

new indicator



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Departmental Status For Communications?

Last November, Micheal Shudson—coordinator of the Communications Program, recommended to Vice-Chancellor for Academic Affairs, John Miles, that the Communications Program be granted departmental status.

In making the recommendation, Schudson outlined—for the third time in the last ten years—the need to establish a Department of Communications at UCSD. The case for the Communications Program is plain: the number of faculty is far too few compared to the number of students in the program—making the communications Program one of the most “unbalanced” in all of the social sciences. The university administration’s response to this inadequacy has been to provide temporary faculty. Therefore, over half of the instructors in the Communications Program must be hired either on a temporary basis or in conjunction with another established department such as Political Science, Visual arts, etc. This procedure not only weakens the curriculum and consumes many administrative hours needed to hire instructors each year, but more importantly, it deprives students of continuity within the communications program. In addition, the unusually high rate of turnover of instructors prohibits development of new courses. The reason being that no sooner have instructors experienced a minimum adaptation period in teaching new communications courses than their temporary appointment period expires.

According to a memo sent to the Committee on Educational Policy (CEP), Schudson argues that “...intellectually, we believe the field of ‘communication’ to be one of the liveliest areas of social sciences today.” The current curriculum for the program is divided into four major areas:

Reserve system eliminated

Library Cutbacks Affects Students at UCSD

Once again, a service that benefits thousands of students each year is being eliminated by the administration. The UCSD Library reserve system is cutting back, and will no longer have lecture notes, problem sets, problem solutions or exams available for student use. Currently, many professors place these items on reserve as study aids. This service has allowed students to look at these references while in the library or copy them for out of library use.

In a blatant disregard for the impact of these cutbacks on students, the UCSD administration through its library managers is continuing its “business as usual” policies, citing the all too familiar cry of “fiscal constraints” and “space limitations”. The impact of these cutbacks on the already inadequate academic support services—an important factor in driving away UCSD students from this institution and making the 60% attrition rate here the highest in the entire UC system—must be evaluated, and must be resisted at every turn.

Voiced behind these latest cutbacks is the movement—supported by many

Communications as a Social Force (formerly Macro Communications, this deals with the political economy of mass communications, mass media communications and media techniques, etc.); Communications and Culture (formerly Micro Communications, this deals with the cultural forms which shape the ways in which individuals and societies function and engage in the exchange of information); Communications and Human Information

INSIDE THIS ISSUE: Palestine, B.B. King, American Journal, Reds Funky La Jolla & more...

Processing (formerly Psychology, this area studies basic concepts of human information processing, as well as ways in which concepts and ideas are shaped into messages); and Media (this emphasizes the use of media in communications work).

Since it was first mentioned (in the Lumumba-Zapata demands of 1969) the Communications Program, and for that matter all of the Lumumba-Zapata programs, have been forced to wage a struggle for their existence.

The program has survived administrative rules which have, prevented the program from choosing its own faculty, maintained an inadequate number of resources and professors to deal with the large number of students, and a refusal to allow a graduate program to be developed, etc.

In many ways the Communications Program is a result of the movement towards relevant education. “Social Force”, for instance, studies the economic factors behind mass media, the messages which are presented, and

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administrators and faculty people—to further strengthen the very strong emphasis placed on grant-supported research (particularly in the sciences and medicine) at UCSD and to do away with the undergraduate curriculum. So obvious is the situation at UCSD that the Western Association of Schools and Colleges (WASC) in their accreditation report—based on their two-day visit to UCSD last February—stated that “there are some serious aspects and continuing problems relating to the undergraduate aspects of the university.” The WASC report stated a common assertion at UCSD. “The place is run by the faculty for research and graduate study, and the undergraduate gets the short end of everything”. Particularly offensive is the disregard for the need to provide academic support for students and the criticisms pointed out in the WASC report last year. The report stated, in a section that listed issues at UCSD that they felt warranted more study, that “Library availability and usage is a complex matter that deserves more attention than it appeared to be receiving from the appropriate

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“At this moment we are not here to work for the University, but rather to demand that the University work for our people.”

—Plan de Santa Barbara, 1969



“UCSD 34” Sit-in Charges Resolved

The 34 students arrested in the Chancellor’s office on June 2, 1981, reached a resolution with the City Attorney on misdemeanor charges of trespassing and failure to disperse on Thursday, January 28. The resolution calls for a \$25 fine paid to the university administration and for each member of the “UCSD 34” to do 25 hours of community service. In addition, the “UCSD 34” agreed to not break any campus regulations or city laws. A review of their conduct is scheduled for June 8.

The arrests culminated a year of struggle that saw the Black Student Union organize around the issue of tenure for former UCSD History Professor Emory Tolbert. Letters of support from hundreds of students and student organizations were submitted, and hundreds participated in demonstrations in support. Regardless of the strong student support for Tolbert, Chancellor Atkinson refused to consider the students’ demand. Instead, Tolbert was terminated during the

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Interviews scheduled this week

“Search” Continues For Provost Position

The third College Council last week passed a resolution supporting Acting Provost Faustina Solis for the permanent post. Although several members of the council did not wish to go on record as supporting any one of the finalists, however, strong pressure exerted by members of the third College Administration—who according to one Council member, have a “strong say” on the running of College Council—compelled them to come out supportive of Faustina Solis.

It comes as no surprise that those members of the third College Administration who see fit to influence the outcome of the “search” process are part of the same administration that has historically attempted to further remove the goals of the third College from its

original purpose; to shelve permanently the naming of the college and deprive it of its legitimate name—Lumumba-Zapata; and are part of the very same administration that has since the funding of the College in 1969 gradually but effectively dismantled every plank of the original Lumumba-Zapata Demands, with their needless interference. The third College Administration has violated another tenet upon which the college was built upon: the college was supposed to be controlled by its’ students and its’ faculty—not its’ administration.

The “search” committee for the Provost of the third College is presently in its last stage of work. The committee is scheduled to interview the four finalists over the next few days and is scheduled



Pay No Killer Taxes

In 1980 the aggressive U.S. military planned to spend more than one trillion dollars before 1985, which would enable the U.S. to kill every person on the planet 35 times over! The Reagan Administration intends to make sure the military gets the money it "needs" by transferring funds to the genocide machine from social programs which provide Americans with food, clothing, shelter and transportation.

More than 50 cents of every dollar paid in Federal income taxes goes directly to the military. This year thousands of Americans will promote peace and protest the bloated military budget by refusing to pay some portion

of their income taxes. Many regularly withhold taxes levied against long distance telephone calls, a sum which increased substantially during the Vietnam War era and continues to rise.

There is plenty of time prior to Tax Day, April 15th to learn more about the growing war tax resistance movement. Before you complete your 1040 forms, write to Committee Against the New Right, P.O. Box 90312, San Diego, CA, 92109, for a list of local resources. Free Literature is available from War Tax Resistance, 2118 8th Street, Berkeley CA, 94701, (415) 849-2360, and the Conscience and Military Tax Campaign, 44 Bellhaven Road, Bellport, NY 11713, (516) 286-8825.

WHO'S CHOICE IS IT ANYWAY?

Repressive Legislation
Teach-In Part 2

Anti-Abortion Bills

Speakers:

Ava Torre—Bueno

(Planned Parenthood)

—Specific Statutes—

Judy Digenero

(National Lawyers Guild)

—Constitutionality of Bills—

Also to be discussed:

—Revolt of the Patriarchy—

Mon. Feb. 8

7-9 pm

North Conference Room

FREE

Sponsored By: ASUCSD and the UCSD Women's Center

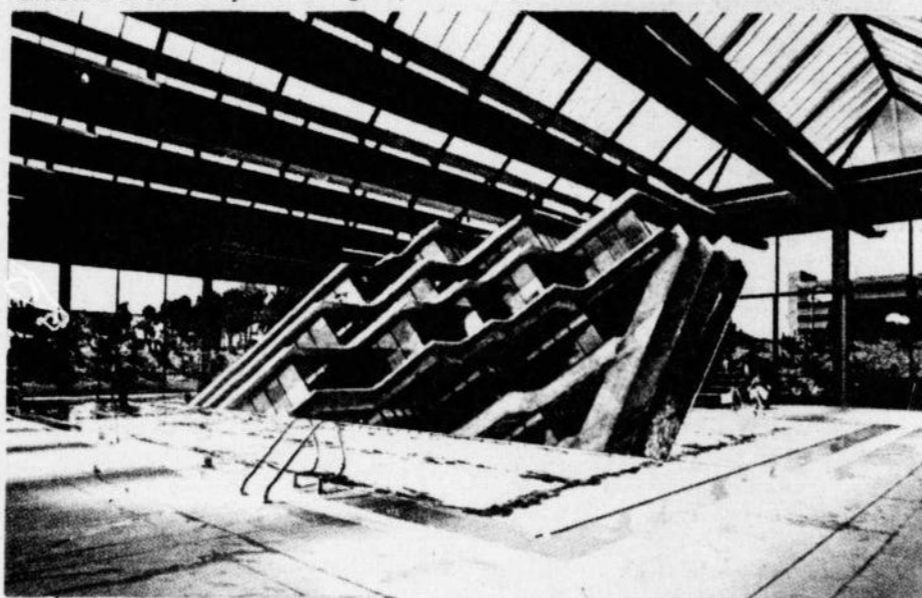
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Library...

journals says French. "We have been concerned about this issue and have felt an obligation to research feasible alternatives. This has been identified as something that can be done in a room someplace else. It does not require a collection of books. We could wait around forever for someone to volunteer to take over this service, but I actually see this as an impetus to perhaps interest some other group to work on it. Maybe in the long run a better service could be provided." As of yet no organization has the adequate facilities to maintain such a service, although the Associated Students is currently discussing ways of

feel that the service is legitimate and should be offered. The question is (Library Administrators) if the library should do it?" The answer is obvious.

According to Soete, Assistant University Librarian, the library has plans to automate. He feels that this will "positively" affect students. This million dollar proposal will allow researchers to locate and check out books through computer terminals. "There are academic programs on campus of international repute. The researchers are hand-picked, and they need the library resources. The S & E Library, along with the Bio-Med Library, were designed for upper-level undergraduates, graduates,



picking up a small percentage of the service. When asked if Central Library would have adequate facilities to absorb this service, French felt that this would "just be transferring the problem from one place to another."

The aspects of the reserve service that are being cut (i.e., lecture notes, exams, problem sets and solutions), accounted for over 29,000 transactions at the Science and Engineering Library desk alone, during the Fall of 1980. Beverly French is convinced that others will provide this service that obviously concerns so many students. "Yes this may affect lots of people. But I don't think this should have a negative impact on students." Some departments have been developing alternative plans, all of which either add inconvenience or an expenditure on the part of the student. The Math department has considered posting the information and possibly selling copies themselves, at cost. The Chemistry department may sell the materials through the bookstore. Other plans have been considered, one of which is to sell subscriptions, similar to the ASUCSD Lecture Notes Series.

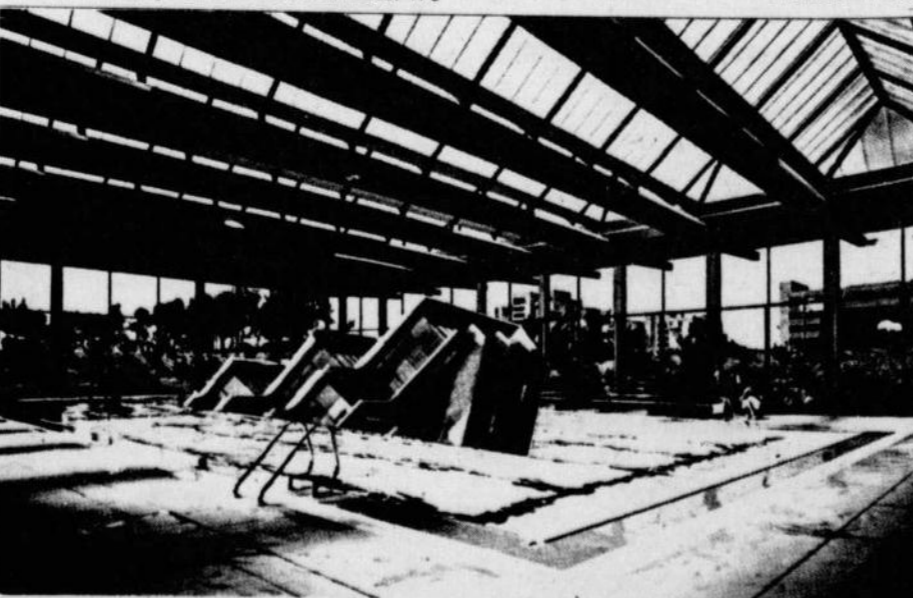
Ten years ago professors began to take advantage of the library as a distribution place for these instructional materials. The libraries are centrally located and properly equipped for the service. Since that time, the volume has grown immensely.

There has been little question among the library administrators that students need non-library reserves. "We don't want to create a hardship for students. We are in the public service business. We

and academics." Soete claims that faculty support these changes in the reserve system.

The continuous disregard by the administration towards undergraduate students could not be more prevalent in the recent turn of events. The Academic Senate Committee on Libraries would like to see these building used as store houses for literary works and research journals at the expense of the undergraduates who use these facilities to study with the aid of reserve materials. Furthermore, undergraduate students are the pawns in the libraries' attempt for more space. French adds, "I want to be perfectly clear that this campus has a problem with space for students. The library is trying to bring that to the attention of those who we think might be able to ultimately do something."

It is the library administration's plan to implement these changes Spring quarter, beginning with the Science and Engineering Library. Next Fall, Cluster and the Bio-Med libraries will also reduce services. French suggested that "students should press...considering that these materials are educational expenses, the departments pick up the costs." This plan is not only unlikely, it is merely an attempt to shift the burden back to the students—an aspect that French appears to favor, while opposing the idea of another library such as Central providing the same service. The question is how long the administration can continue its assault on student services before the students can push legitimate expenses back on the administration. Colleen West



After two years in jail without bail

Palestinian Student Extradited To Israel

The extradition proceedings against Ziad Abu Eain, a Palestinian student imprisoned for nearly two years without the possibility of bail, finally ended in December with orders from Secretary of State Alexander Haig to extradite him to Israel.

During his two year imprisonment, Ziad—denied basic human rights supposedly guaranteed to all by U.S. law—became a victim of State Department efforts to play politics with the courts of this country.

As a result of unprecedented State Department pressure, the Magistrate hearing Ziad's case initially ruled that he be extradited even though the only evidence against him was a "confession" by a third party which had since been recanted twice.

The Arab-American Anti-Discrimination Committee, Ziad's defense, stated that they didn't believe Ziad was "receiving the justice due him", and that he is being discriminated against "principally because he is an Arab". From the behavior of the State Department and the U.S. Prosecutor, there is cause to suspect that an Arab or even an Arab-American cannot receive a fair hearing in a U.S. court where Israeli interests are at stake.

Officials of the Zionist state requested the extradition of Ziad in order to try him in connection with a bombing incident in Tiberias on May 14, 1979. While Ziad maintained that he is innocent, Israel had failed to supply the court with competent evidence sufficient to justify their charges against Ziad.

What Israel had supplied as evidence was a "confession" of an alleged accomplice, Jamal Yasin. This

"confession", however, is not competent for a number of reasons:

1. It was obtained under questionable circumstances from Yasin after he had been imprisoned in Israel for a prolonged period without the benefit of counsel;
2. It was written in Hebrew, a language which Yasin does not understand or speak;
3. It is not corroborated by any other evidence.

Ziad's attorneys have submitted to the court two affidavits by Jamal Yasin in which he recants this "confession" and fourteen affidavits by residents of Ziad's hometown all testifying to the fact that Ziad was in his hometown the entire day of May 14, 1979—the day his sister gave birth to a child.

The Magistrate who initially heard the case refused to accept the defense's affidavits which obliterated the charge against Ziad. Instead she accepted Jamal Yasin's alleged "confession" as sufficient evidence to warrant Ziad's extradition to Israel.

Precisely because the Magistrate would allow no challenge to the "confession", Ziad's defense was forced to argue the case on other legal grounds. The U.S.-Israel extradition treaty provides for a number of exceptions where extradition is not permitted. A customary exception found in almost all extradition treaties is the "political offense" exception, i.e., an act which is considered non-extraditable because of its political nature.

In the past, even those who have acknowledged involvement in violent actions have been ruled non-extraditable by U.S. courts because of this "political

offense" clause. For example, as recently as May of 1979, a U.S. court ruled that a member of the Irish Republican Army (IRA), who admitted responsibility for a fatal bomb attack in England, should not be extradited from the U.S. McMullen was even granted political asylum because of the political nature of his action. In his case, the court ruled that:

"McMullen was a member of the PIRA, an organization existing in an area of political upheaval, which was engaged in and conducted political violence of the most extreme nature with a solely political objective."

Subsequent to the McMullen decision, some officials at the State Department became concerned that if the decision is allowed to stand, the U.S. might become a haven for "terrorists". Therefore, they were seeking to establish a precedent that would significantly alter the "political offense" exception, and Ziad Abu Eain was their guinea pig in this test case.

"We recognize neither the court nor the occupation and we do not recognize the right of the occupiers and oppressors to bring us to court and to try us, the oppressed."

—Political Prisoners in Occupied Palestine

The State Department bureaucrats, however, ignored the fact that the time of the Tiberias incident, the Zionist state was in the mists of a four month air assault on Lebanon (a massive attack that took the lives of over 400 Lebanese and Palestinian civilians), the Zionist military was placing the entire community of Haloul and two refugee camps in the West Bank under near total (23 hour per day) starvation curfew, forbidding food and supplies from

entering the communities (these lasted from 11-21 days), and Israeli settlers went on rampages in the West Bank, killing two students in Haloul and wounding many others throughout the Occupied Territories.

It did not matter to the State Department that Ziad cannot get a fair trial in Israel as testified to in recent reports by the International Commission of Jurists, the United Nations Human Rights Commission, The Israeli League of Human and Civil Rights, and Amnesty International. What mattered to them was that Ziad Abu Eain is a Palestinian Arab, and after years of anti-Arab, Anti-Palestinian propaganda equating Arab and Palestinian with "terrorist," they seem to have felt that no significant outcry would have been created over their efforts to extradite him.

Now, Ziad is in a Zionist prison, undoubtedly experiencing the most severe and cruel forms of torture (as testified to by the above mentioned organizations).

Felicia Lawger, an Anti-Zionist Jewish lawyer in Occupied Palestine, is attempting to monitor the condition of Ziad. This, however, has proved to be futile in the past, since Palestinian prisoners have not adhered to constitutional rights.

Karen Silkfeather

American Perspectives on Occupied Palestine

Speakers:

Hilton Obenzinger

(Jewish Alliance Against Zionism)

—A Jewish alternative to Zionism—

George Cole

(US Steel Workers Union)

—Slide show on Occupied Territories—

*My friend in Beirut, I'm afraid that the streets
have become open wounds, that
your smile can no longer be found, that
a gust of napalm has carried off your last letter*

Hilton Obenzinger

Wed. Feb. 17
TLH 104

7:00 pm
FREE

Sponsored by:
Organization of Arab Students and Third World Studies
with ASUCSD-allocated funds



B.B. King Plays UCSD

B.B. King laughed and joked with the audience, making them feel good with his music. B.B. King said, "when you get home from this concert tonight and there is someone mad at you for being late, you just sing'em a song and take their blues away." B.B. King has been turning his sad broken heart lyrics into f'ving, laughing and loving blues since his first hit "3 O'clock Blues" was released in 1949 on Kent Records.

His music was a joyous blend of jazz and blues delivered with a sparkling wit and finesse. His sweeping guitar bursts, mixed with his tight horn section was immediately recognizable. B.B. King's form was simple, ready to bend to the whim of his voice. His guitar was another voice, echoing, lingering after, underscoring and completing his thoughts. His music expressed true feelings; sincerity was his watchword.

King was born Riley King on a cotton plantation in Mississippi in 1925. One of his most vivid childhood memories was the sight of the body of a black man, who'd been electrocuted by the State of Mississippi, laid out on the courthouse steps for public viewing. B.B. King has said, "The blues isn't just some fad music about a broken heart or a busted dream; the blues is much more." The blues is also about balancing pain with a measure of joy or celebration, exorcising the suffering into music. He and his guitar Lucille (his 'companion' for more

than twenty years) have been doing this a lot and have more than paid their dues.

Over the last 32 years, King had been able to establish a reputation as one of the world's top blues performers. But even though blues brought King success, he has watched traditional blues popularity wax and wane; has watched great blues performers age and die, and acknowledges that there are no young musicians to replace them.

Recently, he has also had to deal with flack from blues purists who accuse him of "watering down" the art form. "I've had too hard of a time trying to keep up to be accused of selling out. To be stale is bad. Times change. If I have to include a little soul or jazz to get more blacks into blues, you can believe I'm going to do just that. I've never pretended to be 'pure'. Critics want to freeze me in time. I refuse to let that happen." King muses, "no one takes the place when a blues singer dies. He's like the dinosaur—another dying breed."

Such as those who sing the "sinful" (i.e. secular) songs have much in common with their straight critics. The needs of the bluesmen is like that of the straining preacher whose fever pitch will not come without the enthusiastic response of the congregation punctuating his truth. Few fans would quibble with B.B. King when he asserts, "I am the blues."

Byron Morton



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Communications...

the ways in which communications and mass media interact with society. Perhaps this is one reason that the Program has had a turbulent history—it represents a threat to the status quo.

Since the program's inception in 1970, the number of majors has dramatically increased—from 158 in 1975 to 397 in 1981—making Communications the fifth largest major. The growth represents student recognition of the tremendous importance of Communications in a rapidly changing socio-political and economic order.

The denial of adequate resources has set-up a Catch 22 situation, in that it is difficult to draw resources to the program because it lacks departmental status. This problem has created inconsistency and fragmentation. It is not uncommon, for example, for faculty members from other social sciences with little knowledge of communications to end up teaching some of the program's core courses. This complicates the students' ability to acquire a strong foundation for subsequent work. Also, present teaching assistants are either undergraduates or students from other departments, further fragmenting introductory students.

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The Associated Students and California Public Interest Research Group (CalPIRG) invite you to attend a lecture series:

"Know Your Rights"

Week 5 - 2/2/82

Consumer Credit

Credit Cards, Banking Services, Loans, etc.; Insurance: Health, Car, Life, and Renter's

Week 6 - 2/9/82

Where Your Student Fees Go

Registration Fee, Educational Fee, AS Activity Fee, and Student Center Fee

Week 7 - 2/16/82

Housing Rights

On-Campus: Dorm Rights, Apartments, etc.; Off-Campus: Tenant Rights, Renter's Rebates

North Conference Room - 12 - 1:30 pm

Every Tuesday of week indicated

Co-sponsored by:

AS Student Advocate Program & CalPIRG

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"UCSD 34" Charges Resolved

summer.

On May 29, 1981, members of the Third World groups presented a set of demands to Chancellor Atkinson (see n.i. vol.7, no.3 for text of demands). The demands offered a systematic analysis of problems facing students—not only Third World Students, but all students, and especially students from a lower income background. The demands challenge the nature of UCSD as a research institution and insist that UCSD meet its obligation as a center of education.

On June 2, 250 students assembled in the Chancellor's Complex in support of the demands. After about 2½ hours, Chancellor Atkinson had the UCSD Police—with the help of the San Diego Police riot team—make 34 arrests.

Although the legal aspects of the case have been resolved the demands presented last Spring to Chancellor Atkinson have been evaded by university officials. The demands, in part, call for the establishment of, and/or

strengthening of programs in Black and Chicano Studies; classes in the history of Native Americans, Asian Americans, African Americans in the History Department; establishment of a student committee to review faculty tenure files and have equal say in the process as the department's; action to ensure that students unable to afford off-campus housing receive necessary financial support to live on campus.

The struggle must continue until the demands are met, and it is important that students, staff and faculty come together so that these and other demands are pressed. Our task is clear; to challenge the agencies that administer our funds, our housing and food services, our colleges, our work, our education and our university, for us. For justice can only be possible when the students and workers of UC San Diego come to act as if this institution was theirs and not the Chancellor's or the Regents'.

—Benjamin Washington

Now Available! OVERTHROW

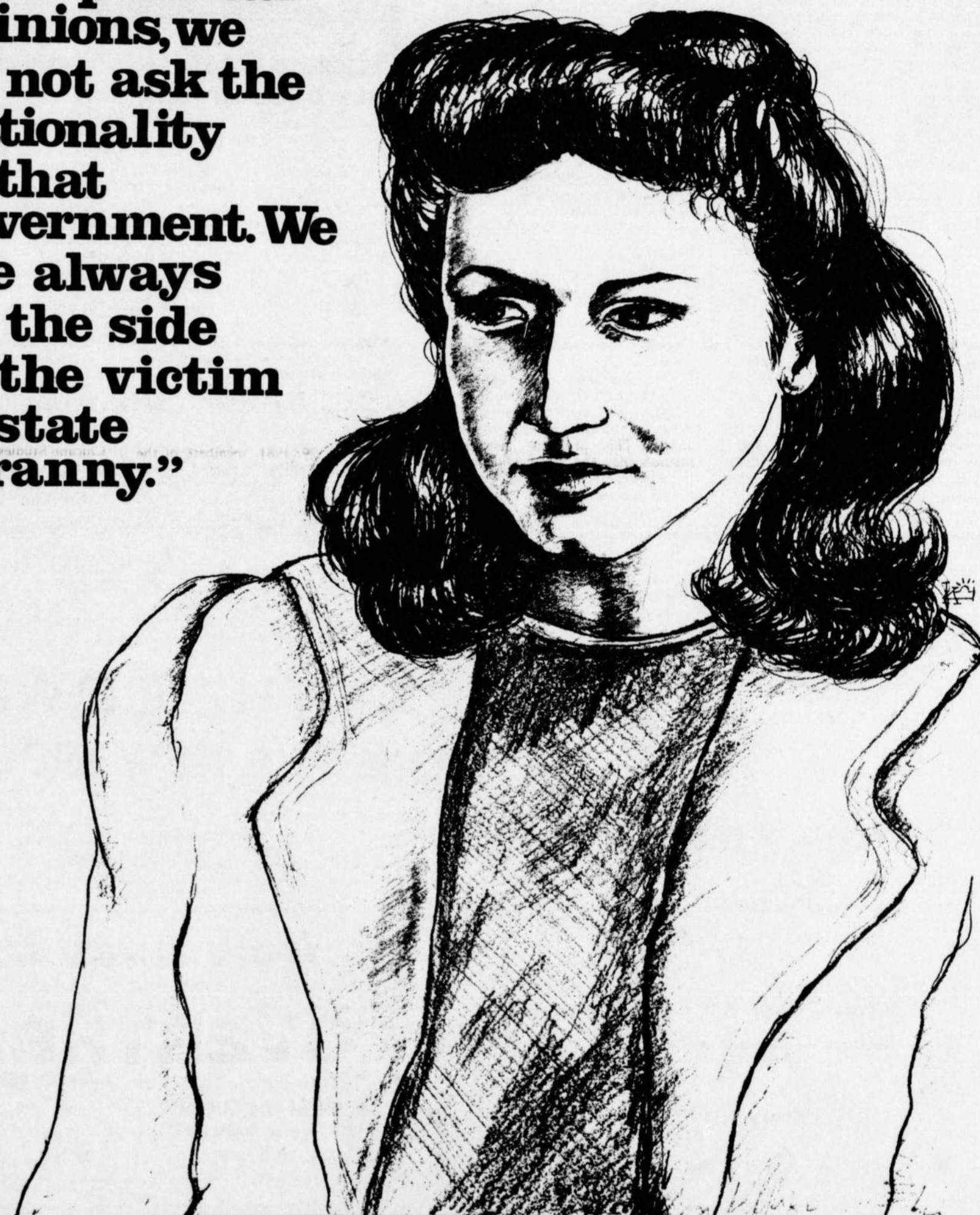
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New York, NY 10013

Overthrow is the newspaper of the Youth International Party.

"When a government puts people in jail for their political opinions, we do not ask the nationality of that government. We are always on the side of the victim of state tyranny."



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Departmental Status For Communications?

The Communications Program currently operates with a student/faculty ratio of approximately 70/1. As of winter 1981, there were 1003 Communications students—with 397 declared as Communications majors. The high student/faculty ratio creates an enormous burden in terms of large classes, which restricts student faculty interaction, causes an extremely heavy workload for the faculty and ultimately a lower quality of education.

As the Communications Program once again comes before the CEP, there is no doubt that it will be confronted with the same reactionary opposition of past years. Keeping with the traditional opposition to the program by the Economics Department, present Chairperson John Conlisk has already asserted that "...it is a mistake to found a department on that alleged discipline". However, he fails to note that the discipline of Communications is



Communications has evolved into a recognized area within the academic world—a discipline of great and growing importance. It is indeed ironic that a university at the "cutting edge" of research should choose to deprive Communications of vital resources. This deprivation is an integral part of the general disregard for and neglect of undergraduate education at UCSD.

recognized at most major universities. Conlisk and other faculty, especially those benefitting from the current arrangements where Communications students end up taking large number of courses either cross-listed with or offered in other departments, conveniently choose to ignore reality. Similarly, many alchemists, no doubt, were offended by the establishment of programs in

chemistry.

The current proposal requests: a) 8 permanent full-time equivalents (FTE), b) 2 additional FTE for 82-83 (representing a shift from temporary to permanent FTE), 2 temporary FTE and 2 permanent FTE to be appointed over the next two years, c) 2 additional staff people, d) Support funds for improvement of the Film Library and computer facilities, e) Adequate increase of staff and facilities in the Media Center—currently receiving campus-wide use, f) TA's as currently employed by the Communications Program, (most of whom are from other departments). The requests are fundamental for assuring a quality education for UCSD's Communication majors.

The Communications Program was born out of student demands for an alternative educational experience as well as for the development of a Communications Department which

addresses the needs of society. At a time when communications is coming to play an important and increasingly critical role in society as a whole, it is especially ironic that this institution—ranked 13th in the nation in a recent study, has not yet realized its potential to have a leading Department in the discipline.

It is only through the joint effort of the students and faculty that this program exists today, and it is only through a continued joint effort that the Communications Program will achieve Departmental status.

Communications at UCSD has historically offered an alternative to educational processing. It is hoped that students recognize the wealth of this type of educational development and continue to fight in support of the proposal currently before the Committee on Educational Policy.

Shirely Lowe

Tijuana Residents Protest Arbitrary Increase In Bus Fares

Sunday January 17, over two hundred people gathered outside the Tijuana Municipal Government building to protest the recent 33% increase in bus fares. The protest meeting was sponsored by the Committee of United Citizens of Tijuana (CUCUTAC), a grassroots citizens' group, and several political parties, including the Unified Socialist Party of Mexico (PSUM) and the Revolutionary Workers' Party (PRT). The rally, which took place at one of Tijuana's busiest intersections, disrupted traffic for an hour and a half, as the protesters showed their outrage at the arbitrary fare increase.

Unlike many protest rallies in the United States and elsewhere, which seem to consist mainly of students and young people, this protest was attended largely by workers who brought along their spouses and children. Organization of workers and other bus riders was stressed by the speakers as the necessary element in the struggle for services responsive to community needs. Municipalization of the privately owned bus firms was urged as the solution to the transportation problems faced by the residents of Tijuana.

Members of the sponsoring organizations and several residents of various colonias (communities) of Tijuana spoke passionately against the unjust fare hike. A large number of Tijuaneans depend on the buses as their only form of transportation, and they can least afford the increased fares.

This rally is just one example of the growing activism in Tijuana and other parts of Mexico. There have been recent protests over the lack of water, electricity and other necessary services laced by many of Tijuana's residents. These protests are a result of the failure of the local government, controlled by the official political party of Mexico, the

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Third World Struggles

U.S. Officers Involved In Torture Sessions in El Salvador

Fr. Jesus Delgado, speaking for the absent auxiliary archbishop, Msgr. Arturo Rivera y Damas, told the assembled congregation at the National Cathedral in San Salvador that in the first two weeks of 1982, 382 people had been killed in political violence. The vast majority of the dead are civilians killed by security forces and their clandestine alteregos, the death squads. Within hours of Delgado's sermon, 12 more people were added to the list.

In a shocking revelation, meanwhile, the *New York Times* has reported that U.S. advisers in El Salvador witnessed torture sessions held by Salvadoran armed forces. U.S. officials deny the report, but the *Times* account is believed to be true and coincides with past practice of U.S. counterinsurgency military advisers.

Father Delgado also described the U.S. backed elections scheduled for March as another form of repression and lamented that their only result would be "murder and more murder." Observers note little enthusiasm for the elections, even among the participating parties.

Increasingly, speculation runs toward a probable defeat for the Christian Democrats and their leading figure, current junta President Jose Napoleon Duarte. Although many believe the Christian Democrats will win a large percentage of the vote, few believe the party will win a majority. It is expected that the fascist parties will come together to control the constituent assembly elected in the March elections.

From the constituent assembly will come some kind of transitional government which will rule until March

1983, when a new president will be elected under the constitution drafted by the constituent assembly. If the parties to the right of the Christian Democrats should come together, it would be unlikely that Duarte's party would participate in the transitional government.

Rebel forces in El Salvador have refused to take part in the election. They charge that a free election is impossible while the country is under the gun of the junta. They also condemn the elections as an attempt to add legitimacy to a clearly repressive regime, and to prevent a political, negotiated settlement to the civil war raging throughout the country.

Meanwhile, the Farabundo Marti Front for National Liberation (FMLN) pressed its offensive in the eastern part of the country. In the province of Usulután, six communities were left without electricity after guerrillas dynamited power plants and high-tension wires. On the road between San Miguel and La Unión, two of the three major cities of the eastern region, three trucks were set afire by the rebels in the ongoing campaign of economic sabotage. In Miguel, a train carrying cotton and agricultural machinery was derailed by FMLN commandos. And in Zacatecoluca, two trucks bearing harvested sugar cane were set afire as they drove toward a sugar processing factory.

In a speech in New York City Jan. 13, Robert White, ambassador to El Salvador under the Carter administration, said that in his view and the view of most objective observers, "the initiative in the war has passed to the

guerrillas." White blamed Reagan administration policy for the deteriorating military and political situation of the junta. He warned his listeners at the Rockefeller-funded Center for Inter-American Relations that unless policies are adopted to try to strengthen center forces, i.e., Duarte and the Christian Democrats, that in time the guerrillas probably will win the war.

The Reagan administration, however, continues to press the military offensive. Its most recent escalation of direct U.S. involvement is the training of over 1500 Salvadoran soldiers at Fort Bragg, N.C. As the 1500 began their training two weeks ago, the *New York Times* published an article Jan. 11 charging that eight of the U.S. advisers in El Salvador were present at a "torture class" in early 1981. According to a 21-year-old soldier who had deserted the Salvadoran armed forces on May 3, 1981, the eighth man and a 13 year-old girl killed in late Jan. 1981. The two young people were subsequently killed by the soldiers and their bodies dumped onto the streets of San Salvador. None of the U.S. advisers were present at the moment of execution. The two torture victims were thought to be guerrillas.

The stunning story was told to *Times* Central American correspondent Raymond Bonner by Carlos Antonio Gomez Montano, a Salvadoran watch repairer who was drafted into the army in November 1980. According to Gomez, the U.S. advisers were among those who arrived in El Salvador shortly after the Reagan administration approved their dispatch to shore up the faltering junta during the FMLN's January 1981 offensive.

Gomez also charged that the Salvadoran army routinely mutilates the bodies of suspected guerrillas and throws others from helicopters into the Pacific Ocean. Before one of the torture sessions which Gomez witnessed, the Salvadoran officer in charge told the assembled troops that were watching "we'll make you feel more like a man."

At the first session where Gomez was

present, a masked Salvadoran soldier stuck the tip of his bayonet into the chest and rib cage of the 17-year-old man. Then, by applying his boot as a fulcrum, he broke the man's arm at the elbow.

Gomez said that he and his fellow soldiers were told, "What happens here, what you see here, what you hear here, stays here." Their officer reminded them that if they talked to anyone about what they had seen, "we will find out and you know what will happen to you."

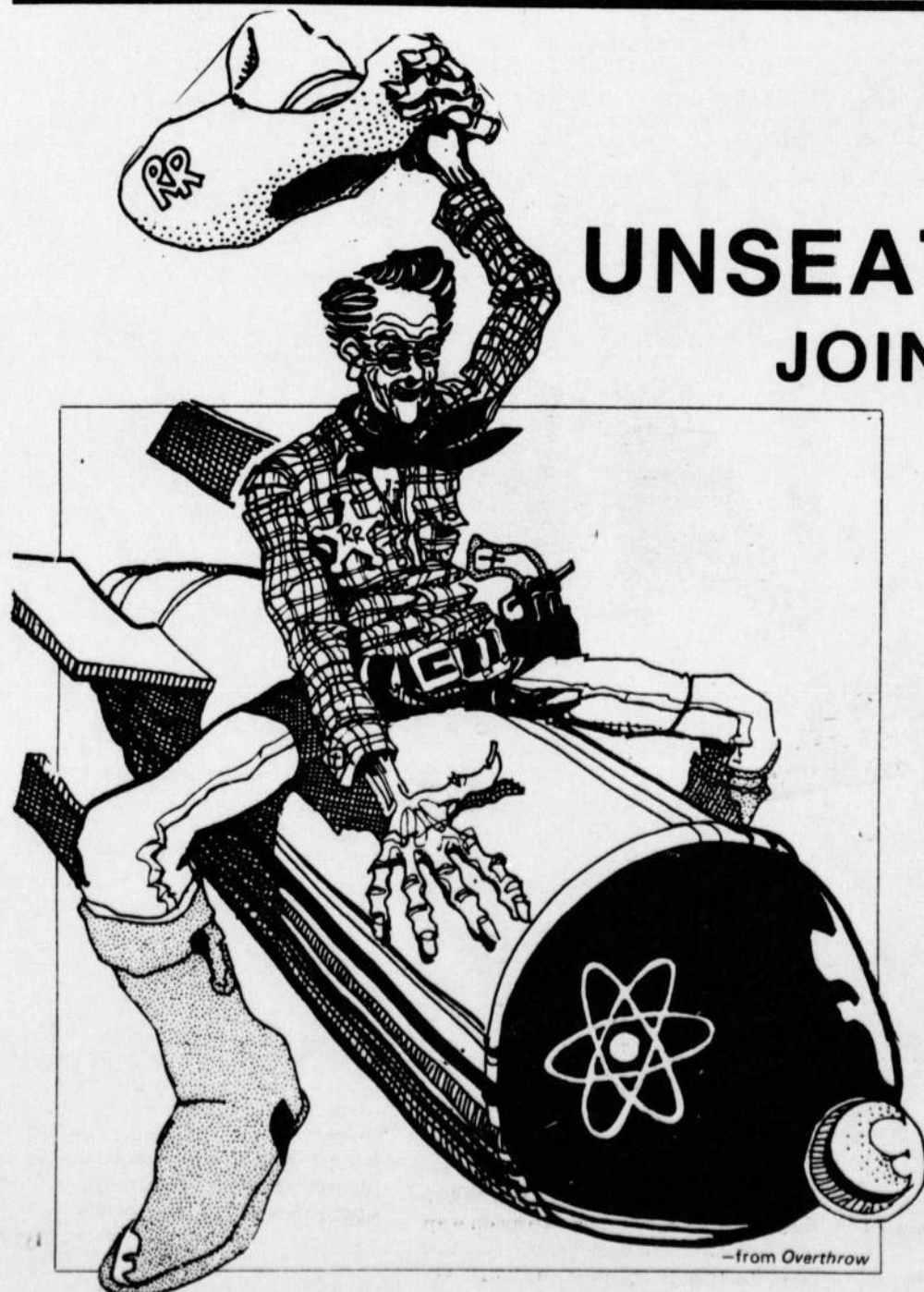
A senior Defense Department official and a former commander of the military group at the U.S. Embassy both denied to the *Times* that U.S. personnel had witnessed any torture sessions. U.S. soldiers are told to discourage torture and to report any instance thereof to their superiors.

Col. Rafael Bustillo, who was Gomez's commander, told the *Times* that Gomez's name did not appear in the military records and that "therefore this man has no basis for his accusations since he was not a soldier here at the time." *Times* reporter Bonner, however, found other military sources who told him that official files confirmed that Gomez was recruited Nov. 1, 1980, and deserted in the early spring.

Gomez also told of a young man who was drafted with him and who, within a few months, had been promoted to the rank of sergeant. To win the promotion, the new sergeant had killed his own parents and two siblings because they were thought to be guerrilla sympathizers. During subsequent military ceremony, an air force colonel highlighted the man's act and promotion as an example of "bravery" and the "hope for progress in a military career."

Gomez fled El Salvador after escaping military jail with eight other soldiers on May 3, 1981. He ran until he reached a guerrilla camp near Chalatenango, and traded his uniform and weapon for a pistol and civilian clothes. He then proceeded toward Mexico where he was interviewed by the *Times*.

Guardian



UNSEAT THE COWBOY JOIN THE NEW INDICATOR

The New Indicator is a radical, independent U.C.S.D./Community newspaper with a fourteen year publishing history. The New Indicator Collective needs:

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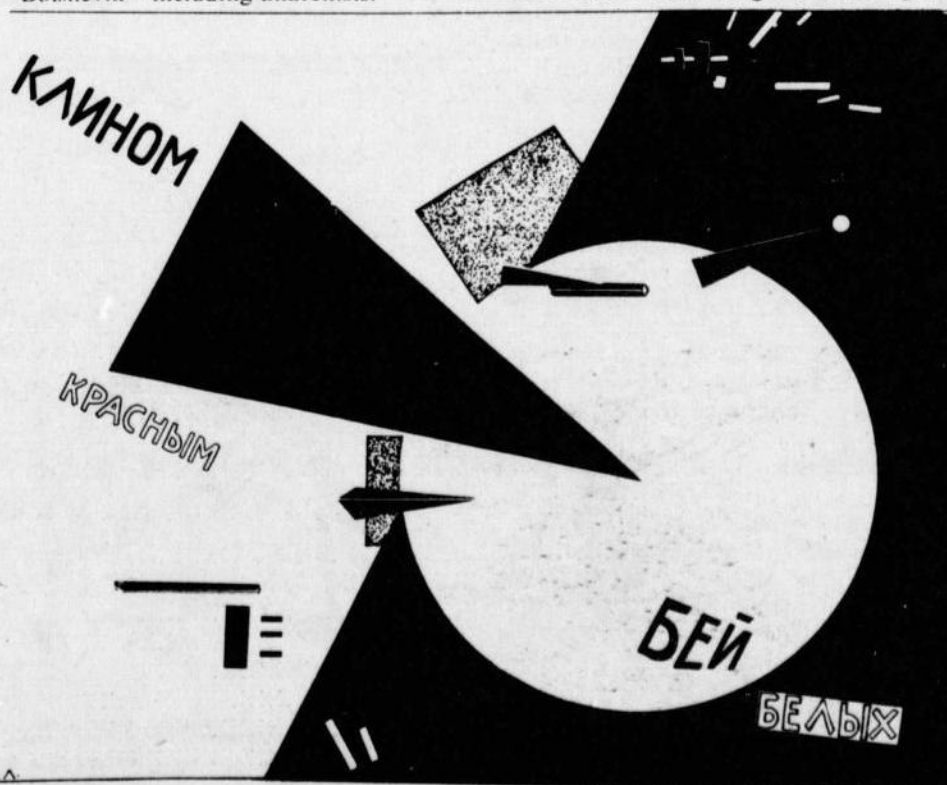
New Indicator Collective Meetings: Every Tuesday, 6 pm, New Indicator Office, second floor, Student Center Building A.

REDS: REVIEWED

To call *REDS*, a sexist movie is accurate and thus it is necessary to write about this film considering the praise Warren Beatty the film-maker has already received. Women in the film are either flattened or constantly herded into boxes where they can only give pat responses befitting the new intelligent dumb blonde type category.

Emma Goldman played by Maureen Stapleton is "flat" compared to Jack Nicholson's Eugene O'Neil who is shown to think, plan and feel sensuous. Emma Goldman's role is fabricated through false history. Although she was fifty-one years old when she went to the Soviet Union, the picture taken during that period shows a woman far younger than her actual years. While in the Soviet Union, she was with her lover Sasha (Alexander Berkman) and like other anarchists "giving one's all to safeguard the revolution, and its gains." The movie fabricates further through the discussion or argument between Emma Goldman and John Reed. In the film Emma is shown disillusioned and embittered with the revolution, and thus complaining while John Reed tells her the "real facts" of what it means to carry on the revolution. What is closer to the truth is that Emma Goldman, by the time she meets John Reed, had already defended the revolution and the Bolsheviks in the secret anarchist conferences in Petrograd. The anarchist revolutionaries laughed at her, and told her "you will see with your own eyes someday." The argument actually revolved around the word "razstrellyat" (execute by shooting). Five hundred prisoners considered counter-revolutionists, had been shot—on the eve the decree abolishing the death penalty was to go in

effect—by over zealous Chekists (secret police). Goldman took the position that this was a "dastardly crime", while John Reed shrugged it off and was surprised to see Goldman so worked up over the death of a "few plotters". By this time of course, although she defended the revolution, counter-revolutionist could be pinned on anyone who was not a Bolshevik—including anarchists.



My reasons for defending a more "whole" character for Goldman on the grounds of bringing a "closer to the truth" history is because Warren Beatty structures his film as a recreation of history. For example, the use of interviews with over two dozen people,

(all of them contemporaries of John Reed and Louise Bryant), throughout the film acts as a support mechanism; having us believe that the story about to unfold is a re-creation of history.

As for Diane Keaton, when she argues with John Reed about his going to the Soviet Union, it is from a sewing machine that she is sitting at. She is shown serving coffee at all the intellectual gatherings of John Reed, and of course acts amused when John Reed cooks something more than just

membership rules.

We know from the film that Louise Bryant, is a photographer and writer. However, since the first meeting with Reed she can be motivated to carry through actions of her own work only in the presence of men. When she goes off to France the audience is set up to think that it is over a misunderstanding with John Reed.

When finally Reed is incapacitated by Typhus, we don't see the closer to the truth reality of her fight with nurses to stay with Reed and care for him. Nor do we see her bitterness when she relates to Emma Goldman that nothing had been done for Reed. A whole week had been lost before the physicians agreed on their diagnosis, and after that Reed was turned over to an incompetent doctor. Louise Bryant also related to Emma Goldman John Reed's repeated words, "caught in a trap, caught in a trap". Bryant further stated she felt the same way since looking beneath the surface that she too was "caught in a trap". All of this is not shown in the film.

All of the men in Warren Beatty's film are shown to be independent minded, heading for greatness or at least towards being an ink blot on the pages of history. The women in the film are shown at best to be competent, but nothing more, and certainly not challenging. Furthermore, we are denied the depth and impact that Emma Goldman had on history and the anarchist movement because of Warren Beatty's false fabrication of history in defining her role. This is certainly tragic, since there are too few films that ever deal with women in history. For this film to fail so miserably in this aspect, is truly a loss. Moreover, it makes the struggle harder for a written history that we can identify with in order to fight the oppression within our society.

Barry Hyman

Women In Revolution

Repressive Anti-Abortion Bills Introduced In Many States

On December 15th the Pennsylvania legislature passed the Abortion Control Act, considered by pro-abortionists the most repressive state legislation introduced to date and by anti-abortionists, model legislation to be introduced in other states.

If Governor Richard Thornburgh signs the law, then a Pennsylvania woman wanting an abortion will have to consult with a doctor 24 hours in advance of the abortion. She will probably have to pay triple the current \$175 for a first trimester abortion due to the required two visits and increased paperwork. She will hear the doctor tell her that detailed color photos of fetuses are available if she chooses to look at them. Peggy Backal of the National Abortion Rights Action League (NARAL) of Pennsylvania said, "If a woman is a minor she will need consent from one parent or a judge. If she needs a second trimester abortion and if 'the fetus might be viable' which the state may probably choose to define as second trimester, then a second doctor must be present, also increasing the cost.

A Pennsylvania woman will not be able to get her abortion in any hospital or clinic owned by a Pa. county, city or the state unless her life is at risk or she has reported a rape or incest within 72 hours of its occurrence. If she is a state employee, her health insurance won't cover it in the future, and if she has insurance through her private job she will have to pay an extra fee for abortion coverage.

When the bill was first introduced, it contained even more repressive features that were later stricken such as a 72-hour waiting period, parental consent of both parents of a minor, labeling of the IUD and some birth control pills as abortifacients and allowing any adult to petition to be appointed a guardian for a fertilized egg or fetus on the belief or assumption that the pregnant woman was about to break the law.

If the legislation goes into effect, Suzanne Badoux, legislative coordinator of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) of Pa., said her organization would be involved in a court challenge of the law. "The 24-hour waiting requirement has already been held unconstitutional by four circuit courts." (The ACA's effect) "is a chilling exercise of constitutional rights. It is an invasion of privacy and limits a doctor's ability to give proper medical care. **Roe vs. Wade** (the 1973 Supreme Court decision decriminalizing abortion and affirming abortion as a private, moral decision) clearly established a right to choose abortion under the Constitution, especially in the first trimester."

During the House discussion of the bill, pro-ACA legislators said that they wanted it passed because their main concern was the health and safety of a woman. Cunningham maintained that "we spoke to a number of women who had had abortions who said their needs as a woman weren't being served" with current abortion law. Badoux said, "Another member of the committee said that there was nothing about this at the hearings. 'Full face lies,' Badoux said. By the end of the house debate, 'pro-life legislators were telling these bizarre stories about children never getting a chance to smile, three-year-old children being scarred for life by walking into abortion clinics and dogs lapping blood off the floors of abortion clinics,' she added.

Before passage of the bill by the legislature, a potentially controversial pro-choice tactic was introduced by Rep. Harry Bowser (R-Erie). He proposed attaching a requirement for a statewide referendum to passage of the bill. "This would be wonderful for everyone to speak out. We know Pennsylvania is a pro-choice state. Eighty percent of the state is pro-choice," Forbes said. A lawyer who wishes to remain anonymous was deeply concerned about

this attitude. "I think it's a bad strategy. Legislation like (the ACA) shouldn't go to the voters because it is a question of fundamental rights which shouldn't be subject to majority rule." The idea of the referendum also could lend support to Senator Orrin Hatch's amendment to allow Congress and the states to pass abortion legislation, she said. Fighting the ACA as a referendum would take a

lot of money and time. For example, anti-abortion sentiment was running 2-1 days before a referendum in Toledo, Ohio, a few years ago and only with an enormous amount of work at the last minute was it defeated, she added.

The amendment for the ACA referendum failed, 28-20, in the Senate. **oob**

Fight For ERA Ratification Still Not Over

The U.S. Supreme Court is seriously considering Justice Department recommendations that the court nullify a lower federal court ruling against the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA). If the suggestion is followed, it will at least technically remove obstacles to the amendments ratification.

In a related development, former Republican and Democratic Presidents Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter made a joint statement last week to prevent what they call a "handful of legislators" from stopping the amendment. And throughout the country, supporters of women's rights are mobilizing in a last-ditch effort to win the needed ratification of three more states before the June 30 deadline.

Federal Judge Marion Callister ruled last month that Congress acted unconstitutionally when it extended the ERA deadline to June 30, 1982 and that states which had rescinded their votes could no longer be counted as ratifying states.

The Justice Department said the ruling should be nullified because the Judge had ruled "prematurely" on the still unratified amendment. It declined, however, to recommend an expedited legal review of the issue. The department's action is a compromise, stepping back from the Reagan administration's earlier position to review the case after the June 30 deadline, by which time the issue would have been rendered moot.

Early this month a motion to ratify ERA in North Carolina was narrowly defeated. The amendment also lost by a 27-21 vote in Oklahoma Senate, Jan. 13. A motion was approved to

reintroduce the issue, but the amendment lost by the same count Jan. 19.

In Florida a vote has not yet been scheduled, and the legislature will adjourn for the year in mid-March.

In Virginia, a damper was cast on ratification efforts when House speaker A.L. Philpott appointed four anti-ERA candidates to the House Privileges and Elections Committee Jan. 19. ERA supporters will have to go through the committee before getting the amendment on the House floor.

In Georgia, a House committee voted 6-3 last week to send the amendment to the House floor, where it was scheduled to appear for debate last week.

In Illinois, the state legislature failed Jan. 13 to change a rule that requires three-fifths majority for passage of amendments, jeopardizing the likelihood of the ERA's passage. The issue will be raised again when the legislature reconvenes in early March.

Supporters of the Amendment in Chicago are waging the struggle by backing a pro-ERA woman for lieutenant governor against two anti-ERA candidates nominated by the governor for the same post. On opening day of the state legislature, 400 ERAers greeted state legislators with pro-amendment messages.

NOW president Eleanor Smeal said recently that the ERA will either win or lose by a "razor-blade Margin." If the amendment loses it will be because of the work of a tiny minority dedicated to a backward and outdated view of the role of women.

guardian

American Journal: CIA's Media Strategy in Chile

Please understand, I'm not one of those people who sees a CIA agent under every bush and behind every keyhole. The Company is out there, however, and its agents do some of the things they are accused of doing—illegal, immoral things, like dosing unsuspecting Americans with drugs just to see what happens, spending \$6 million to manipulate the Italian elections and orchestrating the overthrow of the Allende government in Chile.

Comes now Fred Landis, a Los Angeles journalist and critic of the Central Intelligence Agency, who has some thought-provoking theories about just how the CIA does its dirty work. Landis is being sued for \$210 million by the Association of Retired Intelligence Officers for his trouble, and he's fighting another suit by one David Atlee Phillips, editor of a rightwing magazine called *Eagle*, to boot. Still, he perseveres, determined to expose the conspiracy within.

According to the outspoken Landis, the CIA has a media strategy for destabilizing what it considers to be unfriendly foreign governments. This involves infiltrating the leading daily newspaper of a targeted country and working the paper like a puppeteer works Punch and Judy, to knock out the regime in question. The strategy relies on disinformation and psychological

warfare, and has been used successfully in Chile with *El Mercurio* and Jamaica with the *Daily Gleaner*. Landis thinks Nicaragua's *La Prensa* may be next.

Landis was working in Chile as a correspondent for the *Chicago Sun-Times* in September of 1973, when the military staged a coup d'etat. *El Mercurio*, Chile's dominant newspaper for over a century, was, Landis argues, taken over by "advisors" from the InterAmerican Press Association prior to the coup. The visiting journalists were secretly working for the CIA. Their aim: to undermine public confidence in Salvador Allende's democratically elected socialist government as a prelude to smashing it.

The first thing they did, Landis says, was change the paper's staid, *Wall Street Journal*-type format. "Suddenly, you have color, where before it was only black and white. You have headlines across the entire page. You have large photographs, or maybe just one large photograph. Before, there was no propaganda there, you just had a newspaper. Suddenly, everything in the paper goes to push a few very simple themes.

"The propaganda campaign," he continues, "is authorized by the National Security Council or the President of the United States, and usually costs about

half a million dollars and lasts three months. The first theme is economic chaos. After economic chaos, you shift to social chaos. After social chaos, you see character assassination of government leaders. For being president of the country, Allende almost never

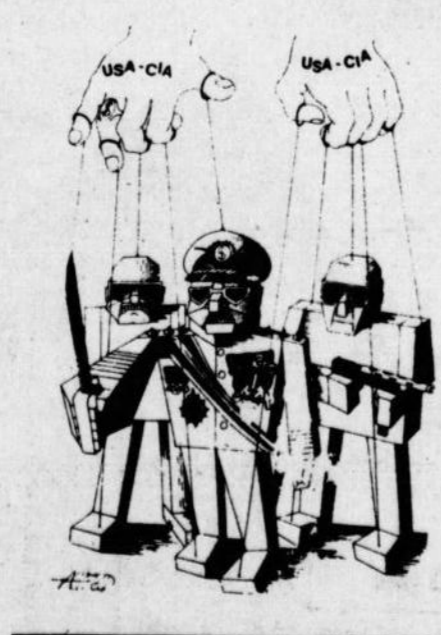
happened—and repeated predictions of imminent civil war. The result, for readers of that opinion-making paper, was unbroken tension and gloom. This, Landis argues, prepared Chileans psychologically for the coup.

El Mercurio's propaganda was aimed at the middle and upper classes—no friends of the socialist government, usually—and Chile's military which had a long tradition of respecting democratic institutions. In order to get the generals to violate the constitution, they had to be convinced that the "subversive" Allende was ruining the country.

After the coup, the ruling military junta outlawed trade unions and strikes and adopted the supply-side policies of American economist Milton Friedman. Hundreds of thousands of Chileans were thrown out of work. If they had the temerity to criticize the junta or organize against it, they were arrested and often tortured and killed Chile continues to be cited by human rights organizations such as Amnesty International as one of the most repressive countries in the world.

Did this runaway train of events begin with fabricated stories in *El Mercurio*, courtesy of the blazing typewriters of the CIA? Is this just another paranoid conspiracy theory? I don't know. It's something to think about, however, as the Reagan Administration pushes to liberate the intelligence agencies, including the CIA, from the mild restraints from the Carter years.

David Armstrong



appeared in the newspaper. When he did appear, he was always associated with a word such as 'Communism', 'Soviet', 'Plagues', 'Death'."

In the months preceding the coup, *El Mercurio* was awash in news of chaos and crimes—many of which never

CULTURAL ACT A response to the Reagan Anti-immigrant Policy

Speakers

Herman Baca—Committee on Chicano Rights

Pete Beltran—President, Local 645 U.A.W.

Jorge Bustamante—General Secretary, Teachers Union, Colegio de Mexico

Juan Gómez Quiñones—Director Chicano Studies, UCLA.

Jim Smith—Dir., CWA Psych Tech Union

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continued from page 8

TIJUANA...

Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI), to deal with the problems of its residents. However, the Mexican Presidential election will be held on July 4, and a new political party has emerged to challenge the ruling party's monopoly of power. The Unified Socialist Party of Mexico (PSUM) was formed late last year by the merger of five parties of the Left, including the Communist Party of Mexico. These parties saw the need for the left opposition to unite, in order to present a viable alternative to the PRI's almost total domination of Mexican politics.

Miguel Cardenas

UCSD Animal Abuse Investigation Assailed By Welfare Coalition

The Animal Welfare Coalition has characterized the recent grand jury report exonerating UCSD of animal abuse as a "non-investigation" and as an "obvious attempt to sweep this scandal under the carpet."

"The only significant fact about their report," according to Steve Kowitz, Coordinator of the coalition, "is that the grand jury refused to interview any of the witnesses who have come forward with first hand knowledge of these abuses. Can you imagine investigating an accident or crime and not talking to the eye-witnesses? It's ludicrous. The reason we went to the grand jury with this thing is because Bill Virden of the Humane Society had refused to talk to these witnesses. Then the grand jury turns around and calls just one witness—Bill Virden, who's bent over backwards from the beginning to defend the researchers. It's like something out of Alice in Wonderland!"

Ironically, the grand jury report was made public just as the Animal Welfare Coalition was launching its petition drive in support of Senator Robert's bill which would outlaw the use of impounded animals for research in California. The Coalition is hoping to collect several thousand signatures to support the bill. "Silence the county is obviously afraid to touch this thing," Kowitz said, "we're going to file a complaint with the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the National Institute of Health while getting signatures.

Kowitz says the Coalition believes their complaint will be looked into seriously because of the precedent-setting case of Dr. Edward Taub, a well-known animal researcher who was found guilty in a Maryland court last month of six counts of cruelty to animals. "The horrendous treatment of animals at UCSD is absolutely illegal under the provisions of the Animal Welfare Act of 1970," Kowitz added.

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

Long Stories In Short

Who Owns The Presses?

There has been a dramatic surge toward concentration in the American publishing industry in recent years. The independent publishing houses and daily newspapers—are rapidly being bought up by a handful of corporations with interests as diverse as fast food, cable TV, and defense contracting. There were close to 300 mergers and takeovers in publishing in the last five years—roughly the same number as in all the 20 years before—with the result that only 50 corporations now control half the nation's books, periodicals, and newspapers. In book publishing alone, at least 75% of the market is controlled by 50 large firms, and the 4 largest firms control 16%.

Other facts:

**20 corporations control 52% of all daily newspaper sales in the U.S.

**20 corporations control 50% of all periodical sales in the U.S.

**20 corporations control 52% of all book sales in the U.S.

**20 corporations control 76% of all record and tape sales in the U.S.

**13 corporations broadcast to 76% of the TV and radio audiences in the U.S.

**7 corporations control 75% of all the movie distributions in the U.S.

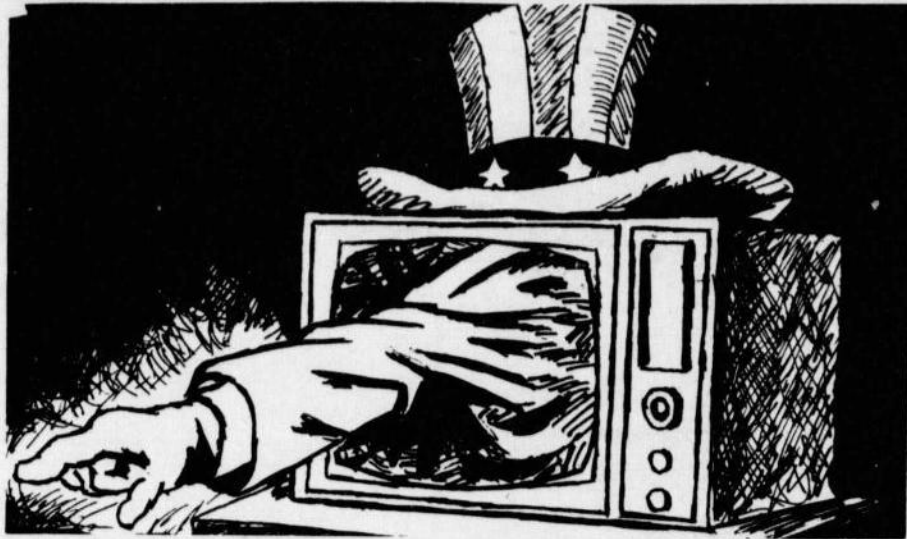
Together, these corporations control 60% of what we see, hear, and read. Many control interests in more than one medium: Time, Inc., for example, owns 5 magazines, 17 weekly's, 5 publishing houses, a film company, and interest in cable TV and records; CBS owns 20 magazines, 4 record companies, Holt Rinehart Winston, Popular Library, and W.B. Saunders, among many other holdings.

She's Nobody's Baby

Let 'em Eat Crabmeat

When Susan Benjamin, who raises two handicapped sons in the suburbs of Chicago, wrote to President Reagan to protest budget cutbacks in funds for educating the handicapped, the White House sent her two eight-by-ten glossy photos of the Reagans, a form letter on voluntarism, and a recipe for crabmeat casserole.

Progressive



To Be Fit Or Unfit

Stephanie Reithmiller, whose parents allegedly paid \$8,000 for her to be "deprogrammed" from what they believe is a lesbian life, is suing her mother and father and four "deprogrammers" for \$2.75 million. The "deprogramming" included rape and sexual assault. (see N.J.vol. 7, no. 7.)

According to the suit, defendant James Anthony Roe "forcibly raped the plaintiff and committed other sexual acts of abuse with the knowledge and assistance of the rest of the defendants, all of whom by force or threat of force restrained her freedom as to prohibit her from avoiding the assault and battery, rape and sexual abuse which was committed on her."

Stephanie Reithmiller, who is 20 years old, has been living with a friend, Patricia Thiemann, since July, 1980. She has made no statements about whether she is a lesbian. Earlier in 1981, her mother had made calls to Stephanie and Patricia's employer, the Ponderosa Steak House, charging that they were lesbians.

Hamilton County Judge Ralph Winkler has issued a temporary restraining order against the defendants, some of whom are still threatening or harassing her.

off our backs

Let Your Fingers Do The Fleeing

New telephone directories for Aroostook County and the town of Houlton, Maine, include four pages of directions on how and where to flee in the event of a nuclear attack.

Progressive

Coors Sues MARK

The Adolph Coors Brewing Co. has filed suit against the Movement Against Racism and the Klan (MARK) asking for \$10,000 because of references identifying the Coors Co. with right-wing organizations such as the Ku Klux Klan. The suit was filed in late December in Birmingham, Ala., where MARK is located.

MARK is a predominantly white group educating whites about the Klan, Nazis and other such racist organizations. The group has especially used a slide show, "Unmasking the Ku Klux Klan," in its education effort. The slide show has also been shown in California, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania.

In the slide show, MARK names "the Coors family of Colorado as being major supporters of the extreme right wing, who have historically been associated with the Ku Klux Klan and have had ties to the John Birch Society and, through a foundation, to the Klan."

Chicano groups have led a boycott of Coors Beer since 1968 because of the company's racist hiring practices. In April 1977, the AFL-CIO joined the boycott because of the beer company's anti-union activity. It became a standard procedure for workers at Coors to sign a contract promising not to make "disparaging remarks about the employer."

Glenda Jo Orel says that MARK "will stand by its statement because it's true. We know we can prove it," she told the Guardian. "And we are continuing to show the slides."

For information or for a showing of "Unmasking the Klan," write MARK, P.O. Box 11381, Birmingham, Ala. 35202. Tel: Glenda Jo Orel, 205-785-3808.

the Guardian

Britons Move to Oust US Missile Base

Eighty-five members of the British House of Commons sponsored a proposal in January for the removal from Scotland of the only European base for the U.S. Poseidon submarine fleet. The proposal is in response to an accident on Nov. 2, 1982 at the U.S. naval base in Holy Loch, in which a Poseidon missile bearing ten fully-armed nuclear warheads slammed into the side of a surfaced submarine.

The MPs allege in their proposal that the U.S. Department of Defense attempted to cover up the accident, and claim that the naval base is particularly dangerous because the warheads contain a highly sensitive explosive that was responsible for a fatal accident at the Pantex nuclear weapons plant in Texas where it was produced.

The explosive substance, LX-09, is highly unstable and sensitive to slight movement. A study by the developer of the explosive, Lawrence Livermore Laboratory in California, concluded that the explosive could detonate if dropped from just over one foot.

Several hundred currently deployed warheads still contain LX-09, even though the Pentagon officially ordered a retrofitting of all warheads containing the substance in 1978. The retrofitting was ordered after three workers were killed in an explosion at the Pantex factory in 1977 while machining a casting containing LX-09.

Prior to the British proposal, U.S. Congressperson Ron Dellums (D-Calif.) requested a full investigation by the House Armed Services Committee into the potential health hazards posed by LX-09 in missiles in the U.S. and abroad.

The proposal will be considered by the full House of Commons when it reconvenes in late January.

Not Man Apart

The Price of Wrappers

In the US about \$1 of every \$11 spent on food and beverages goes for packaging. The value of beer cans and bottles totals five times the value of the food component, according to the USDA's Economic Research Service. The packaging of ready-to-mix desserts, chips, table syrups, and other prepared foods and soft drinks costs around twice as much as the raw agricultural ingredients. For breakfast cereals, soups, frozen entrees, and frozen desserts, the cost of packaging is about one and a half times the cost of the food inside. With canned fruits and vegetables, pet foods, and distilled spirits, the value of the foods about equals the value of the packaging. Bread packaging costs about half the value of the bread. Summing up, food packaging is the third-largest component of the food bill, after the farm value and the labor costs for wholesaling and retailing.

Industrial Worker

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