was made in reference to UC research in farm mechanization—research that has displaced thousands of farm workers. Watson agreed that the University had an obligation to re-schedule/re-train farm workers displaced as a result of its research.

Watson concluded the interview with the standard assertion that he intends to run an open administration, and offered an invitation to students to raise issues and complaints with him. Whether any action in response to such complaints will be undertaken is another matter.

Perhaps the most significant effect of Watson's appointment has been his re-organization of the units under his administrative control—into clusters of related units under a bureaucrat who reports to Watson. This appears to be the first step in Watson's stated desire (expressed during the search process) to have these clusters prepare a unified budget proposal to the Reg Fee Committee for its approval. Such a development would further whittle away the small and highly limited power the Reg Fee Committee exercises.

However, Watson will not be undertaking any major initiatives, or significant changes in Undergraduate Affairs; for the simple reason that any real change would upset the organization of the University, and might endanger the structure. Instead, Watson—and the entire administration—will continue to tinker with the apparatus, whittle away at student rights, and seek to run the University as "efficiently" as possible.

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Contact the Student
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Wed. September 23, 4:00 pm

continued from page 1

Irish Hunger Strikes Continue

Following Sands' election last April, two other prisoners—Kieran Doherty and Paddy Agnew were elected to the Dublin Parliament. Doherty later became the seventh prisoner and second elected Parliamentary representative to lose his life in the current campaign.

Here in the United States there are indications that the hunger strike has galvanized support for the IRA campaign to drive the British out of Ireland. Sources in Ireland report that fundraising efforts by Irish Republican support groups in the U.S. have met with tremendous success in recent months (and that this success has the British worried).

In a related development, the California state chapter of the Ancient Order of Hibernians (an Irish fraternal order) recently voted its full support for the Irish Republican Army campaign.

The English continue to suffer setbacks in their efforts to dismiss the prisoners as "common criminals" and to portray the conditions inside Long Kesh as among the "most liberal" in Europe.

Prince Charles' pre-wedding visit to New York City served as a catalyst for the most massive demonstration of anti-British feeling in the U.S. in recent memory. Thousands of hunger strike supporters marched in protest outside Lincoln Center, while inside, four individuals disrupted a performance of the Royal Ballet with criticism of the government's refusal to grant the prisoners' demands. The English government was so shaken by the chilly reception given its blue-blooded representative, that it cancelled a planned visit to the U.S. by Princess Margaret. (The princess had endeared herself to the American Irish on her 1979 visit during which she told Chicago Mayor Jane Byrne: "The Irish are pigs.") Shortly after Charles' visit, New York mayor Edward Koch declared August 23 "Irish Awareness Day" and issued a proclamation calling for a united Ireland.

At the same time, a front page report in the London *Daily Telegraph* revealed the distress of British officials that the British flag is no longer flown in many areas where it was once displayed.

On August 13, the British government suffered another major defeat, when Federal Judge Naomi Buchwald denied an extradition request for Irish Republican prisoner Desmond Mackin. Mackin was sought in a case involving the shooting of a Special Air Services trooper (the SAS is the British equivalent of the Green Berets). He and a companion were wounded a total of 11 times in a March, 1978 incident in which 31 shots were fired by plain clothes SAS troopers. Many observers believe the evidence in the case indicates that Mackin was the target of an SAS assassination attempt.

Judge Buchwald ruled that Mackin could not be extradited because, even if the British charges were correct, the alleged offense was of a "political" nature, and thus exempted from the extradition treaty. In effect, Judge Buchwald recognized that the current IRA campaign to end British rule in Ireland is not, as the London government has insisted, a "common crime", but rather a political struggle.

Richard Harvey, an English barrister who presented expert evidence on the political nature of Northern Ireland's no-jury courts, told an audience at San Diego State last Friday that the case is now going to the Supreme Court because Mackin is still being held without bail, pending a Justice Department appeal to have the decision overturned.

The British have, meanwhile, pressed forward with their attempt to justify the prison conditions which led to the hunger strike. The IRA has obtained the script of a major new propaganda film entitled "Ulster Commentary". Prepared by the Government Central Office of Information (sic), the film will attempt to get statements from members of the Northern Ireland community to justify the government's policy of letting prisoners die, rather than restore political status. "The kind of instance one has in mind here," the script explains, "is a statement along the lines that the men and women convicted of scheduled offenses in the Diplock (i.e., no-jury) courts are imprisoned not for their beliefs, but for their criminal (sic) actions; this is far more cogently made by, say a Catholic bishop than it is by any off-screen government spokesman."

As the propaganda campaign continues, however, cracks have begun to appear in the government's policy of intransigence. The Manchester *Guardian's* political editor, Ian Aitken, in a report on August 13 revealed mounting dissent within the British cabinet over Thatcher's handling of the hunger strike. According to Aitken: "Many Ministers have been distressed by the Provisional IRA's propaganda victory in Europe and America over the H-Block hunger strikes. There has been increasing pressure from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office for a more positive approach..."

"A few of them clearly take the view that it is absurd to allow matters to continue as they are. They believe that the government should at least take steps to see that the procession of dying hunger-strikers is halted."

As the hunger strike nears its eighth month, it appears that it is not England's prison policy which is on trial, but rather its failure, after 12 years of violence to "restore order" to Northern Ireland.

The hunger strike has rallied IRA supporters internationally and has pressured previously uncommitted individuals to take a stand. As Sinn Fein spokesperson Gerry Adams said following Michael Devine's death, "After ten deaths in the prison, and more than twenty deaths on the streets, there is no grey area left. Either the prisoners' demands are just, or they are not. Either the British government's intransigence is justified, or it is not."

Evidence seems to indicate that growing numbers both in Ireland and abroad are rejecting the government's posture. Indeed, former Irish Prime Minister Charles Haughey, who went down to defeat in the general election following the first four hunger strike deaths, has now publicly expressed his support of the prisoners' demands.

The unprecedented deaths of the ten hunger strikers (including members of the Parliaments of two nations) are being perceived by many as a clear warning to opposition political forces of the implications of the new hard line in NATO countries against the so-called "international terrorist" conspiracy.

This aggressive "anti-terrorist" campaign means more helicopter gunships for a junta in El Salvador that murders nuns and archbishops. It means normalizing relations with another junta in Chile, which sent an assassination squad to Washington D.C. to silence its most effective critic, Orlando Letelier. It means vetoing sanctions against a racist South African regime which launched a 45,000 man invasion of a sovereign independent nation from a territory it holds in defiance of U.N. mandates.

And it also means letting political opponents starve to death rather than



recognize that their "crime" was to struggle for their nation's freedom.

Until now, governments have rarely dared to confront the organized wrath which a hunger strike death provokes. Earlier in this century, for example, jailed English feminists were released before their fast reached a critical stage, and were then later re-arrested. This "cat-and-mouse" policy, as it became known, while trampling on individual liberties, did at least save the government the opprobrium of allowing principled resisters to starve to death.

Even the Pinochet regime in Chile was forced to respond with caution when a hunger strike was called at U.N. offices in Santiago by relatives of disappeared political prisoners, in June 1977.

The English government itself, in the early stages of the current 12 year campaign, force fed prisoners rather than let them become martyrs. The Price sisters—Dolores and Marian—were force fed for several weeks in 1974. Another prisoner Michael Gaughan, was killed by a force feeding attempt on June 3, 1974 when a rubber hose punctured his lung and caused pneumonia.

It was the outcry against the brutality of the procedure, as well as Gaughan's death, which finally led the English to abandon force feeding.

Other nations, however, have continued the practice, notably Israel, which killed two Palestinian hunger strikers in recent years in circumstances similar to those surrounding Gaughan's death.

The hunger strikers, meanwhile, continue to flatly reject suggestions from Republican leaders outside the prison that they can now end the protest with honor and the full support of the nationalist community.

How much longer the hunger strike will continue, then, remains in doubt. But it appears unlikely that anything short of full restoration of political status will satisfy the prisoners who have now watched ten of their comrades die.

What is beyond doubt, however, is that the government's actions during the hunger strike have been an unmistakable lesson to the people of Ireland and elsewhere, on the nature of English rule in that country.

Eaton Wolfe

"excruciatingly beautiful", Bob Zimmerman—*Newsweek*

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Iranian Leftists Under Attack

"This bombing was a necessary and natural reaction to the atrocities of one of the most outrageous regimes of the terror and torture in recent history. This regime has been put close to the 800 of the most distinguished children of the Iranian people before the firing squads since June 20th. As an example, I refer to the execution of 72 Mojahed-e-Khala on August 24th, which was reported by Khomeini's regime in its own newspapers.

...Khomeini must go and he soon will. From now on, the Iranian people and the Mojahedin will not let him perform his own unleashed and sadistic acts."

This was part of the statement of the Mosahed Rajavi in relation to the August 30th explosion in Prime Ministry building. The statement points to Khomeini regime's brutal repression that has evolved from its inability to respond to people's desires for democracy. Independence, permanent international peace and socio-economic development.

June 20th was the breaking point at which Khomeini unveiled his true face for the people of Iran. He showed that he cannot tolerate any criticism (just like his predecessor, the Shah) and that he is willing to brutally repress any peaceful demonstration of dissatisfaction by the

people. On June 20th, Khomeini's so-called Revolutionary Guards (Pasdaran) opened fire on a crowd of nearly half a million who were peacefully objecting increased repression and lack of freedom. More than 50 people were killed and hundreds were wounded as a result of that brutal action. Since then, the ruling reactionaries in their purge to oppress any popular resistance have executed and tortured close to 12000 political prisoners under barbaric conditions.

The regime's radio and television have been gracelessly announcing these executions as justified. They claimed that those youths attending the demonstration on June 20th and anyone else opposing Khomeini's dictatorship have staged war against God and deserve execution.

The opposition to Khomeini is widespread. More than 80% of the people oppose his dictatorship. The single most recognized and popularly supported opposition group is the People's Mojahedin Organization of Iran (PMOI).

Since the overthrow of the Shah's regime 30 months ago, PMOI has grown from a small guerilla organization to become the largest force opposed to the ruling regime of Khomeini. Based on

their revolutionary Islamic ideology, the Mojahedin have been able to gain support from important segments of Iranian society. These sectors have rejected the leadership of the increasingly repressive ruling clergy, but have nevertheless remained faithful to Islam as an ideology of social change.

The Mojahedin, identified openly by Khomeini as its main adversary, were formed in 1965 as an organization dedicated to armed struggle against the Shah's regime. The organization's very existence was threatened in 1971 when more than two thirds of its leading cadre were arrested and executed after months of torture.

With the victory of the February 1979 uprising, and the release of many Mojahedin cadres from the Shah's prisons, the organization passed from working underground to participating openly in Iranian society. They formed a militia comprised of men and women. Outreach was organized around four publications, including special magazines for workers, students and slum dwellers. Support has been widespread (especially among youth in large cities) and a crowd estimated at 500,000 attended the last Mojahedin demonstration on June 20th, 1981, which was called on in two hours by word of mouth.

In response to this very need of this phase of revolution (Democratic revolution), unity of all the people's forces against the reactionary regime of

Khomeini, National Resistance Council (NRC) has been formed under the leadership of Mojahed Masoud Rajavi, a member of the leadership cadre of PMOI.

This council encompasses all national, progressive and revolutionary forces and individuals opposed to Khomeini's oppressive regime. Besides Mojahedin and President Bani Sadre, who initially formed the council, the Kurdish Democrat Party (HDK), the Union of Iran's Communists (EKI), the Independent Left of Iran (ChMI) and some other progressive nationalist and religious groups have joined NRC so far.

NRC has been undertaking armed resistance activities in order to break the panic and terror atmosphere created by the regime's oppressive actions, such as an execution of twelve year-old girls and eight month-pregnant women.

By breaking the atmosphere of horror, these resistance activities are aimed to create the necessary environment for mass demonstrations and a popular uprising.

In the coming issues there will be a more comprehensive analysis of social, economic and political conditions of Iran under the reactionary falling regime of Khomeini.

Supporters of the Muslim Students Society

Women In Revolution

Childcare Inadequate

A 50-page report issued earlier this month by the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights provides a stinging critique of federal policies on childcare and working mothers. It points out that the inadequacies of these policies constitute sex discrimination by keeping women in continued poverty and dependence. Unfortunately the report comes at a time when the federal government, under right-wing prodding, is pulling back from whatever lukewarm commitment it once had to female equality.

"Child Care and Equal Opportunity for Women," compiled for, the Civil Rights Commission by the Wellesley College Center for Research on Women in Massachusetts, points to three areas of failure in federal policy. For instance, programs like the Social Security Act and Aid to Families with Dependent Children both penalize women for working or for moving up in their jobs. They remove childcare funds when the family income creeps above the most minimal level.

In another example, the report notes that federal employment policies hardly address the problem of women workers' childcare responsibilities. Elsewhere, the 1964 Civil Rights Act prohibits employers from denying women medical leave for pregnancy but does not mention women's need for nonmedical leave to take care of children. The report concludes that inadequate childcare prevents women from taking part in federally supported training and employment programs, prevents women from working or advancing in the jobs they have, and thus keeps them poor and dependent. Minority women, the report notes, suffer especially.

The report marks a new sophistication in the understanding of how sex discrimination works by placing equality of opportunity beyond the reach of women with children. It is unlikely, however, to produce any practical changes. For both economic and ideological reasons, conservatives in the administration and Congress are bent on driving many women out of the workforce and back into traditional

roles as wives and mothers. Equally, the administration has committed itself to policies which override or ignore the claims of minorities and the poor.

Sexual harassment on campus

On March 28, '81 Adrienne Rich informed Clark University in Worcester, Mass. that she was rejecting their honorary degree because of their handling of sexual harassment charges brought by two women faculty members against their department chairman.

Since June '80 Ximena Bunster and Betsy Stanko have been pressuring Clark to discipline Sidney Peck who offered Bunster employment advantages in exchange for sexual favors. The women have also filed complaints against Clark with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) for Clark's failure to institute a standard sexual harassment complaint procedure. Peck has brought countercharges against Clark stating that he is being harassed because of his political activities. The case has polarized the feminist and leftist communities at Clark and in Worcester.

In March '81 Clark and Peck dropped all charges against each other and Peck was given a year and a half leave of absence and sabbatical. Bunster and Stanko were excluded from that decision-making process and their complaint against Clark with the EEOC has not been acted on to date.

Peck is suing the two women plus three others who had been told their testimony against Peck would be kept confidential but whose names were given by the University to Peck. He is seeking \$23 million in damages for defamation of character.

In another harassment case 8 women have filed a class action suit against U. Mass. Boston for not having a formal grievance procedure for sexual harassment cases. The women were all work-study students in the Health Education and Information program at UMB and charge that the program's

former co-ordinator, Dr. James Hoopes, a certified sex therapist, subjected them to "unsolicited physical contact of a sexual nature; sexual leers and stares; sexual intimidations; inappropriate inquiries into the private sexual lives of the women; and inappropriate and unsolicited descriptions of Hoopes' own sexual experiences and preferences—all from a person they depended on and trusted in his position of authority.

Homework revived

In Rhode Island towns poor women are carrying large shopping bags filled with jewelry. It is costume jewelry that they are taking home to assemble—a long day's work for them and their children in one large shopping bag. Some of them will make \$1.50 an hour, some fast ones as much as \$2. And they can get their kids to help.

That is the "cottage industry" that Secretary of Labor Donovan wants to revive by removing all the laws restricting it. He says lifting those laws will create "new job opportunities".

Along the Mexican border, and in the big cities of Los Angeles and New York and many smaller cities, women's clothing is being made in home sweatshops. The employer saves on rent, electricity, and machinery costs, and no "fringe" costs will bother him or benefit the workers. And again, the kids can be put to work early in life. It is a menace to the International Ladies' Garment Workers.

Forty years ago a federal ban was put on such homework in seven apparel industries producing jewelry, women's dresses, embroidery, knitted outerwear, buckles, mitens, and the like. Restoring the appalling conditions of the '30s in these industries will not add to total job opportunities—it will take jobs from their previous workers at or above the minimum wage, and give them to people with almost no capacity to fight back at piece rates that will not pay a minimum scale.

Pill Unsafe

Users and former users of the oral contraceptive called "the pill" should brace themselves for another wave of bad news. A report in the current *New England Journal of Medicine* indicates that an increased risk of heart attacks still exists up to nine years after a woman ceases to take the pill. Previous data had suggested that the risk of heart attacks, blood clots and strokes, the most serious side effects of the pill, decreased after a patient switched to another form of contraceptive.

The study was done by researchers at Boston University School of Medicine, Harvard School of Public Health and the University of Pennsylvania's School of Medicine. It compared the records of 556 women hospitalized with heart attacks with records of 2036 women of the same age, randomly selected. The risk of heart attack, which increases anyway for women over the age of 40, was found greater for women who had taken the pill as long as nine or ten years earlier. In spite of its widely publicized dangers, especially to smokers, the pill is still used by 40% of all the women in the U.S. and Western Europe, and 25 million women worldwide.

Guardian



Don't Buy These Products:

Taster's Choice	Maggi Products
Nescafe	Swiss Knight Cheese
DeCaf	Stouffer products
Sunrise Coffee	Stouffer restaurants
Pero	& Hotels
QUIK	Berringer Bros. wines
Choco-Chill	Los Hermanos wines
Nestle Chocolate	Libby, McNeill and Libby products
CRUNCH	Crosse & Blackwell
Nestea	products
Soupline	Deer Park Mountain
Lancome cosmetics	Spring Water
L'oreal cosmetics	

Reaganomics Opposed

contracts. However, many like the CWA (Communications Workers Association) who don't have secondary boycott restrictions continue to honor our picket line. Also, all unions do not fly anymore because of the strike. The other day, Reagan in an article in the *Wall Street Journal* asked the air carriers to cut flights from an already 75% ratio of normal flights to an all time history low of 50% because of the inability of the present system to provide safety". On another question regarding union fears of decertification, Ken Forrest stated that "In 1970, we were decertified, but then got reinstated, and as you can see we're still here. We feel the courts will rule with us because of unfair labor practices, speeded up firings and the courts will probably order everyone back to the bargaining tables. Still all in all, I don't see a speedy end to this thing." As to how PATCO workers are surviving, Ken in conclusion said, "Our wives are now working supporting us while the men work part-time. The strike fund helps, however, the government is doing everything in its power to hold up our unemployment insurance checks, and even screw up the delays we see in payment of our FHA housing loans. But we will overcome."

The speeches, once everyone settled at the grassy open area, pressed the theme of practical criticisms, and resolved to help each other and fight the Reagan administration.

Ray Bryan—union representative for International Association of Machinists in District 50 claimed, "The message to the Reagan Administration must be that:

1.) We are angry the sacrifices demanded of working people and needy people while huge tax give-aways are heaped on the rich, big oil and other corporations.

2.) We are worried by cuts in vital worker progress, slashes in social security, in education, nutrition and health.

3.) We are fearful of soaring prices for uncontrolled oil and gas and jobs destroying imports.

4.) We are outraged by attacks on labor laws, voting rights, human rights laws—and much more. That's why we're marching on Solidarity Day. Max Sparer representing senior citizen groups related the story; Congressman George Crockett Jr. of Michigan testified that the government was cutting vital programs in order to underwrite the most costly armaments program in the history of the world. He said that more than one-third of the eligible workers in his district were out of jobs, and three out of every four families depend on one form or another of social aid. He asked "what does this budget do for them? How will these bombers, submarines, and nuclear sites help to cope with their distress? What good will billions assigned to the Pentagon do for them? "Military waste is put at 15 billion a year. Production for civilian use such as housing, schools, libraries, and hospitals would create tens of thousands more jobs than military production and they are jobs for peace and prosperity that will make deep inroads in reducing inflation and unemployment." He further stated that "Social Security is an 'earned' pension and that a young person's support of Social Security is for your own pension."

Sue J. Penjack, President of NOW (National Organization of Women) claimed that Reaganomics will mean that "you will have to give up a chance for a job or for equal pay, because you are a member of a minority, or you are a woman; and there will be no pressure, short of litigation, that you can apply.

She further stated that "many women and elderly persons will be thrust deeper into poverty by cuts in the minimum social security benefits."

Marnie Greene, President of the NAACP, San Diego Chapter stated,

She further stated that Blacks and other minorities are the first hit because of the large percentage of people of color are the ones who don't have. However, the onslaught is on everyone, as they keep picking on the most us.

One representative for the California Association of the Physically Handicapped shouted "let Ronald Reagan and David Stockman spend a week in a wheelchair and try to get around federal buildings." She further stated that Vice President Bush called the Rehabilitation Act Section 504 provision a burdensome and counterproductive regulation. Without the enforcement of this regulation we won't be able to even get on the bus to get to the back of the bus."

For students, supply side economics initiated by the Reagan administration has caused slashing of financial aid programs. This year, more than any other year, many students cannot come back to the University for financial reasons. Once again, education is being considered a luxury which only the rich are able to afford. Especially hard hit are the "no parent contribution students" and the single parent families.

There is no question that this labor march is a beacon of light for all people to rally around and form a solidarity network to bring forward the one big union—to confront Reaganomics and its assault on the working people of this country and stop the erosion of hard fought gains that threaten to push us back to the days of the Depression.

Rosa Torrent

DIABLO CANYON

As of press time, over 1,000 activists have been arrested during their direct action at the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Station. Why and how did this happen; what is the significance?

The twin reactors of the nuclear facility are 200 miles north of Los Angeles. Onshore winds blowing south could bring nuclear nightmare to L.A. in 8-12 hrs. Dr. Clarence Hall, Chairman of UCLA's Department of Geology states "The Hosgri Fault lies just three miles from Diablo Canyon; it is a major fault in the Pacific Coast fault formation; and it parallels the feared San Andreas fault." An earthquake there could cause the nuclear facility to melt down. Its radiation would equal 1000 Hiroshima bombs. Radioactive clouds would spread cancer and leukemia over the LA basin. (Source: Alliance for Survival)

Besides the potential for ecological disaster, the power plant exemplifies some of the reasons for the everbuilding economic disaster. It costs several billion dollars to build and operate a nuclear power station. These capital intensive, high technology enterprises are profitable only because the costs of financing is paid by our ever increasing utility bills. Were these billions to be spent in solar, wind, small hydro, and other diversified energy systems we could create real energy autonomy. This diversification of capital would also create thousands of jobs. Rather than build a labor intensive economy, monopoly capital is causing a massive

A Statement from the S.C.U.

Demand Student Unionism

We are committed to the struggle to create a society where liberty and equality are no longer mere slogans, but actualized, material realities. We stand in opposition to the forces and conditions of exploitation, oppression, degradation, and domination which poison and limit human life in the modern world.

Both mental and manual labor are exploited for the profit of the ruling elite. The particular production processes of the university—and the rest of the education system—are designed to serve the needs of this ruling class. It is the task of all who work to support this educational system—all educational workers—to organize together to change the schools into institutions which serve the needs of the great majority of working people.

The form of representation of students must be determined solely by students. We reject, as illegitimate, all forms of representation of students which derive from referenda, elections, plebiscites, or decrees sponsored, promoted, conducted or certified by boards of regents, or trustees, or public school boards, or any agency or party other than students ourselves. Where such illegitimate forms of representation exist, our practice is to work within them—if possible—to democratize them and use them as forums for political education, while maintaining complete independence of our union. Students have the right to be represented by an organization that is of their own creation, and autonomous politically, financially, and legally from the management and governing boards of educational institutions.

Students, research assistants, researchers, faculty, technicians, secretaries, food-service workers—all workers in educational institutions—have the right to unionize and to act collectively, as one voice, in our dealings with those who currently govern our schools. A participatory democratic union is capable of building and sustaining an autonomous, collective voice. When students are united with other sectors of the educational work force, tremendous power can be brought to bear against those who rule our campuses. When all workers are united, we can completely transform our society, our world, to run all our work and all our affairs in the interests of all the people—bosses and ruling classes will go the way of the dinosaur. With such a transformation: the category of "student"—and all specializations imposed upon us by the capitalist organization of our lives and work—also disappear. Everyone will be free to share in work, study, play and every aspect of social existence, without being defined by any one activity. We are committed to the task of building one union for all workers.

Students are not paid for the labor we perform as students. The present system unjustly requires that we pay (or our families pay, or the taxes of the working class pay) to be apprenticed in the fields of work which the ruling class allow us to choose from. Of course, the ruling class are the ones who require that people be trained to fill their job descriptions. We demand a decent cost-of-living stipend for all enrolled in a full-time course of study; as well as a proportional stipend for part-time students. Until we do away with all class distinctions, the profits of the capitalists, not the wages of our fellow workers, should be the source of student stipends, as well as all other operating costs of our school system.

We are committed to the struggle to create a society without inequality and classes. We know the working class, and all classes, will never enjoy a society of

freedom and equality until all class differences are abolished.

We are committed to support for the struggle, of oppressed nations and national minorities, for self-determination and liberation from racism, colonialism, imperialism, and cultural domination.

We are committed to support for the struggle of women and men, for liberation from sexism. We maintain that gay liberation and ending sexism are integrally related, and mutually necessary. We see the social, economic, and political repression of people's sexual preferences as being a form of sexism in itself, and as being part of sexist ideology in general.

We are committed to the struggle against ageism. All members of society are entitled to a basic respect for their human rights, regardless of age.

The preservation of an environment on earth which can sustain future generations is a major priority of our work. It is our perspective that monopoly capitalism has developed to a stage that poses now a threat to the continued existence of most, if not all, life forms on this planet.

We stand in solidarity with those who share these principles. We call for the formation of an international union of students along these lines.

The Student Cooperative Union (Organizing Support Group) is registered student organization at UCSD. Several student groups have requested that a general assembly of the Union be convened to discuss: the findings of the Organizing Support Group's study group on UC-CIA relations, forming a committee to promote contacts with other groups interested in building an international student union, and forming a committee to update and amend the Union's constitution (the last general assembly was convened in 1977).

Student Organizations

Time for Re-registering that organization. Deadline for re-registration: October 15, 1981

Forms for re-registering and registering a student organization can be picked up in the Student Organization Office, Student Center 2nd floor, Monday thru Friday, 8-4:30.

For information regarding Student Organizations call Marietta at 452-4083

Industrial Workers Convene

The fortieth convention of the Industrial Workers of the World (I.W.W.)—the radical labor union founded in 1905 which continues to advocate abolition of the wage system and revolutionary industrial unionism—met in Chicago, Illinois, September 5th and 6th. The convention, attended by 50 I.W.W. members from throughout the country (ranging from New York, Boston, Albuquerque, New Mexico, The Pacific Northwest, etc.) discussed current organizing drives, the organization and direction of the I.W.W., and the current anti-labor climate and the need to confront it.

A resolution was unanimously approved in support of striking air traffic controllers, and the I.W.W. came out in support of the proposal for a general strike currently being supported by some AFL-CIO unions.

Much of the convention was spent discussing the internal organization of the union, and the problems that have accompanied the I.W.W.'s recent growth.

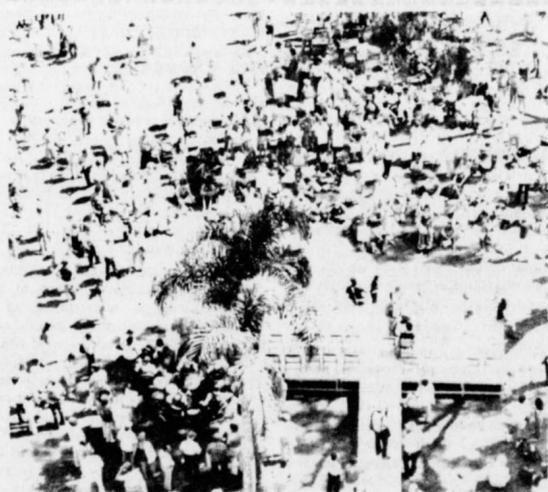
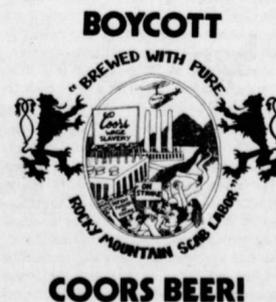
Since 1905, the national office of the I.W.W. has been located in Chicago, and the I.W.W.'s newspaper, the *Industrial Worker*, has also been based in Chicago for some time. As a result of financial difficulties, the I.W.W. has not been able to adequately support either for some time, and the Chicago branch has been picking up the slack, primarily through volunteer labor. Because the Chicago branch has been finding lately that it no longer has the collective resources to maintain the National office adequately, it asked the Convention to establish a committee to investigate the various options for reorganizing the National office, and to relieve it (the Chicago

Branch) of the office at the end of next year. The Convention established a committee to investigate the ability of other locals to assume some or all of the duties of the National office, and to examine ways to restructure those duties so that they would no longer represent a burden on the local(s) where the National office was situated. In the meantime, the Boston branch agreed to take on the duties of literature distribution.

The convention also discussed problems between the general organization and the I.W.W.'s Industrial Organizing Committee (I.O.C.). The I.O.C. has not been informing the I.W.W. as a whole of its activities, and three I.O.C. officers elected to the I.W.W.'s General Executive Board (G.E.B.) have been playing a role many I.W.W. members feel to be divisive. In addition, some of those recruited by the I.O.C. are Leninists who take positions directly opposed to the I.W.W.'s principles (one even expressed his opposition to the independent labor movement in Poland and his qualified support for the Polish government). Similarly, the I.O.C. has recruited officials of other unions to the I.W.W. and is seeking through them to get their locals to affiliate with the I.W.W. These trade union officials, as a whole, tend to be relatively conservative (as contrasted to the I.W.W. as a whole) and support playing down the I.W.W.'s revolutionary program in order to organize large numbers of workers who might not support it. One, the president of a food worker's local in Iowa, stated that he felt that for the I.W.W. to be "effective" as a union, it would have to have liberals (and maybe even members

of the Republican party) in its leadership. This same trade union bureaucrat stated that he saw nothing incompatible with recruiting racists into the I.W.W. (The I.W.W. is on record as denouncing racism as a tool for dividing workers that are "not compatible" with membership in the I.W.W.).

The Convention sent a number of proposals to resolve some of these conflicts to a referendum of the membership, to take place simultaneously with the election of the 1982 General Executive Board, and General Secretary-Treasury. In other business, the Convention voted to retain monthly publication of the *Industrial Worker*, authorized publication of a new I.W.W. periodical in Spanish, which will begin publication, probably on a quarterly basis, within a few months, and approved a resolution granting local branches greater autonomy in the issuance of delegate's credentials.



Political Film Series FALL 1981 - UCSD

The Front	Sept 25
Red Squad	
Hearts and Minds	Oct 2
The Lost Honor of Katharina Blum	Oct 9
The All Around Reduced Personality	
Rebellion in Patagonia	Oct 16
El Salvador: Revolution or Death	
Man of Marble	Oct 23
Zero for Conduct	
Rosie the Riveter	Oct 30
Willmar 8 & We've Always Done it this Way	
Bush Mama	Nov 6
Black Girl	
Battle of Algiers	Nov 13
The Sorrow and the Pity	Nov 20

Fridays - 7pm TLH 107 - Free

(Note: "Bush Mama" - Nov 6 - will be shown in TLH 104)

Sponsored by: Committee for World Democracy and Third World Studies with ASUCSD-allocated student fees

Third World Struggles Sierra Leone on Strike

Industrial, commercial and service activities came to a halt in Sierra Leone Aug. 14, with the country's first general strike. The next day, strikers held a rally at the headquarters of the Sierra Leone Labor Congress (SLLC), defying a government ban on public demonstrations.

The SLLC has called for a provisional return to work while negotiations with the government continue, and many workers are now back on the job. The threat of another general strike Sept. 1 still hangs over the government of President Siaka Stevens.

The strike centered on the high price of rice, the country's staple food, but other demands ranged from relief from unemployment and a 200% inflation rate to reduction in government extravagance.

Sierra Leone, with a population of 3.5 million people, is plagued by economic difficulties, partly because of international fluctuations in the prices of raw materials and the rising cost of oil. The SLLC says, however, these problems are aggravated by official mismanagement—of public resources. Other problems cited by the SLLC are the breakdown of the tax collection machinery, and the "cumbersome, overstuffed and inefficient civil services."

The SLLC issued a memorandum to the government demanding wide-ranging reforms, including among other things investigation and reduction of

government expenditures; increases in prices for farmers and wages for miners; examination of corruption in import licensing; an efficient price control system; just distribution of land in the country, and establishment of state farms by the government to increase food production and ease unemployment.

When the government completely disregarded the memorandum, the general strike was called.

The government has now agreed to negotiate with the SLLC. **Guardian**

Grenada threatened

Grenadan Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has uncovered evidence of U.S. plans to invade his country and has issued a warning to foreign leaders of a probable U.S. threat. According to an Aug. 24 Morning Star report, his government is convinced by "documentary and circumstantial evidence and recent intelligence reports" that the invasion is imminent.

Bishop said the current U.S. and NATO military exercises in the Caribbean code named "Ocean Venture 81" include a practice run of the invasion. The military exercise will fly a battalion from Norton air base in California non-stop to Vieques to overthrow a fictitious "Amber" government.

The territory of Vieques is similar to that of Grenada, the airspace covered by the flight is the distance needed to attack Grenada, and an area called Amber exists on the southern tip of Grenada.

People's World

U.S. Escalates War

U.S. Ambassador to the UN Jeane Kirkpatrick got a chilly welcome to New Delhi last week, as Indian politicians from all parties condemned the U.S. decision to sell its top-of-the-line fighter-bombers to neighboring Pakistan.

Kirkpatrick tried to defend the sales of the F-16s against Indian criticisms that the planes were useless in the defense of Pakistan from the Soviet Union—the ostensible reason for the deal. She insisted that the U.S. "perception about what we're doing and your perceptions of what we're doing is, to put it mildly, different."

"It is our estimate that any arms sales that we provide to Pakistan do not threaten the security of India... We think, in fact, that they introduce an element of stability rather than instability," Kirkpatrick said.

A State Department spokesman in New York told the Guardian that "as far as I know, we have no formal military estimate of the effect on India of arms sales to Pakistan. It is our policy, however, that they do not endanger India." **Guardian**

Indian concern with the \$3 billion U.S.-Pakistan arms sale focused on the 34-year history of hostility between the two neighbors, resulting in three wars. The possibility that Pakistan might exploit the military edge created by possession of the most advanced warplanes in South Asia has caused the Indians, in turn, to accelerate negotiations for the purchase of Soviet helicopter gunships and French Mirage 2000 jets. The deal with France is expected to be concluded during the French foreign minister's visit to India in early September.

Indian politicians have also seized on Kirkpatrick's visit to concentrate on foreign affairs, while avoiding discussion of several major domestic issues, including the month-old presidential decree giving the government power to ban virtually all strikes.

Destroy The Myths Of Hunger.

Get facts for action by writing the Institute for Food and Development Policy, 2588 Mission Street, San Francisco CA 94110.

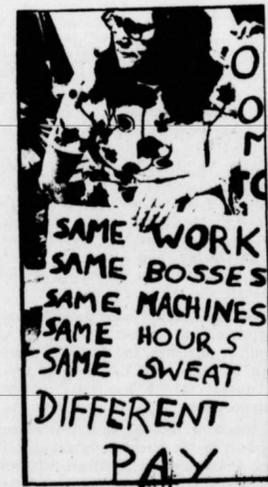
NUKES

economic collapse. To fight nuclear power is to oppose one of the central economic foundations of the ruling class.

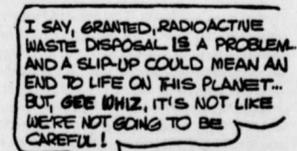
Those engaged in the Diablo Canyon direct action represent a new phase in movement politics. The action was planned for two years. The activists executed the siege with foresight, discipline, and calm. The corporate media misrepresents the significance of two to three thousand participants, by suggesting a failure to draw ten thousand. Try to imagine these two thousand skilled activists returning to countless cities to organize further actions. Here lies the importance.

As far as mass demonstrations go, the Diablo Canyon siege should be seen in the context of the Solidarity Day marches. A coalition of over two hundred organizations stood with the AFL-CIO. Again, it is the organizational strengths that are being built that are most important. In the months and years to come we will see a resurgence of direct actions, civil disobedience, and other forms of organized struggle against the forces of injustice and oppression.

Personnel Department to discuss the long-range implication of the study. At new indicator press time no further information was received of that meeting.



Meanwhile, AFSCME has organized a massive campaign throughout the UC system to petition for the passage of AB 129—a bill that requires that Comparable Worth be the determining factor in establishing State salary policy, especially in setting salaries for jobs that are dominated by women. For copies of the petition please contact your nearest AFSCME Local.



April Showers Bring May Flowers

The San Diego April Coalition, which sponsored a protest march and Peace and Justice Exposition on May 9, 1981, profoundly affected local politics.

By attempting to build a broad, multi-issue community coalition, initially against a proposed Reagan visit to San Diego, and after Reagan's cancellation against the Reagan administration's policies, the April Coalition demonstrated the need for such political formations in San Diego. But the tumultuous history that was the April Coalition experience convinced many individuals, groups and organizations that the April Coalition, as a model, was too riddled with problems and contradictions to be continued.

Three political groupings have emerged since the demise of the April Coalition; the Coalition Against Government Repression (CoAGR), the San Diego County Peace and Justice Coalition (SDCP&JCo), and the Democratic Left Alliance (DLA).

In the original April Coalition, two factions formed; one faction concerned with an approach that focused on generalizing demands and programs of the coalition to include as many people opposed to the Reagan Administration as possible, and the other faction trying to build support for the coalition by emphasizing local instances of government repression. This latter faction, a minority in the April Coalition, focused on the trial of the NASSCO 3 and government attacks on Womancare, and after the April Coalition the Communist Workers Party-oriented NASSCO Defense Committee and Womancare, along with the Socialist Workers' Party and Lesbians for Political Action, formed the Coalition Against Government Repression.

The CoAGR works around the NASSCO 3 issue, the SWP lawsuit

against the government, and defending Womancare from repressive government investigation. To date the coalition has sponsored demonstrations and educational events.

The majority faction of the April Coalition, consisting of individuals from left groups, peace and environmental organizations such as the National Lawyers Guild, Community Energy Action Network, Labor/Community Action Network, San Diego Students for Peace, Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador, Womens International League for Peace and Freedom, Committee Against the New Right, Committee Against Registration and the Draft, and others went on to form the San Diego County Peace and Justice Coalition.

Concerned with preventing US intervention in El Salvador, cutting military spending and restoring money for cuts in social services (in effect a reverse of Reagan's policies) the SDCP&JCo is sponsoring a picket against Vice President George Bush's San Diego visit for lunch at the Sheraton Harbor Island Hotel October 2. The coalition is cosponsoring, with CARD, anti-draft forums on Oct. 6 (UCSD North Conference Rm.), Oct. 7 (SDSU Presidential Suite), and Oct. 8 (Cardijn Ctr.). Future plans call for protest activity around the elections.

Three other groups that work in the Peace and Justice Coalition—New American Movement, Democratic Socialist Organizing Committee (NAM and DSOC recently merged), and Citizens Party—have formed their own Democratic Left Alliance. Taking advantage of the collapse of the Democratic Party to Reagan and the right, the DLA is attempting to organize a clear political and electoral alternative to the Democratic Party.

Art & Politics

by Victor Mitzmann-Bloomberg

In this column, we hope to bring light to the aesthetic production in our community. Specifically, we are offering space to the disenfranchised artist and art critic. Those of us on the outside of the "art world". Please take this opportunity and send us art criticism as well as original photos, drawings, collage, etc.

Art forms a special connection between individuals and society. The artist forms these bonds in the piece with symbols as well as by abstract forms and rhythms. The artist's labor, the art object, and how the art is presented form a language between the artist and the audience. One of the major choices in presentation is between art as a community property or as private property.

The central conditions of private property are ownership and the sense of having and not having. If art is made to be sold, regardless of the image, the viewer will sense the "have or have not" of private property consciousness.

The same sense of "have or have not" is present when art is made to help something else. Commercial art legitimizes the economics of private property.

If art is produced and distributed by mass media, then those who view it will sense a "mass media consciousness". The central conditions of the mass media are its technology and its marketing techniques. Both are supported by corporate enterprise, and both are beyond the grasp of most individuals. The sense of "have or have not" becomes

a sense of "powerful and powerless".

We who view the media have our desire for things and for power aroused, yet we are daily frustrated. This tension is the basis for both consumerism as well as rebellion. Either the desires are satisfied by buying things, or the system is rejected. If consumerism is supported by corporate and private property relations, is rebellion supported by community property relations?

Rebellion is based on the conditions and the view that survival and pleasure are no longer possible under the present social and economic order. Pleasure and survival initially are bonded in sexual activity. We are aware that many do not find satisfaction in their personal sexual experiences. This dissatisfaction is manipulated by "Madison Avenue", the "thing for sale" is supposed to compensate for the buyer's inadequacies. *continued on page 12*



CARD Sponsors High School Campaign

For the past week, and for another four days (Sept. 14 to Sept. 25) the Committee Against Registration and the Draft (C.A.R.D.) is conducting a most ambitious project, the leafletting of county high schools to dramatize the issue of draft registration and an impending draft. The CARD campaign asks all students—high school or college—to do one simple thing; request that their schools remove their names from public school directories so that the military cannot use these directories for recruitment or draft purposes. The scope of CARD's efforts—the county of San Diego—is clearly formidable.

"We've done high school leafletting for the past two years," Carol Jahnkow, a CARD spokesperson, said. "And we're getting better at organizing it. But we still need help. We need volunteer leafletters."

Volunteer labor is still needed by CARD to cover high schools for the next two weeks.

One issue that concerns CARD is that high schools frequently ignore requests by students, or their parents, to remove their names from public school directories. Directories are made available to local newspapers and employers, but also to the military,

which then sends the students recruiting material. If the government gets serious about tracking down people who failed to register during draft registration, these directories may be one of the sources of information for its prosecution efforts.

"There definitely are legal questions around the issue we are raising," Bill Roe, another CARD spokesperson, said. "And we're interested in making it a legal case if high schools fail to comply with student requests."

CARD is sponsoring anti-draft forums, with the Peace and Justice Coalition, featuring speakers from the National Lawyers Guild, Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador, and Chicano Moratorium Committee. On Oct. 6, a forum will be held at UCSD's North Conference Rm., followed by a forum Oct. 7 at SDSU's Presidential Suite, and a forum Oct. 8 at the Cardijn Center. All forums begin at 7 pm.

To volunteer your labor for high school anti-draft leafletting, contact CARD at 283-6878 or 753-7518. And remember, if you are a student, request in writing that your school remove your name from their public directory.



Student/Labor Action Movement: who we are

The Student/Labor Action Movement (SLAM) is a local group of workers and students active in the San Diego labor movement and at UCSD and SDSU.

one year focus: SLAM sees the draft as an issue that immediately affects not just students, but young workers and the youth of the poor and the oppressed. The anti-war movement should reflect this basic fact in its work, and eventually in its composition. SLAM's educational work is to clearly link militarism to the "poverty draft" and the struggles of students with those of young workers.

five year focus: SLAM's primary task at this time is to fight the rise of the right in this country, of which the draft and a war in El Salvador are only symptoms. By the right is meant both the Reagan/Moral Majority-New Right and the Nazi/KKK ultra-right. To fight the right SLAM supports furthering education and alliance within such coalitions to carry on socialist struggles after the right has been checked.

towards socialism: Once the right has been effectively checked SLAM sees the primary task to

be two-fold: to encourage broad movements for self-management among the people, with a focus on workers, women and national peoples, and to participate in the formation of a socialist movement capable of revolutionary education and action among the people. The goal of this socialist movement will be to aid the working class and oppressed people of this country in building dual power, prelude to a general and open revolutionary struggle in which the working class itself has to exercise real power to insure any success. The socialist movement cannot substitute itself for the class and hold state power on its own. This is the main reason that SLAM does not look at any of the current, so-called "socialist" countries in the world as a model to be followed. The workers themselves, through their class organizations, must exercise direct democratic rule in a socialist society.

STUDENT/LABOR ACTION MOVEMENT
P.O. BOX 90312
SAN DIEGO, CA.
92109

UCSD Theater Unveiled

Last week members of the La Jolla community bourgeoisie came to the University in their expensive cars, showed off their best attire and walked in the direction of something that had been the focus of their attention for some time—the New Theatre. They are a part of the Theatre and Arts Foundation of San Diego, which was holding a special celebration reception, the purpose of which was to allow members to pat each other on the back for having been instrumental in the building of the complex at the intersection of Torrey Pines Road and La Jolla Village Drive.

For a long time, this Foundation had been active in finding a permanent theatre for the La Jolla Playhouse, which produced plays at the La Jolla High School auditorium from 1948 until 1966. As its brochure "Once Upon A Time" states:

Theatre Arts Foundation is a non-profit, tax exempt organization, incorporated under the laws of the state of California, for the purpose of presenting professional Theatre productions, and providing opportunities for culturally disadvantaged children.

Through tax-deductions, interest and clever investments, the rich of the city managed to accumulate several million dollars under the jurisdiction of the Foundation. Through "carefully worked out agreements" with the UCSD hierarchy, led by then-chancellor, Theatre and Arts lover William McElroy, the Foundation was provided choice land on the campus on which to build the Theatre. It will be used by the Drama Department during the academic year, and the Foundation will present a season of professional theatre during the summer months.

So there they were, in the foyer of the glamorous new theatre, telling each other-in between nibbles on light snacks and sips of cheap wine-how terrific each had been and tough the fight was to achieve this prestigious edifice and how wonderful this is all going to be for the continuation of the arts in this area.

American Journal: "Raiders of the lost Ark"

The kids in the darkened theatre cheer when the hero mounts his white horse and gallops after the bad guys. The grown-ups do the same, squirming in their seats with excitement. The popcorn is fresh, the Yanks are winning and all is right with the world. It's a Saturday matinee in America, 1981. The movie is the new megabuck release from George Lucas and Steven Spielberg, *Raiders of the Lost Ark*.

It's gonna be a monster, as they say in Show Biz. Meaning: it's going to make as much money as Lucas and Spielberg's biggest previous production (*Star Wars* and *Jaws*, respectively), and do a great deal to shape our national fantasies for the next year or two. Besides, from a strictly-entertainment point of view, that's fine. *Raiders* is a socko movie, brilliantly edited to staccato, thrill-a-minute clip, with great sight-gags and a Dolby sound track that makes every punch and slap sound like bombs bursting in the air.

Viewed in a political perspective, however, *Raiders of the Lost Ark* is less enchanting. The more-American-than-apple-pie hero—who bears the felicitous name Indiana Jones—lashes his way through a variety of Third World locales, scattering crowded market places and demolishing construction sites in his quest to outmuscle the villains and rescue the damsel in distress. Of course, the simple natives love him anyway, because Jones sticks it to the really evil guys—German Nazis, circa 1936. We can tell they're evil, because they speak in menacing accents and wear uniforms. Jones, he wears old clothes and this boyish beard, and his speech is

They are very aware of the fact that it was they who "built" the building and not the university. At a second reception, one major donor complained to a visitor that during a speech to promote subscriptions, no motion of thanks had been offered for the Foundation. (Will the New Theatre of UCSD always be considered by the Foundation as "theirs"?)

How far do the thoughts of those involved in this project actually go for others? Admittedly, the Drama Department badly needed a theatre, and obviously the university saw the financial advantages of the Foundation's wish to build such a landmark on its property. Yet over the many years, no thought, or single penny was given to the existing condition of the buildings presently used for the training of UCSD Drama students at this university. The Graduate acting studio and dance studio-located in the building also housing the Warren Cafeteria—are a disgrace. Many hours a day, dozens of students are subjected to ugly settings (the place having formerly been the Navy kitchen), without shower or toilet facilities. The place is disgustingly dirty, and during the rainy season is almost impossible to enter safely except for the entrance by the putrid grease bin and trash containers of the Cafeteria.

Despite many years of complaints from students, nothing was done by the university to alleviate conditions. A minute percentage of the millions spent by the Foundation could have been put to good use here. Yet only the projected status symbol was thought of. The conditions at 409 WC will most probably remain as it is, with the theater students having to accept the situation for some time to come. Did members of the Foundation think of this lesser attractive artistic training whilst munching away on their salads?

Perhaps the most hypocritical assumption of the Foundation is that it will provide "opportunities for culturally disadvantaged children." Who do they mean by this? Minority children? if so,

Midwestern, direct, flat.

So, there are no troubling questions of conscience in this movie, no unsettling ambiguities. We are the Good Guys and they are the Bad Guys, and we beat the bejeesus off of them, period. *Raiders of the Lost Ark*, despite its big-budget gloss, is a conventional action picture, artistically and politically conservative, drenched in nostalgia for a time when Americans believed themselves to be politically pure and militarily omnipotent.

Raiders is of a piece with Lucas' earlier films, such as *American Graffiti*, a nostalgic look back at the director's high school days—made when he was still in his twenties—and *Star Wars* and *The Empire Strikes Back*, in which the values of an idealized American past are set in a futuristic conception of outer space.

Spielberg's track record is more complex. It includes pictures that explore ambiguity and doubt, such as *The Sugarland Express* and even *Close Encounters of the Third Kind* in which the benevolence of the saucer people is left up in the air until the film's climatic moments. With *Raiders*, Spielberg appears to be turning his back—only temporarily, one hopes—on subtle colorations of character for the simple clarity of a world viewed in black and white.

Raiders of the Lost Ark depicts not just a quest for the Lost Ark of the Covenant, but an invocation of lost innocence—the Golden Age of America's past, when we outproduced everybody and won all the wars. In a scene toward the end of the film, Jones



Electrician picket outside UCSD theater last spring

this is the height of cynicism. The foundation members are of a class which systematically destroyed, or is trying to destroy, popular culture of the Third World People. They grab on the vacuum left by this destruction, stamp the children "culturally disadvantaged," and force-feed them the bourgeois ideals of culture. Or maybe they mean the children of the poor in general whose intelligence has been perverted by the bourgeois media into accepting the Big Mac/Coca-Cola culture as their own. Perhaps they mean the children of those electricians who went on strike during construction of the theater, because the construction company was hiring non-union labor?

How do they intend to get these "culturally disadvantaged" children to the hills of "cultured" La Jolla? Bus them up? If the Theatre and Arts Foundation was so interested in, and motivated for, "culturally disadvantaged" children why didn't they use the money to build cultural centers in Chula Vista or San Ysidro? No, most probably they mean their own children. For many years these had to suffer seeing culture at La Jolla High School. Now they have a real place of their own.

By the way, you too can help in the completion of the New Theater. Over \$1.5 million are still required, so dig deep

(played by *Empire's* leading man, Harrison Ford) is nearly run over by a German plane that fortuitously bursts into flames before it can do any harm. Although I'm sure it is coincidental, the wreckage of that plane looks like nothing so much as the famous photograph of the smoldering American helicopters in the Iranian desert widely circulated last year. In the movies, where wishes come true, it's the other side's aircraft that cracked up and burned.

It is, perhaps, a sign of the times that these popular passion plays are being produced by young directors—Spielberg and Lucas are both in their thirties. Despite the recent example of the experimental cinema of the 1960's, with which they undoubtedly familiar, Lucas and Spielberg have forsaken risk to stick to the safe commercial formula of the 1940's.

Of course, one can argue—as the filmmakers themselves do—that *Raiders*, like their other work, is "only a movie", only entertainment, and not meant to be taken seriously. That *Raiders of the Lost Ark* is an entertaining picture, there is no doubt, that we're being more than entertained when we cheer the hero on the white charger. Let us forget, Nixon watched Patton several times just before he decided to invade Cambodia, and a star of Grade B outburners has taken his place in the White House, itchy trigger finger and all.

Praise the Raisinettes and pass the ammunition.

into those pockets. You can even have a facility named after you—such as the Food bar or View Deck—if you give enough, and for a gift of over \$1 million, you may even be able to name the entire theater itself. Of course, the brochure suggests donors "consult their tax advisors for the best means of making a contribution." The La Jolla bourgeoisie has one major problem though. With Ronald Reagan's policies, they may soon no longer have a tax burden to deduct from.

The Drama department of UCSD and deserves an excellent theater to serve the community as a university department should. Too bad it had to come about in such a way.

Tony Richardson

Art and Politics

Feelings of sexual inadequacy and of powerlessness are forms of alienation—a separation of subjective perception and objective capability. To resolve this gap, many succumb to reification—we become things. Men learn to define fulfillment as the power to possess; Women learn to want to become possessed by the powerful. Yet, for the vast majority there are always others who are more powerful or more desirable. Our own capacity for beauty becomes reified and denegated. If one is among the permanently unemployed, one must change the living conditions or become buried as an "obsolete thing".

Does community art inspire rebellion, does it motivate practical action? Does the fact of equal access to the image of art inspire a desire for equal access to all of life's necessities?

Equal access art such as wall murals can become a powerful force against alienation. These murals weaken private property consciousness. They stand out so powerfully that even rebellious graffiti artists respect it and do not deface. Throughout San Diego county this can be seen.

The materials made into equal access art are often free, or at least become free through funding. The value of the art is deepened when it is made by a collective of people. It is made for the pleasure of working together, for the beauty of the object, for contributing to a community's environment.

The value of this art cannot be given a price tag, yet it has unmistakable human value. This art inspires images of liberation from that which poisons and limits human life in the modern world. The central feature of equal access art is its contribution to a collective, public dream. These shared understandings and strengths are essential to the collective action needed to bring about the most fundamental change: control over our own lives in a healthy environment.

Book Review: A Trumpet to Arms

"A Trumpet to Arms: Alternative Media in America". By David Armstrong, with a foreword by Ben H. Bagdikian. 369 pp., J.P. Tarcher 1981. Distributed by Houghton Mifflin. \$14.95

David Armstrong's new book claims to be "the first comprehensive popular history of these (alternative media) pioneering communications activists. The book covers 200 years of their tradition, from Tom Paine's incendiary pamphlet *Common Sense* to the explosive birth of the radical underground media such as the *Los Angeles Free Press* and the *Berkeley Barb* in the sixties, to *Ms.*, *Mother Jones* and *New Age Journal* (among many others) in the seventies." If this is indeed the book's mission, and not just publisher's hype, the book is a failure.

Which is not to say that this is a bad book. The book offers an insightful critique of many of today's "alternative" newspapers, a thoughtful analysis of the potential of the "underground" press and the inconsistencies and shortcomings of such papers, and a superb chapter on the FBI war against the radical press.

Armstrong zips past the first 200 or so years of alternative media in 10 pages, speeding ahead to the sixties even while admitting that, by any measure, leftist media were more widespread, and reached greater numbers of readers, in earlier years. *Appeal to Reason*, for example, which receives two paragraphs, was the largest circulation of any radical paper before or since. So, in 10 pages we're through with the *Daily Worker*, *National Guardian*, *Liberation*, *The Masses*, *I.F. Stone's Weekly*, *Catholic Worker*, *Village Voice*, etc., to the founding of the *L.A. Free Press* in 1965. This is where the book really starts.

It is the "underground" press which began in the mid to late 60s which hold Armstrong's interest; in many ways both the papers that come before and the ones that follow are presented in a context shaped by papers such as the *LA Free Press*, *The Berkeley Barb*, *The Rat*, *The San Francisco Oracle* and such papers. These papers are examined along with the movement of which they were an integral part—and Armstrong devotes one chapter to exploring the role of the Vietnam war in shaping the media, the timidity of the established media in reporting that conflict, and the ways in which the anti-war movement shaped the then emerging media.

Armstrong in this chapter makes his strongest case for the need for a media prepared to challenge the status quo: showing how the press refused to touch articles about the "secret" bombing of Vietnam, atrocities such as the Mai Lai massacre, and the clear support held by the N.L.F. until well after radical media had broken these stories, and they had appeared in the foreign press as well. In this chapter, it is magazines like *Ramparts* and newspapers like the *Guardian* which play the prominent role.

It is clear throughout this book that Armstrong was involved in the movement about which he writes. Indeed, he writes from an insider's standpoint—from experience editing the *Berkeley Barb*, and the *Syracuse New Times*, working at KPFA-fm (Pacific) radio, and writing a column which is carried widely in alternative newspapers. But Armstrong is not afraid to criticize these media, and to analyze their shortcomings. He is highly critical and for good cause, of the blatant exploitation of many of the early underground papers, and attributes the demise of such papers as the *Barb* and the *L.A. Free Press*, in large part, to this.

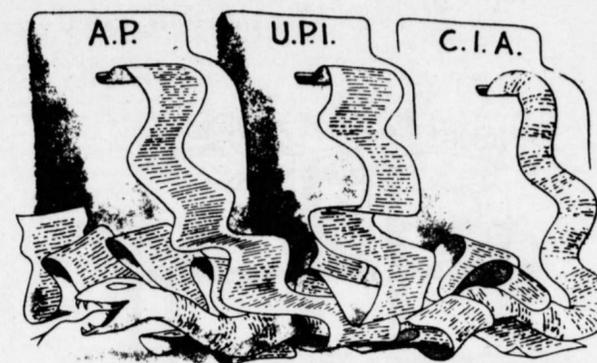
Similarly, Armstrong is critical of the consumer-hype that characterizes many of today's "alternative" papers, and the ways in which they have become totally integrated into the economic system. He addresses these issues in two chapters: "The Selling of the Counterculture" and "Ten Great Places To Find Croissants After Midnight." In these chapters, Armstrong concentrates on the rise of new publications seeking to draw off the "underground" press' advertising and readership; publications such as *Rolling Stone*, *The Chicago Reader*, and the *Berkeley Monthly*. In another chapter he discusses *High Times*, and the way it has taken what was formerly one element in a politicized mix offered by "underground" papers and isolated and commoditized it. But Armstrong does more than just describe the development of new papers to reach the audience mapped out by the "underground" press; he analyzes the trends and contradictions in the "underground" that both led some papers in this direction, and that hampered the ability of radical press to survive the rise of new competition.

Armstrong also examines some of the directions he sees alternative media developing in; directions ranging from community-based newspapers to muckraking large-circulation monthlies like *Mother Jones*. Again, as he does throughout the book, Armstrong offers an in-depth look at a few publications, and generalizes from them. In his chapter on muckraking, for example, he concentrates on *Mother Jones*, although also discussing *NACLA*, the *Rochester Patriot* and the *Progressive*.

Perhaps the most powerful—and the most valuable—section of the book, however, is the chapter on the "secret war" against the radical press. Armstrong opens this section with an FBI memo calling for an in-depth investigation of radical publications, and goes on to discuss the harassment, the infiltration, and the constant investigations that became a part of publishing a radical paper. As Armstrong notes, not only did the FBI monitor and infiltrate existing papers, they created papers of their own in an effort to sidetrack the movement. Armstrong notes the fact that the established papers refused to defend the radical press, or even report on the ongoing harassment, until several years later when they themselves faced similar (although much more restrained) attack. As Armstrong notes:

"One paper, the Philadelphia Free Press, was harassed in a variety of ways...In its August 2, 1970, issue, the paper told readers that local police had: 1.) beaten one Free Press staff member; 2.) on several occasions taken staff members into 'preventive detention' and released them without even the pretense of a charge; 3.) arrested three staffers on charges which were thrown out of court without trial; 4.) threatened staffers with physical assault; 5.) threatened, before witnesses, to drive the paper out of town; 6.) on four occasions broken into the homes of staffers without warrants;... (I.) engaged in intimidating surveillance by as many as six cars at a time, and by gun-flourishing stakeout men."

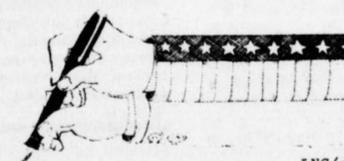
"The massmedia might have been able to rally public opinion to the side of their counterparts in the underground media if they had cared to do so. But generally, they ignored, downplayed—and, in a few cases, encouraged—the pressure on the underground.



This hurt antiestablishment media even more, and it largely restricted the news of their suppression to their own still limited circles, ensuring that the secret war remained secret from most Americans." (p.149)

And, as Armstrong pointed out, even when the courts ruled in support of the underground press' rights, the time, effort, money and energy spent fighting and enduring such illegal harassment could easily drive a paper under—and few radical papers had the resources to resist and overcome such harassment.

Thus, all in all, this is a pretty good book to read, even though its fifteen dollar cover price is a bit steep. There are however, some flaws: the book's failure to offer anything resembling a comprehensive look at radical media in media, and the role they have played, before the revived movement of the 1960s; the reference in various places to the "anarchist" influence upon the underground press without examining or exploring this influence (or even explaining it), and without mentioning the many anarchist—and other radical—papers that continue to this day; and his analysis of alternative media as catalysts, "introducing new concepts and values which society then accepts (usually with modifications) or rejects." This is consistent with the historic role of radicals in America...In short, radicals and their media play an essential role in American life—that of creative critics from whom come many of our culture's humanistic features."

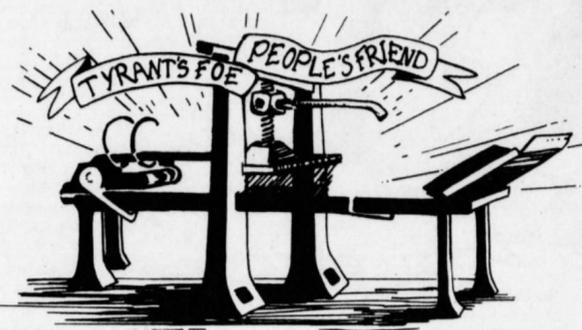


LNS/opf

GAY	LABOR	LATIN AMERICA	ECOLOGY
MARXIST-HUMANISM	POLITICAL ECONOMY	WOMEN	MEN
BLACK	NON-VIOLENCE	MID EAST	MARCUSE
CHINA	IRELAND	ART	MEDIA
RECORDS	SCIENCE FOR THE PEOPLE	ASIAN AMERICAN	NUCLEAR POWER
MARXIST/LENINISM	IRAN	LEGAL HASSLES	YOUNG PEOPLE
CHICANO	MARXISM	NATIVE AMERICAN	ORGANIZING
FOOD	US LEFT	LIBROS EN ESPANOL	

Groundwork Books

UCSD Student Center
1.5 to Gilman, left at wooden
footbridge, right into parking lot
452-9625
Mon-Sat 11 am-8 pm



New Indicator Collective note: The charge cited in the letter by Jon Bekken is unrelated to the "phone-code" case.

New Indicator Collective:

Because the City Attorney needed (or felt he needed) some bone to toss to the Phone Company, the conditions of my summary probation on the Trespassing and Failure to Disperse charge require me to submit the attached statement for publication in the **new indicator**. Although the City Attorney recognizes that I cannot obligate the paper to print it, and that the paper is under no obligation to do so, I strongly urge that it be printed, as approved by the City Attorney's office.

Admittedly, the statement does not meet **new indicator** standards, being inaccurate in several places and poorly written to boot. Perhaps this problem could be addressed by following the City Attorney's statement with several clarifications (such as pointing out that the **new indicator** did not in fact print codes, specifying which issue the article which has so offended Pacific Telephone and its lackeys in the City Attorney's office, etc.) I'm afraid there is no hope for the grammar in the City Attorney's statement, but one could preface it with the proviso that the statement is printed exactly as submitted by the City Attorney's office, and that it was not corrected for grammar. I'm afraid the City Attorney would be offended were we to rewrite it before publication. Although I have nothing in principle against offending the City Attorney, it would seem imprudent to do so at this time.

As to the political implications of publishing such a statement, it would seem fairly simple to attach a statement clarifying the Collective's position on the issues, and informing our readers that this statement is not being printed because the Collective agrees with it, but in order to get the City Attorney off my back.

My understanding, based on the meeting of September 2nd, is that the Collective will indeed print the City Attorney's statement in our issue of September 22nd. I appreciate this, and thank those who agreed to run the thing even though they disagreed with it and felt it should not be run. This simply isn't an important enough issue to be hassled over.

In Solidarity, **Jon Bekken**

The **new indicator** recently published a list of phone codes. The publishing of those codes was and is against California law, whether or not they could have been used effectively to defraud the telephone company. The **new indicator** used poor judgement in publishing those codes. Readers are warned against attempting to use those codes because such use could result in criminal prosecution. The Office of the San Diego City Attorney has indicated and has shown that it will prosecute vigorously any violators of the Penal Code Section prohibiting such publication. (Penal Code Section 502.7(c)).

The following letter was submitted by the new indicator collective as an "open letter" to the editor, L.A. Times.

Letter to the Editor of the **Los Angeles Times**:

We find it unfortunate that the Times chose, in your article regarding the City Attorney's decision to dismiss a criminal charge of defrauding the telephone company against a member of our staff (Sept. 1, San Diego County section,) to present an unbalanced report which totally ignored the issues of freedom of the press, the unconstitutionality of the law seeking to prohibit the publication of certain information regarding the telephone company, and the absolute inability of the San Diego City Attorney's office to uncover a single shred of evidence linking our staff member, Jon Bekken, to the re-publication of the information objected to by Pacific Telephone. We are certain that had the City Attorney's action been taken against a member of the Times staff, your reaction would have been different.

The article contains many misrepresentations of what occurred, as well as serious misstatements of fact. Had your reporter contacted our attorneys, or used our press release (referred to in the article, but never quoted,) instead of relying on a one-sided presentation of events by Deputy City Attorney Ted Bromfield, these errors could have been avoided.

As it is, your article claims that Bekken was linked to the publication of the codes by the City Attorney's office; an allegation which is totally unfounded. No evidence of any involvement in the publication of the item in question was presented, for the simple reason that none existed. Our press release pointed this out, and our attorneys could have verified it; the City Attorney's inability to substantiate the charge was a major factor in their decision to dismiss. Similarly, your article claims that a retraction will be published in the **new indicator** this month. The **New Indicator Collective** has not agreed to publish a retraction of any kind; the only agreement reached was that a proposed retraction drafted by the City Attorney's office would be submitted to the Collective, so that the Collective could publish it if we so chose. This was the City Attorney's consolation prize, as it were; a small tidbit to take to the phone company to help mitigate the effects of a total defeat.

It is true that the phone code case was disposed of at the same time as three other unrelated charges, but the allegation that our staff member was guilty, or admitted guilt, of any of the charges is simply untrue. A victory in the phone code case was certain; however, we wished to avoid a lengthy trial and possible appeals. Consequently, Mr. Bekken entered a plea of guilty to two minor charges under the terms of People vs. West, and therefore has not admitted guilt to those two charges. This important technicality of the plea bargain process was overlooked by your reporter. Since the City Attorney was understandably reluctant to submit his evidence to the scrutiny of a court, he agreed to the offer so misrepresented in your article.

Clarifying all the errors in your article is not possible in such a short letter, but your reporter's decision to avoid clear your reporter's decision to avoid the clear issue of freedom of the press involved in this case is a serious matter. California is one of very few states that has succumbed to ATT lobbyists and outlawed the publication of information such as that published in our paper. Our victory, in forcing the City Attorney to drop this prosecution, is but a first step in repealing this unconstitutional statute.

Finally, we wish to make it completely clear that we call for public ownership of the phone company, and free phone service for all.

the **New Indicator Collective**

Food Co-op

MON-FRI 10-4
SAT 11-4
SANDWICHES
SMOOTHIES
VEGETARIAN
TDFU SALAD
SUSHI



LOCATED IN STUDENT CENTER

ERRATA

Community Energy Action Network (CEAN) is people actively concerned about the world's energy future and the socio-economic implications of the various energy path options. We organize against nuclear power and in support of safe, cheap, locally controlled, job providing and renewable energy sources.

The City College organizations listing should have included the Women's Center. They are located in Room A-117. They are open from 9-3 pm Monday thru Friday.
Tel: 230-2656

The **New Indicator Collective** apologizes for the above errors in the Disorientation Manual 81-82.

The New Indicator Collective is Organizing for the 80s !

The **new indicator** is a university-community newspaper published at the University of California, San Diego campus. We are a collectively-run, anti-profit news organization. We depend upon the donated labor of people committed to building community-access, educational media. We are always in need of volunteers for all aspects of producing and distributing the newspaper. Prior experience in newspaper work is great, but not required - we teach each other and consider our shared learning to be a vital function of our organization.

We need people to do: photography, original drawings, typesetting, proofreading, distribution, layout, paste-up, advertising, mailing and correspondence, staff the office, filing, compiling calendar announcements, reporting of campus and community news, investigative reporting, interviews, news analysis, organizing fund-raising benefits, reviews of concerts, films, books, plays...

We need people who belong to other organizations to act as information liasons between their organization and the newspaper, to assure good coverage of their group's activities and public functions.

Academic credit for working on the newspaper can be arranged for UCSD and UC Extension students. We are working on getting similar arrangements for students at other local campuses. We solicit input and assistance from interested students and faculty.

The **New Indicator Collective** participates in the UCSD Inter-Cooperative Benefit System. Members of our Collective are eligible for membership discounts at the UCSD Food Co-op, the Che Cafe, Groundwork Books, and the General Store.

The **new indicator** is currently distributed at libraries, bookstores, student centers, and other locations at UCSD, San Diego State University, the University of San Diego, San Diego City College, Mesa College, the Educational Cultural Complex, Southwestern College, Grossmont College, Mira Costa College, Palomar College, and the following sites:

- Ocean Beach
 - Old Ocean Beach Cafe 4969 Newport Ave.
 - The Black 5017 Newport Ave.

Announcements

- UCSD Campus Events:**
- TUESDAY, SEPT. 22, 5:30 pm. STUDENT CENTER: **new indicator** collective meeting to discuss first issue and plan second.
 - FRIDAY, SEPT. 25, 2:30 pm TO 10:00 pm. INTERNATIONAL CENTER: "La Unidad Es La Fuerza De Nuestra Comunidad," Raza Orientation Day. Sponsored by the UCSD Chicano Concilio.
 - FRIDAY, OCT 2, 7 pm, TLH 107, FREE: Political Film Series. Hearts And Minds. A searing look at the American military and political consciousness that led to US involvement in Vietnam. Film series sponsored by Committee For World Democracy and Third World Studies.
 - TUESDAY, OCT. 6, 7 pm, NORTH CONFERENCE ROOM: Draft forum, featuring speakers from the National Lawyers Guild, Committee In Solidarity with the People of El Salvador, Chicano Moratorium Committee, and Committee Against Registration and the Draft. Sponsored by CARD and Peace and Justice Coalition.
 - TUESDAY, OCT. 6, 7 pm, STUDENT CENTER: **new indicator** collective meeting to discuss copy for next issue.
 - FRIDAY, OCT 9, 7 pm, TLH 107, FREE: Political Film Series. The Lost Honor of Katharina Blum. This political thriller examines sexism, the police state and the abusive power and unrelenting pressure of exploitative "yellow" journalism in West Germany. Also showing The All Around Reduced Personality. Film series sponsored by Committee for World Democracy and Third World Studies.
 - EVERY SECOND FRIDY OF EACH MONTH, 4:30 pm TO 6:30 pm: Groundwork T.G.I.F.
 - FRIDAY, OCT. 9, 4:30 pm TO 6:30 pm: Groundwork T.G.I.F. Bring your instruments for making music. New people who want to find out more about Groundwork should come by.
 - FRIDAY, OCT. 23, 4:30 pm TO 6:30 pm: Groundwork Books Work Party. We'll put you to work but there is always good conversation and company.
- SDSU Campus Events:**
- WEDNESDAY, OCT. 7, 7 pm, PRESIDENTIAL SUITE: Draft Forum with NLG, CISPES, CMC, and CARD. Sponsored by CARD and Peace and Justice Coalition.
- Community College Events:**
- THURSDAY, SEPT. 24, 7:30 pm, THEATRE, EDUCATIONAL CULTURAL COMPLEX: Open meeting sponsored by Southeast Economic Development.
 - FRIDAY, SEPT. 25, 8:30 pm, THEATRE, EDUCATIONAL CULTURAL COMPLEX: Music Concert sponsored by International Guitar. \$7 G.A.
-
- SATURDAY, OCT. 3, PICNIC IN BALBOA PARK.** Sponsored by Mecha, the Bilingual Education Association, and the Social Latin American Club. Further information contact the Social Latin American Club in Room S-2, at the Student Center or call 230-2412.

Community Events:

- CENTER FOR WOMEN'S STUDIES AND SERVICES
SEPT. 4 TO OCT. 2, 908 E STREET: An exhibit of works by eight students from Southwestern College.
- WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 23, 7:30 pm, 908 E STREET, FOR WOMEN ONLY: "Writing In Three Forms," a Tenth Muse Program with Susan Slavik.
- SATURDAY, SEPT. 26, 8 pm, 908 E STREET: In Concert, Old Mother Logo, All-Woman String Band, \$3 at door.
- COMMUNITY ENERGY ACTION NETWORK
SATURDAY, OCT. 3, 10 am, PARK BLVD: Protest the ground-breaking for the Naval Hospital expansion. Watch for signs
- SATURDAY, OCT. 3, 9 am TO NOON, SDSU: Home Self-sufficiency course begins at the San Diego Center for Appropriate Technology at SDSU
- SUNDAY, OCT. 4, 4 TO 5 pm, NORTH ISLAND NAVAL AIR STATION: Prayer vigil in Coronado (4th and Alameda); to witness against the dangerous nuclear weapons stored and transported at North Island. For more info call 583-9243.
- PEACE AND JUSTICE COALITION
FRIDAY, OCT. 2, NOON, SHERATON HARBOR ISLAND HOTEL: Picket against Vice President George Bush's San Diego visit.
- THURSDAY, OCT. 8, 7 pm, CARDIJN CENTER (4369 46th STREET): Draft Forum featuring speakers from NLG, CISPES, CMC, and CARD.
- DROWSY MAGGIE'S CAFE & FOLK CLUB
TUESDAY, SEPT. 22, 7:30 pm: Siamsa Gael Ceili Band, traditional irish music
WEDNESDAY, SEPT 23, 7:30 pm: SD Storytellers, tall tales and folk stories
THURSDAY, SEPT. 24, 7:30 pm: Karen Mullally, contemporary folk singer.
FRIDAY, SEPT. 25, 7:30 pm: Isis; Melissa Morgan and Diane Clarke
SATURDAY, SEPT. 26, 7:30 pm: Jim and Teresa Hinton, celtic folk and irish traditional music
SUNDAY, SEPT. 27, 7:30 pm: Paul and Carla Roberts, music from india to ireland.
MONDAY, SEPT. 28, 7:30 pm: Amateur Talent Showcase
TUESDAY, SEPT. 29, 7:30 pm: Siamsa Gael Ceili Band, traditional irish music
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30, 7:30 pm: Walt Hodge, beatles, ballads and british folk songs.
- THE OLDTIME CAFE
TUESDAY, SEPT. 22, 7:30 pm: Old Time Hoot Night
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 23, 7:30 pm: Kurtis Fargo and the Spurs, an evening of country music.
THURSDAY, SEPT. 23, 7:30 pm: Malcolm Dalglish and Grey Larsen, an evening of traditional british and american music.
FRIDAY, SEPT. 24, 7:30 pm: Published poet Don Lange
SATURDAY, SEPT. 25, 7:30 pm: Siamsa Gael Ceili Irish Band, traditional irish music.
SUNDAY, SEPT. 26, 7 pm: Stones Throw, vintage jazz and blues.
TUESDAY, SEPT. 29, 7:30 pm: Old Time Hoot Nite
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30, 7:30 pm: Rahn Kidwell and Will Neblett, popular folksongs

"La Unidad Es La Fuerza De Nuestra Comunidad"

Raza Orientation Day
September 25th. 1981 2:30 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.
International Center

