

new indicator

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Campus Cops Eject Students Picketing Saxon's Reception

Last Tuesday afternoon (October 14) 25 peaceful picketers, including 8 A.S. officers, were forcibly removed from the lobby of Mandeville Center's East Room. The purpose of the picket was to communicate to those attending President Saxon's reception honoring Chancellor Atkinson the objection students have to their exclusion from the Chancellor Search Process. The A.S. had previously decided to boycott the reception to which they were invited. Only one UCSD student took the situation lightly enough to cross the picketline and attend the reception.

The picket began at approximately 4:00 pm at the gym steps and proceeded to the East Room, where they held an orderly, if at times noisy, demonstration. Although it is unlikely that any of the guests (including local politicians, military officers in full uniform and businessmen) took the demonstration seriously, they were made aware of

student dissatisfaction with the University's policy of not allowing student input in serious matters.

After nearly an hour of protest, during which time no objections were made to the student presence, five uniformed, armed UCSD police officers proceeded to physically shove the demonstrators across the hall to an open door. No request was ever made for students to leave, nor at any time were they ordered to leave. In spite of this, the entire student picket was forcibly shoved out the door. During the police action at least two students, who apparently could not be pushed fast enough, were physically picked up and thrown out.

One of the students thrown out the door, Jeffrey Beresford-Howe (a reporter for *The Daily Guardian*), was not even involved in the picket, but was merely taking notes. He was, however, a student, and this apparently was enough

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"No One To Talk To": Reflections on Iraq's Invasion of Iran

When the "Iran crisis" broke out with the storming of the U.S. Embassy and the taking of 63 American hostages, the Carter administration and the mass media participated in a massive propaganda campaign to discredit the Iranians as "irrational," "emotional," and "not trustworthy." Iranians were no longer human beings who could be communicated with. The revolution was simplistically portrayed as a reactionary attempt to go back to the Middle Ages. Iranian claims—that the U.S. and the C.I.A. had repeatedly broken international law with impunity, that the American government was using its Embassy for covert C.I.A. activities, that the Shah should have been returned to Iran for trial—were all dismissed as irrational and "irrelevant." The Iranian had become an "other" with no history, no reason, and no voice. On April fool's day, while the Iranians were considering a plan to release the hostages, President Carter said "there is nothing to apologize for." The Carter administration, which could have ended the crisis months ago, has justified its prolongation by claiming that "there is no one to talk to over there."

The Carter administration's hard line towards Iran, its refusal to enter into

serious and substantive negotiations, its attempt to apply political and economic pressure, has had the result of increasing the power of the Khomeini-led clergy within Iran. As long as the threat of U.S. intervention was a possibility, the conservative but anti-imperialist Khomeini regime could rationalize its own repressive measures against the left by claiming that the dissidents were undermining the revolution and giving comfort to the "American Satan." Opposition to the Khomeini regime was equated with a defense of U.S. imperialism.

Bakhtiar's Government in Exile

When the anti-Shah revolution occurred in 1978 tens of thousands of pro-Shah Iranians fled the country and migrated into eastern Iraq. These Iranians, many of them high ranking officials under the Shah, received affectionate attention from the CIA, an organization which is known for its humanitarian concern for the well-being of counter-revolutionaries. They have also enlisted the aid of the Bagdad government, whose feelings for the Khomeini regime are similar to those found in the White House. In addition, we have had reports from Europe that

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"H-Block": A Survivor Speaks

Liam Carlin, a political prisoner recently released after serving a four-year sentence in the infamous H-Blocks of Northern Ireland's Long Kesh Prison, spoke at UCSD last Friday night before the showing of Marcel Ophuls' documentary on war crimes, "The Memory of Justice."

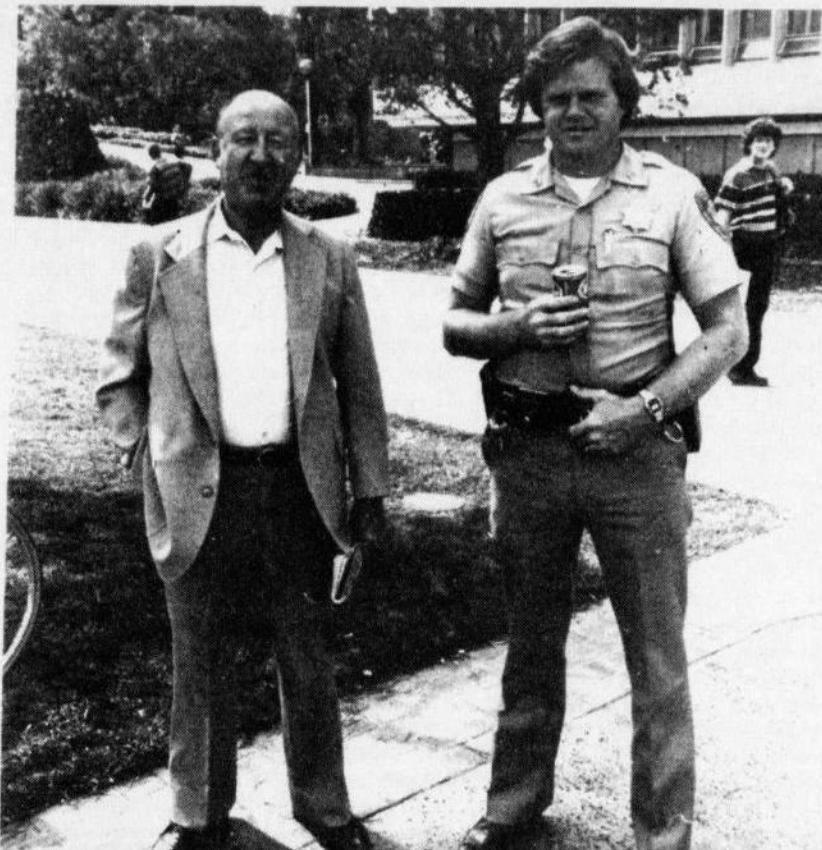
During his years on the H-Blocks Carlin was one of the over 400 "blanket men," prisoners who lie naked in their cells 24 hours a day because of their refusal to accept the revocation of political prisoner status decreed by Northern Ireland Secretary Merlyn Rees in March 1976. Rees' criminalization policy was a major effort by the British government to characterize all who oppose British rule in Ireland as "common criminals." The prisoners' refusal to wear the prison uniform (symbolic of the newly imposed "criminal" status) has led to greater repressive measures by prison authorities.

Carlin told the audience in TLH 107

that the blanket men, whose appeals to Amnesty International, the International Red Cross, and the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg, have not resulted in any change in the conditions in the H-Blocks or the criminalization policy, have announced that they will go on a hunger strike beginning October 27. The action will continue until either political status is restored or death ends the struggle. The former blanket man pleaded for support from those concerned by the violation of human rights in the H-Blocks, to bring pressure to bear on the English government to end the criminalization policy before lives are lost. Following is an interview our correspondent conducted with Carlin during his stay in San Diego:

NI: Liam, you were just involved in a very serious situation in Northern Ireland in the prison of Long Kesh in the H-Blocks. Could you tell us what your experiences were in prison?

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Campus cops—pictured here at last Wednesday's Military Complicity Death Walk—attend and monitor all rallies. Last Tuesday they got out of hand. see story this page, collective notes page 2.

Trial Set for SD Three

Last Friday, San Diego activities for National Anti-draft week culminated in a picket of the Downtown courthouse preceding the pre-trial motions for the San Diego Three.

During the week, San Diego Students for Peace held a Death Walk, a teach-in on U.S. intervention, and the picket. In addition, CARD leafletted area high schools.

50 people gathered at Revelle Plaza on the 15th, and heard Progressive Coalition member Barry Hyman discuss the nature of military research done at UCSD, and the consequences of it. Several people then participated in the Death Walk, a tour of the campus in which campus facilities used for military research were pointed out, and professors named.

That evening, a teach-in on U.S. Intervention discussed both the history of U.S. military intervention, and the likelihood of its recurrence.

On Friday 20 people, including students and community members, picketed the downtown courthouse protesting the harassment and arrest of anti-draft demonstrators last summer.

The San Diego Three were arrested on August 1 for anti-registration activities.

Safety Violations at NASSCO

National Steel and Shipbuilding Co. (NASSCO) is likely to be cited for three 'serious' violations connected with the oxygen starvation deaths of two workers at the plant shipyard Sept. 2, a federal safety inspector told company and union officials in San Diego this past Thursday, Oct. 16.

The citations will probably be issued this week, according to Barney L. Tibbetin, area dispatcher for OSHA. In a joint conference of union and company officials last week the inspector from the federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) said citations could be expected for these violations:

-The company worker whose job it was to inspect oxygen levels in the stainless steel tank where the two men died was not certified to do that job. In addition the tank was not posted with a tally sheet indicating that inspections had been made or what the results were.

Inside This Issue: Draft Nicaragua SDSU Leftovers

They were stopped four times in three hours and cited with numerous vehicle code violations while driving the Students for Peace Anti-Draft Mobile.

At the pre-trial hearing, which was at the end of a long court calendar and, as a result, rushed for time as the judge had to leave for a reception, numerous discovery motions were heard. Judge Hanscom denied motions seeking information on the history of the officers and any other prosecution witnesses, refused access to Red Squad ("Criminal Investigative Unit") documents, and restricted the access to much other information sought by NLG attorney Ted Bumer.

"In order for people to exercise their First Amendment rights," said Hanscom while denying a motion seeking documentation that would enable the Three to prove discriminatory enforcement, "it is necessary that the police be there." He went on to say that it is routine to follow people engaging in

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-Rescue workers entered the death tank without rescue lines or harnesses, leaving them vulnerable to the same fate met by 23-year-old Kenneth King and 22-year-old Michael Beebe. In fact, the first body was lifted out with an electrical cord, workers said.

-Employees entered the tank without proper respirators in an effort to save the two men, since no oxygen tanks or lines were available.

-King and Beebe died Sept. 2 deep in the hold of a destroyer tender being built for the Navy at NASSCO. Their bodies were found by fellow workers in a tank below the sixth deck of the ship. Investigators said the men apparently suffocated, most likely because argon gas—used to purge lines before welding—displaced the oxygen in the tank. Traces of the gas were found in the tank. Six others were injured in the tragedy.

Notes From the Collective Desk...



Why Police?

For what purpose should the U.C.S.D. police exist? If they protect the students, faculty, and staff from physical injury and loss of property, we can hardly object. However, when the police physically abuse members of the campus community, we must question the need for such an organization.

In light of the police rout of Tuesday, Oct. 14 at Mandeville, we call for the immediate dismissal of the U.C.S.D. police department. When they, without warning, physically propelled peaceful picketers out of Mandeville Center, we

believe that the campus police not only failed in their ethical responsibility to protect students, but failed in their legal obligation to use the minimum force necessary in clearing the hallway.

We do not need a police force on campus that does not take seriously the constitutional rights of students. We suggest that a new police force be assembled on campus. All members should be chosen by a board of students, faculty members, and staff and would be directly responsible to this permanent committee, which would have full power to hire, fire, reprimand, and commend officers of the department. Further we suggest that fully half the full-time-equivalent positions be filled with registered students, staff, and faculty. Constructed in this way, the campus police would do a superior job of protecting the rights of the entire campus community, rather than protecting the "rights" of a few administrators.

In conclusion, we strongly condemn the UCSD police department, call for the immediate dismissal of the entire force, and the creation of a new campus police force which will protect the rights of all members of the campus community.

would not exclude the rights of Israeli citizens, but would deny them the right to exclude Palestinians from their homeland.

LETTER

A Reply to the Org. of Arab Students

I would like to reply to the letter from the Organization of Arab Students printed in the 9/23-10/6 issue.

I would also hope that the editorial staff will comment on the issue I am writing about.

I do not wish to go into the substantive issues of the Arab-Israeli disagreements. Others more well informed than I have already written reams of material on them. I would like the Org. of Arab Students to drop the rhetoric of "return and establish the secular and democratic state on all Palestine" and state they "wish to eliminate the state of Israel," and I would also like them to inform the American public that this position is backed only by the P.L.O. and that the United Nations and all the major countries of the world reject their position by having voted for U.N. resolution 242 which calls for the acceptance of the state of Israel as it now exists. (The West Bank and other disputed territories are a separate issue from the integrity of the country of Israel as recognized by the entire world with the exception of the P.L.O.)

I also question the honesty of the Organization of Arab students when they talk about "the rights of minorities" and exclude the rights of Israeli citizens who are also a minority.

—Mrs. Doris Schaffer

n.i. response: That the U.N. either supports or opposes a position (or that all the major countries of the world support or oppose it) is not *prima facie* evidence of its validity. All the major countries of the world support and perpetuate exploitation and oppression, yet we continue to oppose these.

The sometimes misleading rhetoric of the P.L.O. and its sympathizers is a matter of concern to us. However, the establishment of a democratic, secular state to include the occupied territories is a prerequisite for a just and stable peace. A call for such a state

the new indicator is officially recognized as a campus newspaper. The views expressed do not necessarily represent those of the Communications Board, the Chancellor or the Regents.
the new indicator is a campus-community newspaper, distributed from Leucadia to Ocean Beach.
the new indicator subscribes to Liberation News Service (LNS) and is a member of the Alternative Press Syndicate (APS).

Articles and letters are welcomed. Please type them, double-spaced, on a 53-space line and send them to: new indicator collective/UCSD, B-023/ La Jolla, CA 92093. ph.: 714-452-2016

Collective contributors and workers: kevin, jon, monty, jori, paul, mike, chris, barry, fuzzy, lee, nancy, vic, reggie, mark, paul, juri, greg, sven, daniel, rick, julie & carol. thanx a lot.

Funky La Jolla

Charles A. Patterson
Well, folks, things 've been kind of busy lately. What with working on my upcoming book and being a friend of the people, I've hardly had time to keep up. Have noticed a few things, though...

Like the AS Picket last week, which was disrupted by campus cops. Too bad the administration finds it necessary to send photographers and cops out every time students assemble around political issues; and it's too bad they felt it necessary to eject students for exercising their right to voice their dissatisfaction to Prez Saxon and his guests (speaking of guests, there were a lot of local politicians and military personnel there). Also, one has to wonder at the "liberal" credentials of one 'student leader' who ran for A.S. President last year—she crossed the picket lines and went in to rub elbows with the elite...

Or some bizarre shenanigans in the A.S. AS Prez Topkis, for example, vetoed a resolution supporting the NASSCO workers, and after his veto was overridden claimed that the override was somehow a victory for him. Of, if you prefer, AS Commissioner for Programming Josh Harris who, last Wednesday night, tossed animal cookies at people during an impassioned speech during which he pleaded for respect and free money. But, in all fairness, the AS is doing better of late. The Boycott/Picket of the Saxon reception was a good thing—something they might want to try again when he comes down in a couple of months for the official installation of Chancellor Atkinson. And they're considering a motion right now to work for the removal of their administration-appointed watchdog/advisor. They may be learning...

On the administration side of things, it seems that the proposal put out by Muir College last year to bribe teachers to do good teaching hasn't died yet. In fact, I'm informed by some friends that chances look good for this to get funded this year. Of course, in the long run it would only serve as a hit list, identifying good professors so that they could be fired. In the short run, some of us find

the idea of professors receiving bribes in order to encourage them to teach somewhat ridiculous (or offensive). More on this later...

Also on the academic senate, my sources tell me that the Academic Senate is moving to meet a real student need... Seems they're considering setting up a program whereby UCSD students could enroll for military science courses at San Diego State. Great idea, just what we need. We could have ROT Corp types parading around the campus, a pistol range on Revelle Plaza, and a munitions dump in the Chancellor's Office. What will they think of next?...

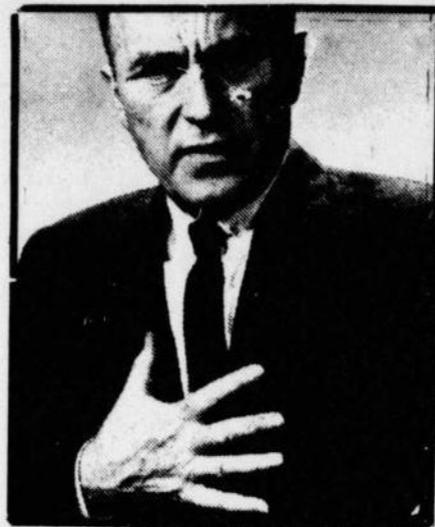
And then there's CSEA. At their recent TG they invited a friend of mine to observe that they all were workers there. Unfortunately, my friend's not too familiar with UCSD middle-level supervisor/management types—he did, however, recognize one Nick Aguilar, Director of University-Community Services and Student Legal Services. They don't make workers like they used to...

That's about it. Next issue I may discuss a current proposal to level the Student Center Hump, or maybe the pending hatchet job aimed at Urban & Rural Studies, or perhaps the latest on Armitage's Reg Fee plans. 'Til then.

H-Block Survivor Interviewed
LC: When I first arrived at H-Blocks of Long Kesh I was made stand in a group of twenty prison guards, which we call screws, I was told to strip naked which I did, then I was beaten and told that if I was to speak anymore, to call them sir. They brought out a prison uniform, told me to put it on, that I was a common criminal, and they gave me a number, told me I'd be referred to as this number and have no name, I told the screws then that I was refusing to wear this prison garb, be called by a number. I wanted to be recognized as a political prisoner. Because of that I was beaten and then dragged naked to a cell in one of the wings of H-Block, thrown in the cell, and was naked, so I took a blanket off the bed and put it on me. At the start of this protest we were allowed to leave the cells naked, we were given three minutes in which to go to the bathroom, empty our small pots and wash. When we started to leave the cells to go to the bathroom we were made to run the gauntlet, the screws were punching and kicking us, kicking the urine out of pots. So for protection we went back to our cells and began to toilet in there, so that meant that we had a big buildup in the cells of excreta, of our own excreta and urine. It was constant then for screws to come in under pretense of a cell search and throw us onto this excreta, kick the urine around our bed which lay on the floor, we were given a large piece of foam w 'h served as a mattress, that lay on the or constantly soaked in water and urine, and excreta smeared all over it. And on the walls of our cells. From when I went on the blanket with three years and two months remaining of my four year sentence, I was never given any letters from my family, reading or

writing materials, and no contact with any other prisoner. I was never given exercise, or allowed to leave that cell. Each day I was beaten and subjected to degrading searches, some took place over a large mirror, I was beaten and kicked down in a squatting position, then I'd have my back passage and all over my body searched. My back passage was probed by metal tongs, pens or fingers, usually it was a practice to search it with their fingers, and then rub their fingers around your lips and inside your mouth, on the pretense of searching. Everything was the same, to break you in spirit, body, at all times. The cells were practically 8 foot by 8 foot, they'd no window, what was supposed to be a window was a hole in the wall, a square-type hole, with a large metal grille across it, and fiberglass piling on the outside, which meant that we had no light coming in, no ventilation. Just lived in a cell, clothed only in a blanket, didn't wash, didn't shave, didn't see light at all.

NI: Why doesn't the English government want to recognize that the prisoners in the H-Blocks of Long Kesh are in fact political prisoners, as you claim?
LC: What the British are saying, for the past 800 years there've been all sorts of campaigns in the war of liberation, and this campaign, when it started the Brits first used internment to try and break the people. Because there was too much of an outcry, when they faded out internment in 1975 they tried to put across a new policy of "criminalization," Ulsterization and normalization. A three tiered policy where they tried to state that, after internment, there was no war in Ireland, and anyone who was running



Chas. Patterson, Friend of the Free World

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NI: There's been a lot of protest in Ireland against the conditions in the H-Blocks. Has this brought about any impartial investigation, either by the British government or by international agencies concerned with the violation of human rights?

LC: Well, what was happening in H-Block was played down a lot by British propaganda. Everything was kept quiet. Then the clergy, he's now the Primate of All Ireland, Cardinal O'Fiach, he came in when he was an Archbishop. He saw the conditions in which the prisoners were being forced to live. He came out and made a strong statement condemning the conditions. And he, he and other clergy, took the case to Amnesty International, the European Court of Rights at Strasbourg, and they went to the International Red Cross, told of the conditions, what was happening. Those three parties set up boards and commissions to investigate. They went across to Long Kesh and were refused admittance. So Amnesty International had already found Britain guilty of torture and brutality in the police stations, and they believed, in their case, that they were guilty also of torture and the denial of basic human rights in the British prison camps in Ireland. That's the reason they were

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Ireland, cont...

about was only hoodlums, gangs. So what they were saying then was no political prisoners, there was no war there, and the only reason they were there was to protect the people from these hoods. In would have been harmful for them in all ways for the number of prisoners building up there, from 300 prisoners, just criminals, before the war and within the first couple of years after a couple of thousand political prisoners. It was bad for their image, so they took this out and brought in this new policy of telling the people that anyone who was arrested was a common criminal, and they started to withdraw the British soldiers, supposedly, back into their barracks, push their police force, the RUC, back again out on the streets, and then letting on that everything was back to normal. They tried to create a wall of silence for themselves.

NI: Has the policy of criminalization worked, do you think?

LC: No. The blanket men and the young women in Armagh prison have proven that they are not criminals, and destroyed this policy. The people of Ireland are totally united on the issue of political status for the prisoners in those jails. There's over 400 young men in the H-Blocks of Long Kesh along with 38 young women in Armagh. All over Ireland you've got National H-Block Committees which support the protests, and the five basic demands which the protestors are striving for, which are: the right not to wear a prison uniform, the right not to do prison labor, setting up their own recreational and educational facilities, mixing freely with other political prisoners, the right to also receive one parcel and one letter and one visit from their people weekly, and the restoration of full remission. By their stand in the H-Blocks and Armagh, they've proven to the world that they are a special-type prisoner, that they are political prisoners. There's a war being waged in Ireland between the people of Ireland and Britain. They've defeated the three tiered policy on all fronts. When there are still 15,000 British soldiers on the streets in the occupied six counties, and there's no normalization when town centers are ringed off by security barriers with roadblocks, British soldiers operating roadblocks at all entrances to the town, and spend their days raiding homes, beating up people, things like this.

NI: What do you think will be the outcome of a death in Long Kesh due to a hunger strike?

LC: What I believe myself—already the people have taken to the streets all over Ireland, not only in the occupied six counties, but in the South, protesting against the conditions in there trying to prevent the hunger strike. Because people know that it will end with death if these men are let go on a hunger strike. If one does die, it will probably erupt. You'll probably have fighting on the streets, and god knows what that can lead to in the end. There'll be death inside, if the prisoners die on a hunger strike, and there'll more than likely be death outside, with the British soldiers and the RUC murdering once again the protesting Irish people.

NI: I understand that you are in the United States illegally. Can you explain why you were unable to get a visa? Were you given any reason, or justification?

LC: For the past year or more now any Republican spokesman, like Ruairi O'Bradaigh, who is president of Sinn Fein, which is a legal party in Ireland. He was refused a visa to come to the United States at British request on the grounds that he is a republican spokesman. [O'Bradaigh was to have lectured at several US colleges and universities, including UCSD. See n.i. Vol. 5, No. 6, Dec. 4, 1979] Myself and "Fra" McCann both ex-blanket men, who can tell the truth about the atrocious conditions in the Blocks and the torture, and what is actually happening in there now. When

refused access. They wanted to be there and see it for themselves. So what you have in Ireland now, you have a National H-Block Committee, which is made up of all people on humanitarian grounds, trying to end the conditions in the struggle for political status.

Anarchism Discussion Group
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refused access. They wanted to be there and see it for themselves. So what you have in Ireland now, you have a National H-Block Committee, which is made up of all people on humanitarian grounds, trying to end the conditions in the struggle for political status.

NI: I understand that the prisoners inside of H-Block feel as though they've exhausted every possible avenue of redress of their grievances, and are now planning a serious action, a hunger strike to the death, is that correct?

LC: That's correct. For the past six months, well, for four years now, the blanket men have been living in those conditions, struggling. Clergy have tried to help them. Their own people have tried to help them. Organizations and clergy from America who went across to Ireland to see the camps, like Father Daniel Berrigan, his brother and his party, were all refused access. They tried by street protests and pickets to help these men. Then the Primate of All Ireland, Cardinal O'Fiach, and Bishop Edward Daly of Derry conducted a series of talks over the past six months on the conditions in the prisons, trying to end them. These talks broke down. Britain was adamant that they weren't going to give in to political status. So the men, that was their last sort of hope. All they have left now is to use their bodies to gain it. They're using their bodies to go on a hunger strike on the 27th of October, only a few days away. In the hunger strike they'll either win the right to be recognized as political prisoners or they'll die. And the physical condition that the prisoners are in at the moment, they will die within days, if no-one intervenes.

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In Search of the Anderson Difference

This year we've heard a lot about the "Anderson difference." We've been told that John Anderson is a straight-talking, honest politician with guts and integrity. And we've been told that he offers a viable alternative, an opportunity to make government responsive to our needs.

People's frustration with Carter and Reagan is commendable. The unwillingness to vote for a third-party candidate is—in view of the pressures against such a vote—understandable. To support Anderson, however, shows a fundamental lack of awareness of the record.

Anderson is running as a non-politician, a person willing to take "unpopular" positions like supporting ERA and Medicaid funding for abortions—even though he missed all seven key votes on the abortion issue in the last year. This is the image—a "liberal," or at least moderate, candidate who offers creative solutions to the problems this country faces. What we haven't heard so much about are things like Anderson's continued support for nuclear power, his Congressional votes for the B-1 Bomber and the Neutron Bomb, his votes against the creation of the Consumer Protection Agency, against labor law reform and the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment Act (such as it was).

It's time to take a hard look at John Anderson's record in Congress. Is "the Anderson difference" real, or just media hype, like Jimmy Carter's "Why Not the Best" campaign four years ago?

the anderson record
In 1972 John Anderson voted to speed up the licensing of nuclear power plants by waiving environmental standards. In 1977 he voted to extend the Price-Anderson Act, which makes it possible for plant operators to obtain accident insurance by limiting their liability in the event of a nuclear plant accident. In 1977 and 1979 (the latter four months after Three Mile Island), Anderson voted to fund the Clinch River Breeder Reactor—which uses a technology far more dangerous than conventional reactors. In 1977 he voted to relax auto emission standards, and in 1976 and 1977 Anderson voted against \$122

we applied for the visas we were told that they believed that we were members of this Smash H-Block Committee. The State Department refused us a visa at the request of the British. The British feared that we could come in here and get the truth across and reduce their credibility. So, America being an ally of Britain, they have condoned Britain's torture, what Britain is doing in Ireland.
NI: So you think that there is a conspiracy of silence between high officials in the United States government and the English government to keep the issue of the prisoner protests and the continuing war in Northern Ireland out of the public eye?

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million in additional funding for solar energy programs.
In 1977, John Anderson voted for developing the neutron bomb. In 1978, he voted against cancellation of the B-1 Bomber. Anderson was a strong supporter of U.S. military activities in Southeast Asia until 1974. In 1976, '77 and '78 he voted against small reductions in the military budget.

From 1961 to 1978 Anderson voted consistently against extending coverage of the minimum wage. He currently is a strong supporter of a reduced minimum wage for teenagers, a measure supported chiefly by fast-food chains like McDonald's. Anderson voted against the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment Act in 1977 and '78, and led the floor fight against Labor Law Reform in 1978. That year he also voted to cut the budget for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration by 18%. In 1969 and 1970 he voted against unemployment compensation for farm workers.

John Anderson's politics turn out to be the same old product in new packaging. The corporate establishment knows that millions of Americans are fed up with the choice between Reagan and Carter—Anderson is the safe alternative being supported by the establishment. As Joe Conason and Jack Newfield, writing in the *Village Voice*, have noted: "John Anderson has no original ideas or solutions to our problems. He remains an economic conservative; he still opposes Ted Kennedy's national health insurance legislation; he has no serious differences with the corporate state; his record, on balance, is anti-labor and anti-urban. He has no distinctive understanding of the past, no distinctive vision of the future. He is running on a bland, centrist platform."

Of course none of this is surprising. Mainstream politicians of necessity must evade the issues that confront us, and cannot offer solutions to our problems—to do so would cost them the corporate support and financing that enables them to get elected. What is so surprising is that so many people have swallowed the myth of an Anderson difference, and are intending to vote for Anderson—who is no more liberal than Jimmy Carter, and perhaps less so—as an alternative.

LC: That's correct. Already you have over here President Carter, who used the Irish problem as part of his platform. He spoke out against denial of human rights in other countries. He even said about it in Ireland, that he would do something, that he would intervene. Once he got into power, he never again mentioned the word Ireland and hasn't done anything in all the time he's been in power. And yet it's coming up to another election and he still hasn't spoken out against it. Therefore, he is just maintaining it, supporting, condoning what the British are actually doing there. He has helped create the wall of silence.

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Feel A Draft?

This is the third in a series of columns about registration and the draft, answering commonly asked questions about Selective Service law. It is written by the National Lawyers Guild's Selective Service Law Panel. If you have questions that you would like answered in this column, or if you would like to talk with a draft counselor or attorney, please call the Panel at 233-1701.

Q: What is a Conscientious Objector?
Selective Service defines a conscientious objector (CO) as someone who is, because of their religious, ethical or moral beliefs, conscientiously opposed to participation in war in any form, and therefore opposed to combatant and noncombatant training and service in the military. The beliefs must be sincere and they must be strong enough that the CO would have "no peace or rest" if he were forced to serve in the military. Conscientious objection is

an example from the draft—a successful CO will not be drafted into the military, but (if his lottery number comes up and if he is physically fit) will have to serve a two-year period of alternate service instead.

What is meant by "religious, moral or ethical beliefs"?

Originally it was necessary for a CO to belong to a religious body which supported his beliefs. Now, however, any religious belief, whether or not it is shared by anyone else, and any personal moral belief, can be enough for a conscientious objector. It is not necessary that a person belong to a "peace church," or have a strong religious background. It is important, though, that the beliefs are shown to be matters of conscience, and not political, practical, economic or philosophical beliefs. Those of us who think that it's politically wrong to fight America's

Vietnam can't use that as the basis of a CO, unless we can also define it in moral terms.

What if I am just opposed to some wars?

Selective Service says that a person cannot qualify for CO status if he is a "selective objector," who opposes particular wars but not all wars. However, a person can base their objection to "all wars" on their own experience—it's not necessary that a person evaluate wars which may have taken place decades or centuries ago, and which they have no experience with.

For most people of draft age, that means taking a look at the Vietnam war, at the next war the U.S. is likely to enter, and feeling that any foreseeable war is wrong.

What if I am only opposed to combatant training, but not to being a medic?

Selective Service has devised a separate category for people in this situation. If you can prove that you hold these beliefs, and would be religiously or

morally unable to serve in a combatant role, you may receive a 1-A-0 status, and be drafted into the military to serve in a non-combatant position, such as medic, chaplain's assistant, etc. Theoretically, this means you never pick up a gun, though some medics found themselves involved in combat during the Vietnam war.

What about alternative service?

If a person receives an induction order, successfully qualifies for a CO exemption, and passes the physical examination given by the induction center, they will be required to serve for two years in an alternate service job. Selective Service, and we don't know how strict they will be this time around. In the past, COs usually had to perform alternate service away from their home town—they call this a "hardship factor."

How do I apply for C.O. status?

Right now, it is not actually possible to apply for CO status. A person can

continued on page 8

Nicaraguan Agrarian Reform

Daniel Suman

Agrarian reform and land distribution are at the heart of the Sandinista Revolution. However, before recent developments can be understood, it is necessary to mention agricultural antecedents in Nicaragua.

Nicaragua was integrated into the world capitalist system prior to 1950 through its coffee production which provided the principal source of foreign currency. Beginning around 1950 new export crops—cotton, sugar cane, and cattle—had eclipsed coffee as an export crop.

The development of export cash crops resulted in economic and social disequilibrium for the Central American country. The land became more concentrated in the hands of large land owners producing export crops. In 1971, farms smaller than 10 hectares (one hectare equals 2.47 acres) represented 41.6% of the total number of farms but only 2.2% of the total farm area. Large farms of more than 500 hectares, however, while only 1.8% of the total number, possessed 47.5% of the land area.¹

These large export-oriented farms occupied the best lands and obtained a disproportionate amount of agricultural credits and financing. Their large profits depended on a large reserve labor pool which could be called upon during the harvest and not maintained during the off months. For example, the large cotton, coffee, and sugar farms employed about 350,000 persons annually during a period shorter than four months. Three fourths of this rural proletariat remained unemployed during the rest of the year. Rural social conditions reflected this situation. In the countryside 68% of the people were illiterate and 94% of rural families lacked potable water.²

Agriculture was and is extremely important in the national economy. From 1970 to 1977 agricultural exports varied between 65 to 70% of total exports and were the chief earner of foreign exchange. During the same period, the agricultural sector and agro-industries accounted for 35% of the GNP.³ About half of Nicaragua's population is rural, and an even larger percentage are economically dependent directly or indirectly on agrarian production.

Somoza's Agrarian Reform

As a response to peasant invasions in the 1950s and to reformist postures adopted by Latin American countries in 1961 at the Punta del Este (Uruguay) Conference, Somoza passed an Agrarian Reform Act in 1963 and in 1964 created the Nicaraguan Agrarian Institute to carry this out.

The Agrarian Reform Act was really at the service of the large cotton capitalists. It gave very small parcels of land to some peasant families, but these parcels were insufficient to provide a sustainable annual income. As a result, these peasants had no choice but to work for the large cotton producers during the harvest. During this period the National Bank did not give credit to the majority of peasants who were still landless.

In 1975 AID (the US Agency for International Development) created a program through the Ministry of Agriculture to "help" small coffee farmers through the extension of credits. However, the government set coffee prices so low that these peasants were obliged to harvest the coffee of large landowners in order to pay the high interest rates of the extended credits.

The real interest of AID and the Somoza dictatorship in extending these credits was to increase political control in these coffee areas which were highly supportive of the Sandinista armed struggle.

Sandinista Agrarian Reform

Within a week of the Sandinista victory in July 1979, a new organism INRA (Nicaraguan Agrarian Reform Institute) was established for the purpose of directing an integral and revolutionary agrarian reform defined by Nicaraguan realities. This agrarian reform is oriented toward eliminating the exploitation of the peasants by the large land-owners, improving social and working conditions of rural workers, and increasing agricultural production through the stimulation of new forms of agricultural organization and the introduction of improved techniques. Agrarian politics and administration are divided between two separate sectors: the reformed sector and the peasant sector.

The reform sector is comprised of lands confiscated from Somoza and his supporters. These lands are organized in State Production Units (UPE) and are directed through INRA. They produce coffee, cotton and cattle—all of which are extremely important for the national economy due to their foreign currency earning power.

A total of about 2,000 production units, or about 25% of Nicaragua's cultivated area, comprise these lands. Their one million hectares include about 54% of land cultivated in sugar cane, 16% of that in cotton, 15% of that in coffee, 90% of that in tobacco and 10% of that dedicated to cattle raising.⁴

However, INRA controls 50% of cotton processing facilities, 70% of coffee processing facilities, 80% of slaughterhouses, and all of the export trade, and is, therefore, in a favorable position to regulate agricultural production.⁵

Those units whose agricultural production is accompanied by an industrial or highly technological process are administered by an agency of INRA called AGROINRA. Sugar cane plantations and mills, tobacco plantations and processing facilities, and cattle ranches and slaughter houses fall into this category.

The administration of each unit is appointed by the INRA, but as they become trained, the organized workers of the mass organization ATC (Association of Rural Workers) are becoming increasingly involved in the administration and all aspects of production. These rural workers receive a salary paid by the State and benefit from increasing social services provided in such areas as health, housing and education.

The UPE are the solid base of the Nicaraguan agrarian reform and have received priority treatment during the first year of the Revolution. They permit the most comprehensive planning and the greatest increases in production. At the same time they allow an organized network whereby social services generated by economic surpluses can easily reach the people.

The Peasant Sector

Another section of INRA, called PROCAMPO, is oriented towards the small and medium-sized farmer who is outside the State's production units. PROCAMPO extends credits from the National Development Bank and offers technical assistance ranging from the formulation of a production plan to the marketing of the product.

An additional effort to increase production has involved stimulation among small farmers of new forms of voluntary association, called Sandinista Agricultural Communes (CAS) and service cooperatives.

A group of small farmers can join together to form a commune. They collectively administer the commune, work the land and divide their surplus according to their work and needs. Parts of the surplus are also allocated to

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Our Land, Our Revolution

increase the production and to pay for social services which the commune provides.

PROCAMPO also encourages the less ambitious establishment of service cooperatives, which allow groups to obtain credits at low interest rates, reduction of commercialization expenses and agricultural supplies. Already 2,200 agrarian cooperatives have been established.⁶ The results will be an increase in production and a positive example to the community of the value of collective forms of work.

Again the ATC has been active in the organization of the approximately 100,000 small landowners who produce significant percentages of the agricultural production. The ATC is responsible for the political and technical training of its members.

The emphasis of the Nicaraguan agrarian reform resides in the increase of production in order to obtain funds for reconstruction, economic expansion, and increased social services. Instead of dividing nationalized lands up into unproductive small holdings (minifundia), large estates have remained intact, and production has been collectivized.

The director of INRA, 25 year old Jaime Wheelock, stressed this point: "We definitely cannot divide up or destroy production units that ought not to be divided. We intend to improve their administration, their technology, their infrastructure, and above all create new cooperative relations such that the former paid employee now is a direct producer of goods which will be socially distributed among the population."⁷

Even small and medium producers are urged to collectivize their production through communes or production cooperatives. Fragmentary or dispersed landholdings are not seen as practical.

By jumping directly from the latifundios to collectivism without dwelling excessively in the stage of private land distribution, this society is taking a giant step forward in history. The parochial, individualistic habits engendered by the minifundia will be left behind as the peasant becomes an agro-industrial worker.

With respect to large producers, the Sandinista government seems to be proceeding with caution. Economic benefits have not been sacrificed for social ones. Large landowners who were not somocistas have been allowed to

keep their holdings which amount to 46% of sugar cane, 38% of cotton, 15% of coffee and 20% of cattle production.⁸ Several hundred latifundios still exist in Nicaragua. There is no limitation on the extent of private landholdings as long as just working conditions and production guidelines are upheld. However, since credits and exports are directly controlled by the State, the large private landholder is definitely not on the offensive.

As indicated in Sandinista Commandante Daniel Ortega Saavedra's speech at the July 19 celebrations of the first anniversary of the Sandinista Revolution, future legislation will nationalize idle lands as well as lands which are not efficiently cultivated. The details of this future step are unclear at the present.

The major attention in agriculture seems to be dedicated towards large-scale agroindustrial development. Much more emphasis has been placed in this first year on the administration of State farms than on the creation of peasant cooperatives. Perhaps this has been a matter of practicality, since the infrastructure of state farms was already existent as were export channels providing badly needed foreign exchange. The future should see an increase in the cooperatives and communes of the peasant structure. Nevertheless, the reformed agrarian sector will probably remain the most important in the Nicaraguan economy.

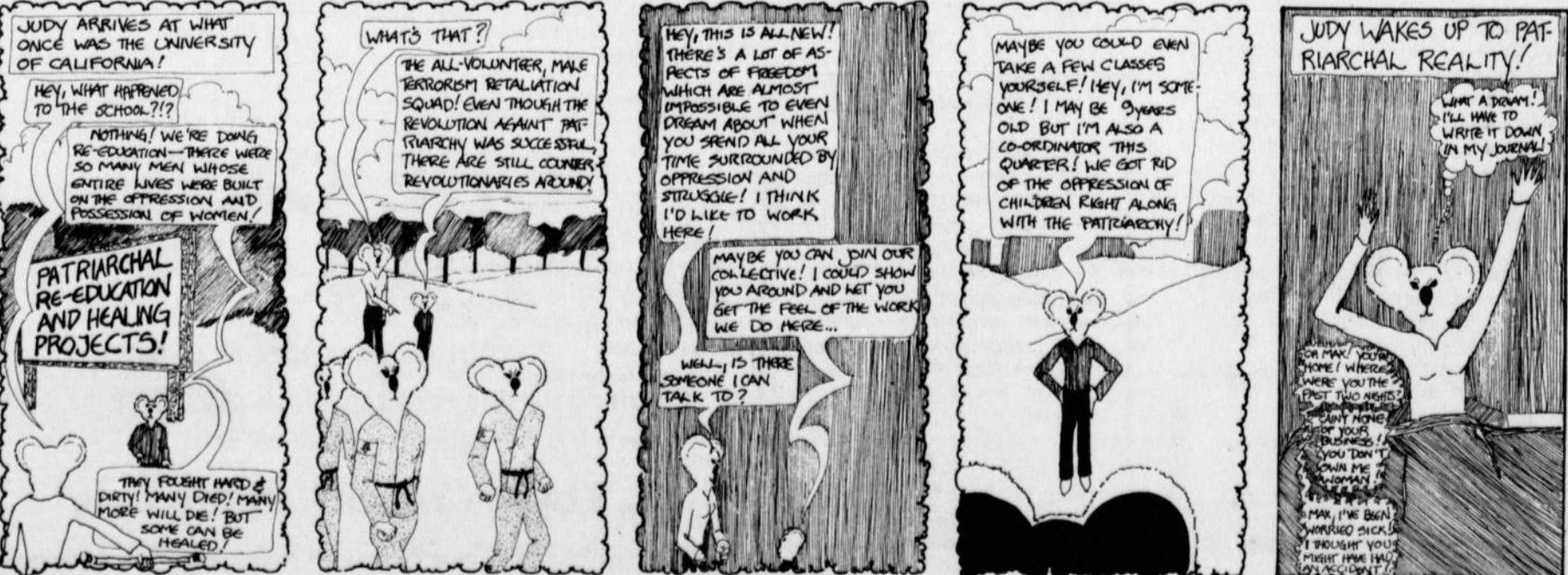
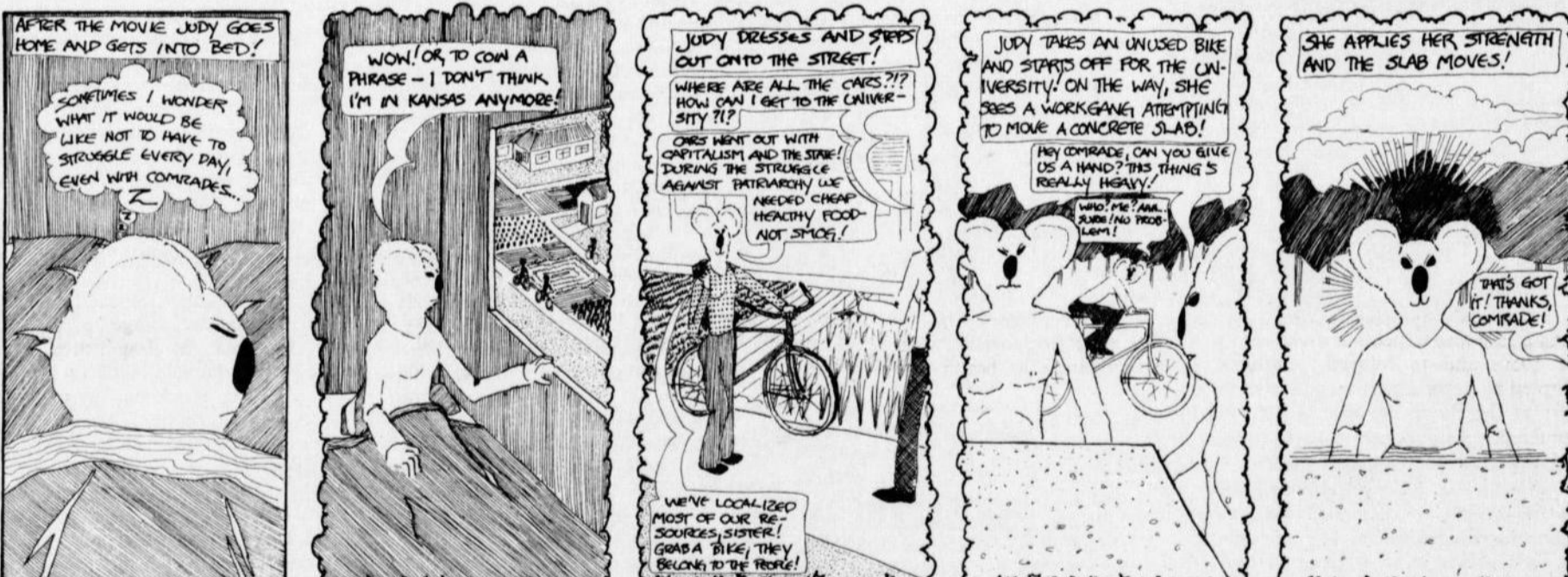
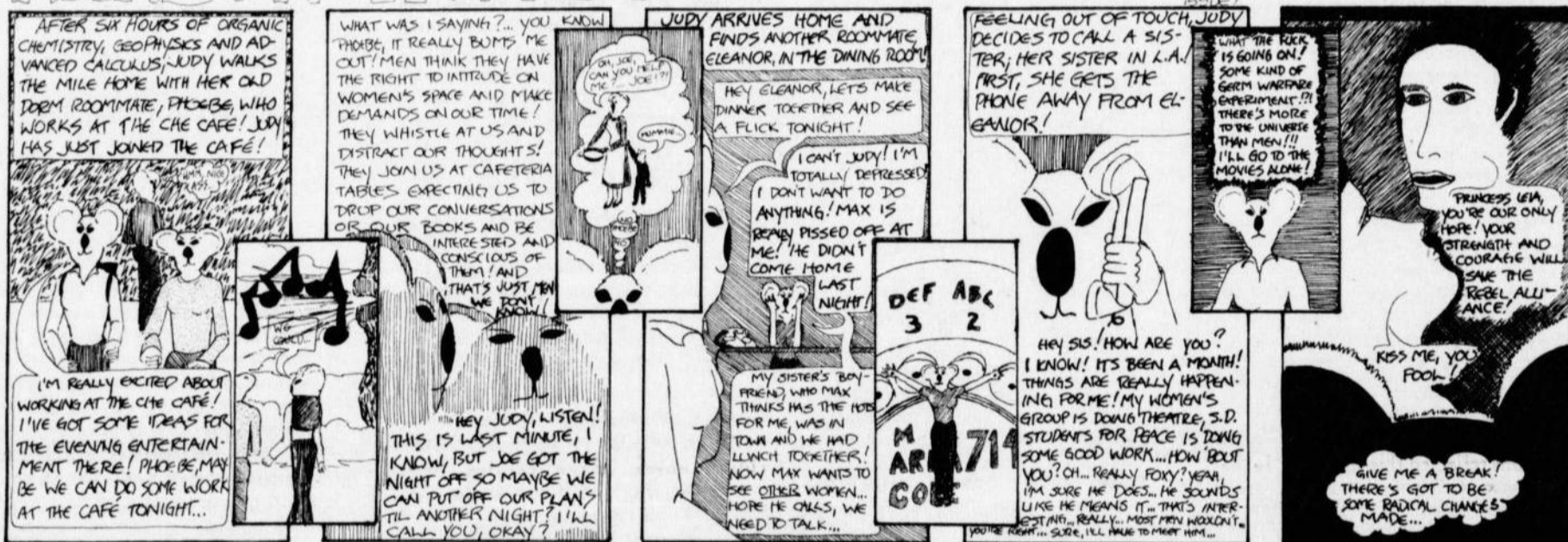
The Nicaraguan agrarian reform is among the most progressive in Latin America. Only the Cuban experience is comparable. The orientation is to turn ownership, administration and production guidelines over to the people who supply the labor. Surpluses will be used to provide collective social services. Most importantly, large productive units will not be fragmented into unproductive parcels. Collectivization will demand outstanding development of social consciousness. The success of failure of Nicaraguan agrarian reform will depend on the Sandinista Revolution's ability to mobilize this collective mentality of the people.

¹ "La Revolución y el Campo," INRA, 1980, p. 4
² Ibid., p. 6
³ Ibid., p. 7
⁴ Interview with Pompila Baca, INRA press correspondent, July 1980
⁵ NACLA, Vol. 14, No. 3, May-June 1980, p. 15
⁶ Interview with Pompila Baca
⁷ "El Día" (Mexico City), supplement "La Nueva Nicaragua," June 1980, p. 22
⁸ Interview with Pompila Baca. See also: NACLA

AMAZON KOMIX #2 & 3

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BECAUSE OF THE SHODDY QUALITY OF PRINTING AND REDUCTION LAST ISSUE #2 OF AMAZON KOMIX WAS UNREADABLE. I'M SORRY WE ARE BEING PROUD THEY #2 WITH #3 / P. KOOLA HOPE #3 AND TILES OF THE SMOKE MAGICIAN #3 WILL APPEAR NEXT ISSUE.



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6 Iraq's Invasion of Iran, cont.

former prime minister Shahpur Bakhtiar was the leader of a "government in exile" which is organizing these Iranians into a large invading force which would wait for the right moment to topple the existing Iranian government. Bakhtiar flew to Bagdad a few weeks ago following the Iraqi invasion of Iran.

The reports of counter-revolutionary activity in Iraq have received scant notice in the Western press, which has had a long history of playing cover-up for the CIA. The few reports which did seep through were lost in the frenzied patriotic hysteria orchestrated by the Carter administration and the mass media over the hostages and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. As deep-rooted Cold War sentiments were revived, the Western media once again began focusing on "international communist conspiracies" and the need for an increasing U.S. military presence around the globe to counter the "Soviet threat." Revolts in Latin America were now blamed on the "Castro Connection," and the "loss" of Iran was blamed on the diminishing power of the CIA and the Pentagon. All of this reflected a political climate in which domestic and international issues were discussed within an increasingly right-wing framework. Who cared what the Iraqis and the CIA were doing with the pro-Bakhtiar forces?

The Anderson Papers

As the American summer came to an end, our fears were stirred with the publication of the Anderson papers, a series of five essays which claimed that the Carter administration was planning another "surprise" for Iran which would occur sometime in the fall before the November elections. The Carter administration, which has adopted a pattern of institutionalized lying with regards to Iran, denied any such plans. But given the moronic reality of an American "rescue attempt" last Spring, such talk and speculation could not be completely silenced. After all, one could not expect the CIA and the Pentagon to take the humiliation of the "hostage crisis" lying down. Something was underfoot.

Jack Anderson claimed he received his information from a high ranking military person who feared that the Carter administration was leading the U.S. into a confrontation with the Soviet Union. He also claims to have seen

documents which discussed some form of military action being planned against Iran. Is it possible that Carter and his military advisors knew about Iraqi plans to launch an all out military assault on Iran and that the plans which Anderson discovered were contingency plans based upon this knowledge?

Iraq Invades Iran

When the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan, the U.S. media was saturated with devout proclamations about human rights and hysterical criticisms of the "Russian bear." When Iraq invaded Iran, the very same media seemed to take pleasure in the suffering of the Iranian people. In fact, no one—neither the Carter administration nor the mass media—has condemned Iraq's invasion of Iran. Why?

The Iraqi invasion did not just drop out of the sky; a military buildup has been going on for some time and there is a good deal of evidence that the invasion is the product of long-term planning. It is hard to imagine that the American and Soviet intelligence establishments were completely taken by surprise. It is even possible that both superpowers encouraged the invasion in the name of their own strategic interests in the Persian Gulf. Whatever the case, Iran has been invaded at a time when it is politically, militarily and economically weak. The Iraqi invasion should be condemned for what it is—a murderous and sinister war of aggression against a weak neighbor.

It is well known that Iraq's president Saddam Hussein has viewed Iran's Islamic revolution as a threat to his regime's internal security. Khomeini has furthered these fears with numerous proclamations that the Iraqi Shiite Muslims, which constitute a majority in Iraq, should overthrow the Sunni dominated Hussein regime. Such proclamations have also upset Iraq's reactionary southern neighbour and friend Saudi Arabia, which is having problems with its own dissidents. Western observers have claimed that the dispute over the Shatt el-Arab estuary, the battle over the contested strip along the Iraq-Iran border, and Iraq's claims to the three strategically important islands near the Hormuz strait are subordinate to a larger Iraqi goal—to replace Iran as the major regional power in the Persian Gulf. The Iraqi government, justifying its invasion to the

Western media, claims that it is fighting the war because it could not achieve its strategic goals in any other way. In fact, the Bagdad government has claimed that negotiation was impossible since "there is no one to talk to" in Iran. Seems that we have heard this somewhere before.

U.S. Role in the Invasion?

The possibility of a U.S. role in the invasion has been raised by the Soviet Union, Lybia, and Iran. The Lybian leader Kaddafi denounced Iraq as a U.S. proxy, and threatened to confront America's growing military presence in the region. The Soviet press has argued that the U.S. has deliberately stepped up tension in the area as a means of extending its own "sphere of influence." Iran has called the invasion "a large U.S. plot." Given the history of U.S. interference in the internal affairs of other countries, and the numerous C.I.A. sponsored coups and invasions (e.g. the "Bay of Pigs" invasion of Cuba in 1961), such claims cannot entirely be dismissed as the fabrications of a paranoid mind. It is also a fact that historically all such CIA-sponsored "covert actions" were camouflaged with "cover stories" which usually denied U.S. government involvement. Thus, after the CIA sponsored invasion of Cuba, Secretary of State Dean Rusk said: "There is not and will not be any intervention there by U.S. forces. The President has made this clear, as well as our determination to do all we possibly can to insure that Americans do not participate in these actions in Cuba... We do not have full information on what is happening on that island... The American people are entitled to know whether we are intervening in Cuba or intend to do so in the future. The answer to that question is no. What happens in Cuba is for the Cuban people to decide." Rusk's statement was an outright lie, a cover story—the CIA had used Guatemala as a base to train Cuban exiles for a military invasion of Cuba and the plans for the invasion were developed and carried out by both the Eisenhower and Kennedy regimes. It was not the first (or the last) time that the American government had lied to its own people.

It is clear that the U.S. government

would like to see the disintegration of the Khomeini regime which has consistently embarrassed the U.S. by raising the question of imperialism which Western academics treat as "a thing of the past." It is also clear that the mass media and the Pentagonians have manipulated the "hostage crisis" in order to justify an increasing U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf.

Finally, it is clear that the U.S. would prefer a Bakhtiar led regime in Iran which would be pro-American and defend the empire's interests in the Persian Gulf. It is also a fact that thousands of counter-revolutionary exiles loyal to Bakhtiar have been organized with the help of the CIA into an invasion force which could topple the Khomeini regime given the right conditions. Bakhtiar's flight from Paris to Iraq, as well as the several reported flights of the deceased Shah's billionaire sister Princess Ashraf to Iraq, suggest that something like the Bay of Pigs could be underway.

Iran's Resistance

The Iranian people, who have suffered enormously from the activities of American corporations and the U.S. government, have surprised the world with their determined resistance to Iraq's invading armies. Still, the most recent reports indicate that Iraq is close to capturing Abadan and Ahwaz, the latter being the capitol of the southwest province of Khuzestan, which contains most of Iran's oil facilities. Such a victory—some observers claim that Iraq is bent on annexing the Khuzestan province—would have serious consequences not only for the Khomeini regime but for the Iranian people. Even left groups like the Mojahedin and the Fedayee, which have been repressed by the Khomeini regime, have joined the society-wide mobilization against the Iraqi invaders. As of this moment, the Iranian people are fighting for their very survival. Neither the U.S. nor the Soviet Union has condemned the invasion or placed any real pressure on Iraq to withdraw its forces from Iranian territory. After all, there is really "no one to talk to" in Iran. If the war escalates into World War Three, there will be no one to talk with anywhere in the world.

H-Block, cont.

NI: Amnesty International, in the report on the interrogation centers in British police stations in Northern Ireland, pointed out that 90% of the prisoners who were charged with crimes were convicted on the basis of a signed confession, extracted very often under torture. Would it be fair to say that the prisoners in Long Kesh, while they may be demanding political status, are actually people who have never been proved guilty of a crime in a fair and impartial hearing?

LC: That would be true. Like myself, once arrested by the RUC or the British Army, are held in custody for a period of up to seven days detention, with no access to a lawyer, attorney or doctor. You don't get any food for the seven days, and you're constantly beaten, threatened. Some have been really badly tortured. They'll either get a verbal admission or a written statement out of you, which they'll take to court as evidence. When you go to court, at your trial there's no jury, and one judge. The evidence submitted by the police or the British Army is acceptable, and if you

have made a written or verbal statement, when you go to court you've sort of signed your own warrant. That's good enough for them. No-one gets a fair trial after process of the Diplock court. There's one judge, and anything that you say, he doesn't listen to it, just to what the RUC said.

NI: And there's no jury?

LC: No jury whatsoever in the court. The only one in the courtroom will be you in the dock, the RUC and the British soldiers together to present the evidence, and maybe your mother or father sitting at the side, watching you going to gaol, knowing in their hearts that although you've never been connected with nothing or done anything, that you have made a verbal statement or written statement. And it's not necessary to make any. Once the police can charge you, and sort of give an account, a background date, you're as good as guilty. You'll go to gaol.

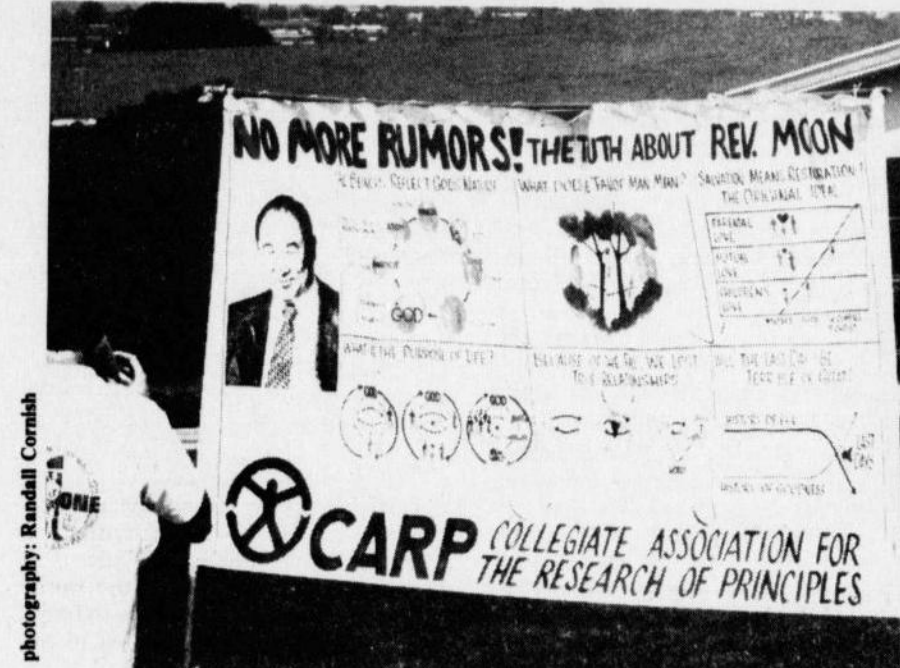
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LEFTOVERS SDSU's Only Alternative



The Moonie Banner at SDSU, only seconds before an arson attempt by an unidentified Moonie-hater.

AS Votes This Week NO WAVE AT STATE?

Rowdy audiences at last semester's 999 and Ramones concerts have prompted the Cultural Arts Board at State to come up with a plan to deal with new wave crowds. The plan, which CAB will vote on this week, will subject new wave and punk bands to a heavy screening process before allowing them to play in either Montezuma Hall or the Backdoor.

Aztec Center Director Jim Caruthers said, "Let's face it, the people here in San Diego are not very original or imaginative. Its like they read in a magazine what they were supposed to do at a punk concert and they just acted it out."

At the 999 concert the audience crowded the stage and pushed it back five feet. Two wall murals were left with holes kicked into them. Overall about \$300 worth of property damage was done that night.

At the Ramones concert several fights had to be broken up by security personnel.



"It's not so much the physical damage these types of crowds have done that is the problem; our security personnel just doesn't feel as though they have control of the situation" said Caruthers.

As director of Aztec Center Caruthers sits on the Aztec Center Board, a board of Associated Students. He is responsible for providing staff and security for Center events. The Center board is also responsible for space reservations. So while Caruthers doesn't sit on the Cultural Arts Board (another AS board) he is using his considerable off the record authority to push this plan. That is typical of administration methods in manipulating AS decisions. Initially the Aztec Center Board wanted a complete ban on new wave. Instead CAB will do the next best thing.

The screening of bands will involve researching the history of the band; if they're not too wild the tickets will be restricted to SDSU students (two per ID) and a smaller number of tickets will be sold to the show. A larger security deposit will also be required of the band. In other words, CAB will make a show at State such an unattractive proposition that no "borderline" band would agree to play here.



According to a CAB member who wished to remain anonymous, CAB voted in favor of booking the band 20/20 for Montezuma Hall. Later the ACB overturned the vote, at a meeting with very few student members in attendance. Consequently 20/20 went downtown to book their show.

The Cultural Arts Board holds its weekly meeting on Thursdays at 3:30 pm downstairs in Aztec Center. The final vote on the plan has not been taken so if you want to throw in your 2¢ worth, you might want to attend this week's meeting.

The police video camera is doing a lot towards ending free speech at SDSU. Now the administration working through ACB and CAB is trying to limit concerts at State to a choice between Barry Manilow and the Carpenters. Will this paper be next?

LEFTOVERS
Articles and letters are welcomed. Please type them, double-spaced, on a 55-space line and send to: SDSU LEFTOVERS collective/UCSD B-023/La Jolla, CA 92093. ph: 714-483-3769
collective contributors and workers: laurie, mel, dan, mary, diana, randall forj, and hultwinkle. thanx a lot.

Your money or your mind The Moonies Want You

The moonies are back. SDSU has again been targeted by recruiters for Sun Myung Moon's corporate church. The Unification Church's student recruitment branch, The Collegiate Association for the Research of Principles (CARP) has been setting up a table almost daily, complete with a large full color banner portraying Moon and his "divine principles."

This is a very different approach than was seen last semester. No longer do the Moonies distribute their newspaper, *The World Student Times*. The series of red scare leaflets have all but disappeared and they have hardly made any efforts to trash progressive organizations, most notably Students for Peace.

The final edition of last semester's *Spaztec* featured a full page ad by the Moonies, attempting to refute a cover story exposé in *The Reader* which documented their use of coercion, deception, and mind control, an edition of which SDSU's shipment of over 2,000 copies vanished overnight.

At this time they seem content to focus more on recruiting than politics, at least until the peace and anti-draft movements become more active again.

CARP has been placing ads in the *Spaztec* for meetings, not listing a time or place. The air of secrecy is consistent with CARP's events nationwide. At an "educational seminar" in Florida last May 10 people left, five of them were escorted by Sheriffs after a complaint that a woman was being held against her will. The woman, a 19 year old college student told reporters, "but they seemed so nice." Others complained of the constant switching of location, not knowing where they were going until they arrived.

Once recruited, the subjects are either sent to work in a Moonie business, or trained to recruit others. Thanks to the absurdity of Moon's principles the nationwide membership is only around 30,000 although there is a larger following worldwide. The glassy-eyed, flower peddling moonie is becoming a thing of the past. The church has formed a solid enough financial base to allow them to focus most of their energy on recruiting, while financial affairs are handled like those of a medium-sized corporation, only one that is basically tax-exempt and uses free labor.

One former member claims the church has a yearly income of 109 million to 219 million.

The church is now purchasing and forming businesses at an astounding rate. This includes numerous restaurants, fisheries, markets, service companies, and carpet cleaning operations (who have contracts to clean many California government buildings including FBI offices and military installations). The operations are staffed and operated by Moonies, who are expected to return their wages to the church's coffers. This, along with a tax exempt status allows them to make enormous profits while underselling their competition eventually driving them out of business. This must be Moon's version of "God's chosen system" of fair trade.

The church's holdings also include the \$11 million New Yorker Hotel, two New York television stations and thousands of acres of land. The tax exempt status which effectively keeps the government out of their business, has been challenged a number

of times in court, usually without success. Many people believe this is due to the close relationship between the Moonies, US politicians and representatives of the South Korean government. The church established itself under the Park dictatorship and the two developed a very effective alliance. While the Moonies influence US politicians, the church could have free reign over the South Korean citizens. The Moonie involvement in the "Korea Gate" influence buying scandal was great enough for some politicians who weren't getting any of the money to investigate the group. The report by the House sub-committee on International Relations concluded that Moon's followers were involved in political activities in behalf of the South Korean government. It was also stated that the church violated various US Tax, Currency and Banking laws as well as local ordinances concerning charitable organizations. There is much factual and circumstantial evidence to back up these and many other claims but obviously Moon's influence is still too great to have any indictments brought about.

How do they do it? The most obvious method is Moon's ultra-right wing stance. Claiming that anything left of their position is the work of the devil is just as advantageous for the capitalist elite as it is for Moon.

At the personal level, they have established a very effective method of coercing recruits into the church. It's difficult to predict the future of the Moonies. At SDSU it looks as though they are going to stop advocating a confrontation with the Soviet Union (remember their pro-draft petition last year?), Worldwide, the shake-up in South Korea might have some implications. Relations between the US and South Korea are strained, according to this election year's media.

If you want more information on the Moonies, there are several books in the SDSU library such as Underwood's book *Hostage to Heaven* and a collection of essays edited by Irving R. Horowitz called *Science, Sin and Scholarship*.

SDSU CALENDAR OF EVENTS
Leftovers Collective: We will meet Friday, Oct 24 outside Monty's Den at 2pm. New members welcome, party to follow.
Women's Resource Center: General meetings Monday at 2 pm in the Women's Resource Center.
Students for Peace: Meetings Monday at 12 noon in conference room A, Aztec Center.
Mecha: General meeting, Tuesday at 5:00pm in the Newman Center.
Draft Counseling: Monday at 3:00 pm in the Wesley Foundation. Sponsored by the Campus Y, the Peace Center and Students for Peace.
Forum on the Iran-Iraqi War: Wednesday, Oct. 23 at 1pm in Montezuma Hall.
Forum on the Draft: Find out about the New Draft. Wednesday Nov. 5, at 7:30pm in Council Chambers in Aztec Center. Sponsored by Students for Peace.
NOTE: Organizations who wish to use this calendar, please leave info in the Students for Peace cubicle in the Student Org. Center across from Council Chambers in Aztec Center.

October 23 Thursday, 8 pm Mandeville

UCSD St. \$5.00, G.A. \$7.50
UCSD Fac/Staff/Other St. \$6.00
University Events Office
Box Office: 452-4559

Lionel Hampton

Women Take Back the Night

On October 4, here in San Diego, women united for a march and rally called "Women Take Back the Night." One thousand men and women marched through the streets of downtown San Diego's porno district chanting "Women unite, take back the night." At the pre-march rally there was a self-defense demonstration, and Betty Brooks, a self-defense instructor, told men what they could do to combat sexism. Other speakers included Carol Rowell, of the Center for Women's Studies and Services, and Danuta, a local radio personality. The marchers carried candles and chanted most loudly as they passed through the many adult bookstores and nude bars. After the march, the demonstrators, filled with energy and feelings of power, listened to music and made plans to repeat the action next year.

The night has always been a time of terror for oppressed people. Southern Blacks know it is not safe to be out at night. People living under the junta in Chile know it is not safe to be out at night. Women especially know that it is dangerous to be out at night. Women who ventured out after dark have been called whores, witches and dykes, and women who venture out after dark are considered open game for rape, murder, and other acts of misogyny.

The most serious and obvious symptom of woman-hating is violence against women. In our society, three out of four women will be a victim of rape, incest or wife battering. In movies, advertisements, pornographic material, television, record album covers and most other forms of media, violence against women is glorified and condoned.

The facts about violence against women are staggering. In the United States, a rape occurs every thirteen seconds. The majority of rapes go unreported, and the majority of reported rapes go unprosecuted. In most rape cases that actually go to trial, the rapist is acquitted by a court that generally puts the victim on trial, not the rapist. In most states, it is not illegal for a husband to rape his wife.

Rape is not a crime of sexual impulse. 90% of group rapes, and 58% of rapes committed by an individual were planned prior to the rape. Over one-third of all rapes are committed by a man who forces his way into a woman's home. One out of three female victims of homicide in the state of California is murdered by her own husband. A wife-battery occurs



every eighteen seconds in the United States. It is estimated that 25% of all women in the U.S. have been incest victims.

Although women are never safe from male violence, the night has come to symbolize a time of imminent danger, the ultimate stronghold of the patriarchy. Women have been kept, like children, indoors and locked up, during the evening hours. Women, however, are fighting back. Everywhere, women are joining together. Several years ago, a group of women in Los Angeles formed an organization to combat violence against women, especially as it is glorified in the media. They called themselves Women Against Violence Against Women (WAVAW). In only a few years they have succeeded in pressuring Warner/Electra/Asylum records to halt record album covers depicting violence against women, educating women about media violence, and forming a strong alliance against woman-directed violence. WAVAW was the first women's group in California to deal specifically with the issue of violence against women.

Women are forming self-defense classes, and learning realistic ways to protect themselves. Women are learning ways to prevent rape. Women are talking about their experiences with assault, and

finding out that thousands of other women share their pain. Women are learning to get angry, and to demand streetlights, police protection, fair treatment for victims, and public awareness. In major cities across the country, women have held marches to "Take Back the Night." Just as women are reclaiming their right to control their own bodies, and their own lives, they are reclaiming the right to walk the streets at night, and in the day, without fear. Women take back the night, and the possibility of walking free.

with a draft counselor or attorney right away, and begin to prepare documentation showing that they qualify for CO status. If possible, people should complete the full CO application, with the help of a counselor or attorney, and keep it on file; if that is not possible, they should at least prepare short statements explaining their beliefs, which can be dated, notarized, and tucked away until needed. This early preparation may make a critical difference for conscientious objectors. The best way to start, if you think you might possibly be a CO, is to talk with a counselor or attorney, and begin to think about documentation.

Is that all?

No. If you take the draft seriously enough that you are thinking about exemptions and deferments, or if you are conscientiously opposed to participation in war, if you think that the draft is wrong for you, then you probably also think the draft is wrong for this country. If that is the case, we urge you to act on your beliefs now—to become involved in the anti-draft movement and try to prevent the draft from harming you and millions of other people as well. Students for Peace (452-4450) can let you know about anti-draft activities on campus and in the community. Give us a call...

Feel A Draft?

notify Selective Service of their beliefs, after talking with a draft counselor or attorney, but Selective Service is not yet prepared to accept applications. They plan to consider COs only after people have received induction notices (orders to report for processing into the military). At that point, a CO would have an opportunity to notify a local Selective Service office that he wished to apply for a CO exemption; a local draft board would then evaluate his claim.

So what can I do now?

Even though applications are not going to be considered now, it is important for COs to begin documenting their claim now. Once the draft resumes, and induction notices begin to go out, people may have only a very short time to prepare CO applications—and they may have trouble showing that their CO beliefs didn't form after their induction order came (which looks just a mite suspicious). We suggest that COs talk

Dial An Atheist
232-6767
meetings:
First and Third Sundays

Students Ejected by Cops

to justify hurling him from the Mandeville Lobby. Another student, after being shoved against the lobby's wall, was picked up and thrown through the door—he landed on his back.

After being herded out of the lobby, students chanted slogans ("No Police State") for awhile, held up placards ("Saxon for Shah," "No More B.S. from D.S." and others) and rapped on the doors. UCSD police, unsatisfied with having ejected students from indoors, decided to push the students away from the doors. Thrusting open the doors, they pushed students back, prompting a new round of anti-police chants. Students then regrouped at the North entrance (they had been shoved out the South entrance, away from the Receptioners) of the Lobby and picketed ("Democratic Searches: Now's the Time" and others) and chanted.

The police, however, felt that several demonstrators were too close, and began shoving people once again. One student was knocked down, and several others shoved 'out of the way.' Picketing ("More Student Input, No Police Violence") then continued several feet from the entrance—and continued until UC President David Saxon was smuggled out.

According to UCSD Police, they ejected the picketers because the protest was verging on a riot. However, the demonstration was limited to picketing and chanting—and the door to the reception was not blocked at any time. At the time the police moved the demonstration had been in progress for almost an hour, with the same activities. If the police truly believed the event to be a riot they would surely have disrupted the picket earlier (police had been there in large numbers, taking pictures and observing the protest since its beginning).

Paul West, Public Information Director, and Roland Buck, Student Center Director, both agree that police failed to warn students before clearing the lobby, and Chancellor Atkinson, following meetings with students, has announced his intention to mount an investigation into the incident.

Prior to the Reception, President Saxon stated, in a press conference, that as far as he knows students were and are satisfied with both the selection process and its result. As one Council member noted later, the only way Saxon could have avoided knowing of student opposition to that process was if he hadn't had a phone, and hadn't opened his mail. In fact, when the AS was considering withdrawing its token representative from the Search Committee, Saxon called then-ASUCSD President Montalvo to berate him. In addition, despite his 'lack of knowledge,' Saxon issued a statement on the 14th 'regretting' the planned picket.

The police actions have accelerated ongoing efforts to stop police abuses. A.S. President Bill Topkis is currently working to establish a task force to investigate the police actions, and is pushing for the elimination of police photographers (who have become a fixture at demonstrations). Meanwhile, Reggie Williams, AS Commissioner of Student Welfare, is continuing efforts to reinstate the Student-Police Relations Committee, which disbanded in the early seventies. Chief French and Vice Chancellor Johnson have agreed, in principle, to reestablish this committee—which would set policy and consider grievances against police—and discussions are continuing over this. In addition, several students are considering legal action against the police.

ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Tuesday, October 21: "The New Klan," 8pm. USB 2722. Free

Tuesday, October 21: Linda Shih on the freedom movement in Taiwan. 7:30pm, USB 2622. Free.

Wednesday, October 22: NASSCO on Trial. A panel discussion by the San Diego Committee to defend Nassco workers. 7:00pm, TLH 104.

Wednesday, October 22: Dick Gregory, 7:00pm, Mandeville Auditorium.

Friday, October 24: "Revolution Until Victory" and "To Live In Freedom," films on the plight and struggles of the Palestinian People. 7:00pm, USB 2722, Free.

Tuesday, October 28: "The New Klan," House of Hospitality, Balboa Park, 7:00pm. \$3.50

Friday, October 31: "The Patriot Game" and "Blacks Britannica" with co-producer Musindo Mwinipembe. 7:00pm, TLH 107, Free.

Thursday, October 30: "Spook the Nukes," a costume benefit towards a non-nuclear future. 8:00pm, North Park Clubhouse, 3827 Utah, featuring "Rosie and the Screemers." Tickets preordered \$5.00 from CEAN. call: 236-1684.

Friday, October 31: Halloween Dance. Armenian Apostolic Church (4473 30th st.), 6:00pm—midnight. Proceeds to benefit the families of the 27 fired NASSCO workers. \$4. 714-284-3453

Tuesday, November 4: National "Remember, Polls Are For Fishing" Day
New Indicator Collective Meetings: Tuesdays, 5:30, Student Center, 2nd floor.

General Store

offers ON SALE this week
(October 20-23)

TI-55 programmable calculator \$29.75
and
wallet-size LCD calculator \$9.75

A student-run cooperative
open Monday-Thursday, 11-4

Located in the student center,
across from the Bike Shop
phone: 452-3932
(another special next week)