

new indicator

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Atkinson's showpiece...

Chancellor gets Inaugurated

This Thursday marks the inauguration of Richard Atkinson as Chancellor of UCSD. The Chancellor is the head of the campus—the chief Administrative boss. Richard Atkinson, came to UCSD from the National Science Foundation; his most striking characteristic when he first came to UCSD was his total ignorance of UCSD. He did not know its history, its problems or its processes. During the last 1 1/2 years he has continued to spout liberal rhetoric and presented himself as knowledgeable of UCSD and its needs and showing his "concern" for the needs of students while steadfastly refusing to provide, or even consider, any solutions (his lack of response to the Third World Demands, for example). Instead he offers pious hopes that everything will work out in the end. In reality his main interest and priority has been research and securing research funds. This is not surprising given the search process that brought him here and his last job.

The selection process that brought Atkinson was a source of controversy since the beginning. In August 1979, when former Chancellor McElroy announced his resignation effective June 1980, U.C. President Saxon instituted a secret Chancellor Search process

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Ireland, American Journal, Feminist Aesthetics, Labour, Iran & much more...

(including token student representation) which refused to release the names of candidates or discuss the selection process with student groups. Several organizations, including the Associated Students (AS) Council, protested and Affirmative Action groups picketed the Chancellor Search Committee in November 1979 during their visit to UCSD. The Affirmative Action groups continued on page 3

Kwame Toure Speaks at UCSD

On Monday, October 12, Kwame Toure spoke at UCSD to a group of students and faculty. Kwame Toure is an organizer of the All-African People's Revolutionary Party (AAPRP), which supports the concept of Pan-Africanism—the total liberation and unification of Africa under scientific socialism. The following excerpts are taken from the talk.

On the question of the draft and capitalism... "The only justification in taking a life is to further the progress of humanity. An individual taking this step must be in a high state of consciousness. Capitalism, the number one enemy of mankind, seeks to keep people in a state of unconsciousness, seeks to make people fight for the interests of one segment of society.

Human beings have a responsibility, being the highest form of animals, to be conscious. Human beings also have instinct. They also have reason. Consciousness is related to the ability to think. If one does not think, one cannot

be conscious. It is also only through actions that you can think. To think, one must also have information; however, living in a capitalist society where the "information" is all lies, one must have "data" facts. Capitalism makes the people think they are thinking, but what they are really doing is simply reacting to stimuli. If you say, for example, "communism" in this country, people get guns. But ask them what "communism" is, and they don't know. The process is logical, but incorrect. Consciousness is a result of education. Not just school, but everything—TV, radio, newspapers, etc.—these are all elements in the individual's education. Only through proper education can people become aware of their responsibilities. Capitalism teaches people to search for money. The search for money will direct people to stupid and backward goals in life. Because of the people themselves, capitalism will fall. Because of the people's instinct, guided by reason... Rape is a question of consciousness, continued on page 8



photo: Daniel Roitman



June 1981. Students occupy Chancellor's office.

Trial Date set for "UCSD 34"

The 34 students arrested in the Chancellor's office on June 2nd, had their trial date set for November 12, 1981. The arrests culminated a year of struggle that saw the Black Student Union organize around the issue of tenure for UCSD History Professor Emory Tolbert. Letters of support from hundreds of students and student organizations were submitted, and hundreds participated in de-

monstrations around the issue. Regardless of the strong student support for Tolbert, Chancellor Atkinson refused to consider the students' demand. Instead Tolbert was terminated during the summer. This action blatantly contradicts his views on student input in the tenure process—expressed during his initial visit to UCSD. (See page 1 for related story).

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Toxic Chemicals sprayed at UCSD Pest Controller demoted for not spraying VOSBAN

On June 5th 1981, David Piper—who at that time worked at University Hospital as a pesticide controller—was ordered by his supervisor, David Pyle, to spray the Primary Health Care Clinic (where babies and expectant mothers come for treatment) with the pesticide VOSBAN because a cockroach problem was "getting out of hand."

Piper refused his boss's order. For this, Steve Pyle gave him an ultimatum that afternoon: either get off campus within "5 minutes" or be escorted off by campus police.

Thus began the struggle that is still pending to seek reinstatement and compensation for back pay. Since that time at least two things—being abandoned by the union which was supposedly representing him, and being demoted to a weed puller (and a loss in wages)—have made this an uphill struggle. Despite these setbacks, Piper, with the support of American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME)—his new union—is looking forward to a victory for himself, fellow workers, and other people from the hazards of chemical misuse at UCSD.

Piper's struggle with the UCSD Grounds Department reached a confrontational point on June 5th when he was ordered to eradicate cockroaches in the Primary Health Care using the pesticide VOSBAN. Piper refused, pointing out that VOSBAN was not certified for the Primary Health Care or hospitals in general; and to the fact that several people had experienced physical discomfort as a result of VOSBAN spraying. After receiving the ultimatum from his supervisor, Steve Pyle, Piper voluntarily left the campus and was put on 15 day "investigative leave"—this was later extended to a another 15 days.

Subsequently Pyle, known to many as the "bee killer", and another applicator sprayed the Primary Care Clinic, kitchen area and Food Service area themselves.

A secretary at the clinic who came to work the Monday following the spraying "noticed an overpowering strong odor in the hallways of Primary Care...my eyes started stinging, my nose started running and I felt sick all day." She further stated "I am most upset that I was not notified that a spraying was going to take place and I left my cup, my drinking container, several teabags, a toothbrush and toothpaste in my desk on Friday, June 5th, when I went home... (on Monday) my boss came in with important work that he wanted to be done so...I had to stay in my office regardless of its toxic condition." Since that spraying Pyle has received a notice of violation from the State Department of Food and Agriculture for using "pesticides in conflict with the label," "using borric acid for cockroach control that was not registered" and maintaining "unlabelled containers in a storage area."

Within 5 days of receiving the violation notice from the state, the Grounds Dept continued their harassment campaign against Piper by demoting him from pest controller to groundskeeper, for alleged "insubordination."

CSEA Abandons Worker

To further complicate Piper's problems, he found himself in an unresponsive situation with his union—California State Employees Association (CSEA). David Piper joined CSEA in August 1980. Within a few weeks of his membership he was appointed by CSEA President, Marco Limandri, as chairperson of their Health and Safety continued on page 3

LETTERS

Animal Cruelty Denied

Animal welfare is an issue which has gained public attention in recent times especially as it relates to the use of animals in biomedical research laboratories. There are a number of complex issues superimposed upon each other and I would like to discuss some of the basic issues.

The allegations which have received attention nationwide are that: animals are systematically tortured or abused unnecessarily in research labs, animal research is not essential to biomedical research, and that biomedical research is in itself largely wasteful and inconsequential. I will deal with these items individually.

Unfortunately the claim that animals are abused in research laboratories does have an element of truth. Yet this issue is somewhat complicated. Laypersons entering a research environment frequently have their sensibilities offended by procedures which harm or kill animals. Surgery under the best of conditions can be traumatic to someone who has never seen bloodshed or the viscera of an animal. It is very difficult to evaluate animal consciousness. A young pig will squeal loudly if you simply hold him. A rabbit, on the other hand will not make a sound. Does this mean the rabbit is less upset than the pig under these circumstances? I think not. Yet there are indeed circumstances where we know with certainty that the animal suffers. Animals are treated in ways to mimic heart disease, cancer, renal failure,

trauma, shock, infections, and so on. In effect, we're making them suffer the way we humans do under these circumstances. There are those who argue that it is human arrogance that leads us to do this because implicit in these practices is the premise that animals have less rights than humans. This is for me the most painfully difficult dilemma in that it is not an inherently defensible premise. Yet to consistently adhere to this view should one, in addition to being a vegetarian even be willing to refuse all medical treatment which was developed through the use of animals? (I challenge anti-vivisectionists to wear medalist bracelets to this effect!) I propose as a test of where you stand on this issue to consider the following scenario: Someone dear to you is dying and you are told that survival is contingent upon the slaughter of 45 lovely golden retrievers shaking in fear in the next room. Certainly an awful decision yet I believe human arrogance would win out in most cases.

If animals are to be killed in research how can we minimize their suffering? Here is where I agree with many of the points raised by our critics. Indeed animals are sometimes mishandled and not enough is done to prevent or ameliorate pain. This is more often due to inadequate training and incompetence rather than downright cruelty. Graduate training programs do not always include courses on the proper care and handling of research animals.

There are those who assert that animal research is not essential to biomedical research. This assertion is ludicrous. The most imaginative anti-vivisectionists

would have us experimenting on robots or making computer models (of what?). The simple fact is that we cannot understand liver function without studying animal livers. We can't program an answer to a question for which we do not yet have an answer. It seems gratuitous to have to list the breathtaking advances that have occurred in what is now regarded as a biological revolution. The lack of shared enthusiasm in the lay public is in part a reflection of inadequate communication between researcher and the public. This is largely due to a dramatic shift in the level of most research. Before biochemistry really took off, experimentation was much more within the realm of organismal physiology. It was pretty easy to describe the fact that removal of the pancreas caused a dog to become diabetic. The discovery of insulin thus logically followed. Today everyone works at the molecular level. Even clinical researchers consider the basic biochemistry while formulating concepts and designing experiments. It is in this leap in abstraction which has not been successfully transmitted. As a consequence, an uninformed person can be appalled upon hearing that a researcher was granted \$100,000 to study toad bladders. The researcher is not obsessed with toad physiology. Rather, the toad bladder is an extremely useful model for studying ion transport because it exaggerates certain features which need to be investigated.

Many critics of biomedical research fail to see the relevance of many projects, particularly the more basic ones. This is largely because the overall impact may not be felt for a long time, and more importantly, is usually unpredictable and often surprising. A couple of examples: 1.) Those who developed techniques for following the movement of proteins under electric fields had no idea at the time that it would be instrumental in the elucidation of the

molecular defect in sickle cell anemia. 2.) A researcher was interested in how viruses which infect bacteria can incorporate their DNA into the host genome. Little did he know that solving this problem opened the doors for the recombinant DNA technology which has revolutionized molecular biology and our understanding of genetics. The examples are limitless. Less dramatically, Every decent scientist follows a trail wherever it leads without knowing the outcome *a priori*. This is why (basic) research cannot and should not be goal oriented in a strict sense.

While, as stated above, there is some truth to the recent claims vocal groups concerned with the welfare of animals have stated, there are those who will exploit the situation to brand all research as useless. The best friend these people have is ignorance.

We must strive to be sensitive to the welfare of animals used in research. Since we are occasionally afflicting them with the illnesses which kill us, we're undoubtedly subjecting them at times to a great deal of suffering. Nevertheless, we can strive to minimize pain, use anaesthesia whenever possible, not torment animals, and above all, be damned sure that it is well conceived science carried out with the best expertise available.

Alan D. Attie, Ph.D.
Post-doctorate fellow
Dept of Medicine
University of California

Response:

I get the clear impression from Alan Attie's letter that his much-expressed sympathy for the suffering of laboratory animals is nothing more than a rhetorical device—the concerned researcher shaking his head in commiseration but assuring us at the same time how very necessary it all is. His letter evades the
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Announcements

- 10/1-11/1. "In Mine and Mill", A Photographic Show of coal miners and textile workers, by Earl Dotter. 10am-7pm, Tues.-Sun., at Grass Roots Cultural Center, 1947 30th Street, S.D., for info, 232-5009.
- 10/21. "Getting Your Foot In the Door: A Job Fair for Women", at the Center for Women's Studies and Services (CWSS), 908 "E" Street, San Diego, 12-3pm, for info call 233-8984.
- 10/22. "Repression of Health Care in El Salvador", Speaker Mauricio Duarte-Executive Member of Association of University Students in El Salvador (AGEUS). Sponsored by San Diego CISPES Medical Campaign and Students Active Towards Community Health (SATCH). 7pm, at the Undergraduate Science Building, UCSD
- 10/22. Boycott the Chancellor's "Inhoguration", time and place is irrelevant.
- 10/23. Groundwork Books Work Party. We'll put you to work but there is always good conversation and company. Student Center, UCSD, 452-9625.
- 10/23. Political Film Series, "Man of Marble", Polish documentary on the wave of strikes that swept across Poland in 1970-71. "Zero for Conduct", shot in 1933, this film was banned for anti-French sentiment and reissued in 1945, after the liberation. Portrays rebellion of students in boarding school. Free. Third College Lecture Hall (TLH) 107, UCSD, 7pm.
- 10/23. Committee In Solidarity with the People of El Salvador (CISPES) Fundraiser. Music by Armonia Popular, Speaker is Mauricio Duarte. \$5, (includes one drink), no-host bar, 4637 North Ave., San Diego, 298-3842.
- 10/24. "Guatemala", Teatro Vivo. The group has created theater which portrays daily realities and reflects authentic needs of people. Donation, \$2. Educational Cultural Complex (ECC), 4343 Ocean Blvd., at 3pm. At 7:30pm, the performance will be at Grass Roots Cultural Center, 1947 30th Street, Golden Hill, 232-5009.
- 10/24. "Bread and Roses Celebration". A dinner honoring outstanding San Diego women in the labor movement. Sponsored by Coalition of Labor Union Women. Call Estelle Ricketson, 443-3756 or 449-2740.
- 10/24. A debate on Proposition A (concerning the right of public employees to strike). Speaking for Prop. A will be a representative from the Committee for Prop. A. Speaking against Prop. A will be a representative of Local 535 of the Service Employees International Union. 7:30pm. The Militant Forum, 1053 15th Street, San Diego. For info call John Naubert, 234-4630
- 10/26. "World Peace and Foreign Policy", Kay Camp of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. Sponsored by San Diego Students for Peace, Peace Resource Center, and the A.S. Cultural Arts Board. Free. 7pm, Aztec Center (Council Chambers, Lower Level), SDSU, for info call Marilyn, 483-0190.
- 10/29. "Huelga", film of Cesar Chavez speaking on working and living conditions and union building. \$3, 7pm, Grass Roots Cultural Center.

10/30. "Poland: Solidarity Congress Shows the Way Forward". A discussion led by Debbie Madden, a member of Local 755 of the International Association of Machinists and the Young Socialist Alliance. 7:30pm at The Militant Forum, 1053 15th Street, San Diego.

10/30. "Spook the Nukes" Halloween Benefit Party for a Nuclear-free Future with the "Friends" Band (Reggae/Rythm & Blues). No-host bar, prizes for costumes. Tickets: \$5, 8pm-midnight at the Adams Street Theater, 3325 Adams Ave., San Diego. Contact C.E.A.N., 275-1162.

10/30. Political Film Series. "Rosie the Riveter", a documentary on the drive to get women into industry during WWII, and the drive out when the soldiers come home. "Wilmar 8", eight women in a small midwestern town form a union to fight sexism against the bank management. Free, 7pm, TLH107, UCSD

10/31. Equal Rights Amendment In-depth Workshop, sponsored by San Diego County National Organization of Women (NOW), 2711 Magnolia Ave., Pacific Beach, 2-5pm, 272-3441.

Tuesdays. New Indicator Collective meetings, interesting people, satisfying work, and wonderful times while building socialism. Student Center Bldg., Second Level, 5:30pm, 452-2016.

Tuesdays. "Rape: A Study and Support Group", 5:30-7pm, Feminist Free University, 908 "E" Street, more classes and info, 233-8984.

Saturdays. Farmers Market, 9am-2pm, sponsored by Community Congress of San Diego, held at ECC, 4343 Oceanview Blvd., call 275-1850.

First Sunday of every month. Prayer Vigil at the North Island Naval Air Station in Coronado, against nuclear weapons transport. Call 275-1850.

Second Friday of every month. Groundwork Books "T.G.I.F." Bring your instruments and make music. New people who want to find out about Groundwork should come by. 4:30-6:30pm, Student Center, UCSD.

Gay Center for Social Services is located at 1447 30th Street. Has important services including psychological counseling and employment counseling.

Special thanks to "Que Pasa? San Diego's Common Calendar, a project of Grass Roots Events.

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THE CERVICAL CAP IS NOW AVAILABLE

Funky La Jolla

by Rambling Rosie

Well, this is it folks... after over a year and a half on this campus, Richard Atkinson will formally be installed as Chancellor this Thursday. Having passed his "probationary period"—in the eyes of the Regents anyway—Atkinson knows that he has job security as he collects his \$75,000 per/year salary.

The "inauguration festivities" span over a two-day period. The exact costs of this extravaganza, were unavailable from my sources, but in his efforts to present this campus as a "happy problem-free" campus, and himself as a popular and just ruler, Atkinson has made it clear that any disruption and/or protests will be suppressed by Campus Police with the help of the San Diego Police riot team if necessary. Block parties are never what they used to be...

Just like his predecessors, Atkinson is good at bringing research dollars to this campus, but has had problems running this campus well. Issues such as the Third World Demands, Tolbert affair, open meeting controversy, VCUA search process, etc. have not helped his image on a systemwide level. Therefore, Atkinson—who aspires to be U.C. President after current president Saxon retires within the next two years—views this event as the showpiece event of his career and will quell disruption at any cost.

Speaking of salaries...The AS Council last week voted to consider the concept of receiving stipends for serving on the Council. According to the proposal, for a mere \$15,000, AS Council members will receive stipends ranging from \$250/month for the president to \$25/month for college Reps. In these days of great bargains and AS

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Letters...

relevant issues and the economic motives behind most animal research in America. Research is a billion dollar, self-perpetuating industry. The average researcher is concerned with fundable and publishable studies. The cost in caged agony and terror is simply not a consideration. If you get a juicy NIH grant you've succeeded; if your 63 tormented dogs lead to an article in the American Journal of Physiology, you're on the way. Here's what a man who spent 20 successful years as a researcher had to say this week before Congress:

"So I sat in my cozy office far from the screams of the monkeys (they were 'subjects' then), wrote scientific reports based upon the data which poured in from the radiation of over 1000 animals, set up field trips, handled staff problems, wrote justifications for additional funding, met in planning sessions with other administrators and, in general, happily played the role of the scientist/principal investigator."

In 1979 he protested at last that the experiment he was asked to work on was meaningless. Although the entire professional staff agreed with him ("We all knew the radiation dose was too small to effect a change on the learned behavior, the literature was clear on this dose effect..."), his supervisors insisted the experiment continue.

Just a few days ago Alex Pacheco, who spent 4 months in a Silver Springs, Maryland laboratory, testified before a congressional hearing about his rescue of 17 monkeys. When he had asked his principal investigator what the purpose was of intentionally torturing rhesus monkeys, as he had been instructed to do, he was told: "It's never been done before. Maybe we'll learn something interesting. Then we can see about

inefficiencies this has got to rate as the worst deal yet...It is unlikely though, according to several AS people, that this idea will pass in its present form; if it does then the students can do what they did in '72 when the AS paid itself salaries—vote the AS government out of office.

Vice-Chancellor for Undergraduate Affairs (VCUA) Watson held an open (in what he hopes to be an on-going thing) forum last week. As usual he came off as a very open and concerned administrator and appeared to want student input in the decision-making process. This is hard to swallow though when one remembers his heavy-handed rule over Third College and the fact that he completely re-organized the VCUA staff over the summer without any real student input on the matter. According to Watson, the re-organization of the VCUA staff had to be done "quickly" in order to ensure the smooth running of his administrative units. Curious how the most important decisions have to be made "quickly" over the summer—when very few students are around...

Although applications for the position of Third College Provost are finally being accepted, word has it that Atkinson has already made his decision on the person he wants to appoint. History professor Ruiz, is touted by many sources as Atkinson's choice for the position. According to my sources, Atkinson met with Ruiz over the summer and made him an offer that was hard to refuse. With his person selected for the position, Atkinson appointed Solis on a temporary basis and initiated a "search process". We have seen this one before...

getting it funded." I submit that this, in a nutshell, is the cold truth behind the research industry.

I do not mention these cases because they are exceptions, but because they are the rule. In the United States no animal experiment—no matter how bizarre, painful, diabolical or inconsequential—is prohibited by either state or federal law, and the academic research establishment (Alan Attie no doubt included) will fight tooth and nail to keep it that way. The noble banner behind which this filthy slaughter goes on is, of course, "freedom of scientific inquiry."

The sophistication and complexity of experiments to which Mr. Attie alludes is, in fact, little more than a convenient and self-aggrandizing screen behind which researchers traditionally hide when they wish to avoid scrutiny. A recent 2-year study of randomly selected federally funded medical research projects on animals—a study carried out by more than two hundred doctors, medical and university personnel—concludes that "fully 60% of the research is a waste of time, a gross misuse of funds, excessively cruel and with no redeeming medical or educational value."

That knowledge has been gained through animal research is not surprising. Had the good doctors at Auschwitz been permitted to continue their experiments on Jews, they too would have made exciting discoveries. In that case would Mr. Attie have wished them to continue? Animal research has been the dominant technology in the field: if you do all your research on animals, of course any positive results are going to be attributable to that method. But that does not prove that your method was either essential or more effective than any other method of gathering data. Moreover, a nation riddled with cancer, heart disease, alcoholism and insanity hardly bears continued on page 5

Certain Bureaucrats at Third College, however, seem to object to Ruiz, and word has it that they are looking for a suitable candidate to challenge Ruiz.

Noticed the other day how the UCSD DisreGuardian—in a desperate attempt to fill its pages with useless copy—decided to do an analysis of its own reader poll. Receiving a mere 33 responses (or .3% of its total circulation) the UCSD Ragdian termed it "not so bad", and then went on to print 4 charts that purport to be graphs depicting no meaningful information; not that one can expect meaningful information from an Administration mouthpiece...

That's all for now. See you next issue!

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Atkinson...

protested the racist admission and hiring practices of UCSD, the administration of the Equal Opportunity Program, etc. Needless to say, the Search Committee paid no attention to the needs of Third World Students and ultimately selected a Chancellor who stated that "I really don't want to see minority programs that in some sense are defined as more closely tied with the social sciences."

After his selection, in an attempt to modify the campus, Atkinson visited UCSD and announced that he wouldn't have participated in a public search process anyway.

During his visit he stated that "On the issue of the selection process, I'm inclined to think that the candidates probably should have visited the campus, although I think it's a complicated issue. I have never, I don't know what has been said about my attitudes on this, but I think there have been some mistakes..."

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Pesticide Controller Demoted

Committee. Looking back, Piper says he joined CSEA "because they seemed to be the underdog." This is in reference to the choice he and fellow workers will face within the next year of choosing a sole collective bargaining unit among AFSCME, CSEA and SEIU (Service Employees International Union).

Initially, CSEA filed an unfair labor practice against the university; however, at the discretion and recommendation of CSEA President Limandri, he was dropped like a "hot potato" for an alleged violation of union policy of speaking with the press without union approval. Later, Piper admitted that, in a conversation with Limandri, he was informed that "organizing clerical workers was more important than

representing me in my case against the Grounds Dept." This claim by Limandri lacks credibility when one considers that CSEA allows management personnel to join and participate on an equal basis with workers. More to the point, "CSEA's backroom deals with management" crop up consistently in conversation with UCSD workers when asked to comment on the abandonment of Piper by CSEA. A few days after his rejection by CSEA, Piper met with Cathy Esty, Local 2068 of AFSCME, and filed a formal grievance on August 18th, 1981. The grievance is pending and a hearing is expected within the next month. A hearing will be heard by a University appointed committee; Piper chose the committee style partly because of the cost involved over choosing an arbitrator and partly because of the overwhelming evidence documented on the University's negligence in the use of chemicals. However, due to University

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Ireland: an analysis

Thatcher's Pyrrhic Victory... Hunger Strike Ends

After seven months and the loss of ten prisoners' lives, the H-Block hunger strike was ended on October 3. According to a statement released by the prisoners, the decision of relatives to authorize medical treatment for hunger strikers who had lapsed into a coma made continued protest impossible.

Margaret Thatcher's intransigent policy thus won an apparent victory in the bitter struggle over political prisoner status for Irish Republican guerrillas. In an unambiguous statement issued by newly appointed Secretary for Northern Ireland, James Prior, the government affirmed: "There will be no question of a political or military system of administration or any return to Special Category status." The hunger strikers were beaten. Their efforts to win restoration of political status, which the government had revoked in 1976, were a failure.

But from another vantage point, the victory won by the Thatcher government may itself prove fatal to English interests in Northern Ireland.

For one thing, the government was stunned by the level of support which the hunger strikers received, both in Ireland and elsewhere. Bobby Sands, a member of the Irish Republican Army (which the English government terms a "terrorist" organization), was elected to the British Parliament from his prison cell during the strike. Sands' victory, and later that of his campaign manager, Owen Carron (running to fill Sands' vacant seat on an H-Block platform), left no doubt that the nationalist community supports the Republican struggle.

But not only in the northern six counties did this support manifest itself. Two other prisoners — Kieran Doherty and Paddy Agnew — were elected to the Dublin Parliament. Doherty became the second Member of Parliament to die on the fast, and Paddy Agnew is still imprisoned in the H-Blocks.

The worldwide coverage of the hunger strikers' funerals, and the open presence of armed IRA honor guards—protected from the English army by the people—were evidence, as a London *Sunday Times* correspondent put it, that the "handwriting is on the wall" for Northern Ireland.

The hunger strike and the deaths of ten young Irish patriots were final proof that these were not, as the government had insisted since March, 1976, "common criminals." While the prisoners did not succeed in winning restoration of the "special category" status, their sacrifice has gained the IRA an extraordinary degree of legitimacy internationally. So surprised were government officials by the outpouring of pro-republican sentiment, that they attributed it to "IRA propaganda," rather than to their own policies.

The gravest cause for concern in London right now, however, is not international opinion, but the continuing deterioration of English control in Northern Ireland. Already in 1979, Major General James Glover, in a secret English army report, acknowledged that the IRA could not be defeated "for the foreseeable future." Now the English security forces will be faced with an even more determined foe. For informed sources report that, following the hunger strike deaths, the IRA has experienced the greatest influx of volunteers in recent memory.

Just as in 1972, when the murder of 13 civil rights demonstrators by English paratroopers caused an outpouring of

IRA support, the hunger strike has once more sparked the flame of resistance in Northern Ireland youth.

The Irish Republican movement has reportedly raised more money since the hunger strike began than at any point since 1972. This situation prompted Northern Ireland Minister Adam Butler to tell the Los Angeles World Affairs Council: "I sincerely hope that the people of the United States... will desist." But as one member of the republican movement pointed out recently, "nothing fills the coffers like an English appeal not to support the IRA."

In recent years, public opinion in England has consistently opposed the occupation of Northern Ireland. The latest poll showed that 63% favor a troop withdrawal. The hunger strike has, in addition, smashed one of the key elements of the government's continuing war effort.

Ever since 1969, when the troops were deployed on the streets of Northern Ireland, there has been a bi-partisan agreement between Labor and Conservative parties not to debate the issue of Northern Ireland. During the hunger strike, and it could be argued, as a direct result of it, the Labor Party publicly disavowed this bi-partisan conspiracy of silence and called for an eventual troop withdrawal from Northern Ireland.

Margaret Thatcher is currently the most unpopular English Prime Minister since public opinion polls were first conducted in that country. The youth rebellion in the streets of English cities last summer, and the 12.5% unemployment rate (highest in Europe) are indications that the present government is nearing the brink. The failure of Thatcher's domestic policies may well have been a factor in the decision to pursue a hard line on the Irish prisoner issue.

But perhaps an even more important factor was the frustration the English have experienced in their 12-year campaign to crush the Irish resistance. As General Glover's report pointed out, the 1977 reorganization of the IRA into a cell structure (patterned after the Algerian model) has made them almost impenetrable. To a greater degree than ever before, the Irish guerrilla force is "invisible."

When the occupying force cannot identify the guerrilla, the likelihood of reprisal against the guerrilla's base of support (in this case the nationalist community) increases. Like U.S. forces at My Lai, the English army is not gunning down guerrillas; they simply do not know who the guerrillas are. They are instead killing teenage girls, like Carol Kelly and Julie Livingstone or 29 year old mothers like Nora McCabe.

The hunger strike was a "golden opportunity" for the Thatcher government to engage the guerrillas in the kind of direct confrontation which the IRA (like any intelligent, effective guerrilla force) has always denied the occupying army in the field.

Thatcher's intransigence, then, despite the cost—the loss of bi-partisan support, the improved IRA image, and the overwhelming increase in financial support for the guerrillas—can in some sense be ascribed to the hope (which once again proved illusory) of dealing the IRA a mortal blow.

It was, ironically, the determination of the Thatcher government not to grant political status which produced the martyrs to justify, in the world's eyes, the

prisoners' demands. And General Glover's assessment appears more accurate now than ever: "The IRA campaign... is likely to continue while the British remain in Northern Ireland."

It might be useful, not least of all for the London government, to reflect on another instance in modern Irish history when an apparent English victory turned into something else — the 1916 Easter Rebellion.

That rebellion was crushed — utterly. Though the rebels managed to seize several key buildings in the capital, they failed to hold them for even a week. The leaders — James Connolly, the great Irish socialist; Padraig Pearse, the President of the Provisional government; and five other signers of the Proclamation of Independence — were shot, one by one, during the month of May.

But out of that crushed rising came the liberation army which would drive the

English empire out of a part of Ireland, and which continues the struggle 65 years later to establish the republic which those leaders envisioned. A republic where "The right of the people of Ireland to the ownership of Ireland... is sovereign and indefeasible."

The English government won a victory in the hunger strike, albeit with the anguished assistance of some of the hunger strikers' families. But Margaret Thatcher and her cabinet may well live to see the day when Padraig Pearse's words will be fulfilled, when "Out of the graves of patriot men and women will spring living nations."

Bobby Sands Francis Hughes
Raymond McCreesh Patrick
O'Hara Joe McDonnell Kevin Lynch
Kieran Doherty Martin Hurson
Thomas McElwee Michael Devine
Nisiochan gao saoirse!

-Eton Wolf

Hunger Strike Chronology

MARCH 1, 1976 -- English government ends "special category" status for political offenses committed after this date. Prisoners who already have this political status are unaffected. (Over 300 prisoners in Long Kesh still have "special category" status—only yards from where the hunger strikers died. This status includes:

- 1) right to wear their own clothes—not prison uniforms;
- 2) right to freely associate with other prisoners;
- 3) right to refuse to do prison work.

SEPT. 1976 -- Ciaran Nugent refuses to wear prison uniform (symbolic of new "common criminal" status). He is left naked in his cell except for prison blanket, thus the term "blanket man."

AUGUST, 1978 -- Archbishop Thomas O'Fiach visits "blanket men." Describes conditions of "almost unbearable filth." "One would hardly allow an animal to remain in such conditions. Let alone a human being," he comments. Prisoners have begun "no wash" campaign to protest brutality of prison wardens ("screws"). Because of their blanket protest, prisoners are denied radio, tv, reading and writing material, and are confined to their cells 24 hours a day.

OCTOBER, 1980 -- After failure of mediators (including now Cardinal O'Fiach) to resolve protest, seven prisoners announce hunger strike to death.

DECEMBER 18, 1980 -- Hunger strike ends after prisoners' representative Bobby Sands receives 34-page document conceding prisoners' demands.

MARCH 1, 1981 -- After failure of government to implement concessions, Bobby Sands announces fast to death. Three other prisoners -- Francis Hughes, Raymond McCreesh and Patrick O'Hara -- join Sands in following weeks.

APRIL 9 -- Bobby Sands elected to English Parliament.

MAY 5 -- Bobby Sands dies.

JUNE 11 -- General election for Dublin Parliament. Two H-Block prisoners -- Kieran Doherty and Paddy Agnew -- elected.

AUGUST 2 -- Kieran Doherty dies.

AUGUST 22 -- Michael Devine becomes tenth prisoner to die. Families of prisoners have begun to authorize medical treatment to save prisoners' after they have lapsed into a coma.

OCTOBER 3 -- Prisoners announce end of hunger strike. Blame clerical pressure on families for undermining their efforts.

Yellow Thunder Camp: AIM Stakes Its Claims

"Indian people everywhere see in this effort the first and best means of returning social and community institutions to the hands of the traditional Indian people. For that reason this project is one of the most progressive proposals to be received by the federal government in the last century of Indian relationships."

--Vine Deloria, Jr.

The establishment of the Yellow Thunder Camp by Lakota people and the subsequent filing of a Special Use Application with the Forest Service for construction of 83 permanent structures within the Sacred Paha Sapa (called the Black Hills of South Dakota in the white language) on April 4, 1981, centers upon three interrelated principles:

1) Spirituality is the essential foundation of Lakota culture and life; any setting void of this traditional spiritual centrality is not Lakota.

2) The Sacred Paha Sapa (Black Hills) has always been central to Lakota spirituality, which requires the intrinsic access to and occupancy of this area.

3) Lakota spirituality is a constant and ongoing aspect of Lakota life; all aspects of traditional Lakota life carry a spiritual significance on a day-to-day, or even moment-to-moment basis.

Hence, the interrelationship between Lakota spirituality, activities of day-to-day life of the people, and the Black Hills, is a situation which exists in perpetuity. The imposition of any other condition upon Lakota people is to effectively deny them the right to cultural existence.

The centrality of the Paha Sapa to Lakota spirituality is well-documented, and is also in evidence within the text of the Fort Laramie Treaty of 1868, the last formal and legally-binding agreement reached between the sovereign Lakota Nation and the United States. This document, on a statutory par with the U.S. Constitution ("the law of the land"), guarantees the entire Black Hills region as the heart and center of the Lakota Nation forever. The land was illegally seized by the U.S. government in 1877 after extensive gold deposits were found in the hills.

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Third World Struggles

U.S. threatens to invade Grenada

On August 1, the U.S. and its NATO allies, including Great Britain and the Netherlands, commenced military maneuvers, code-named "Ocean Venture '81," which the U.S. Defense Department has heralded as "the largest maritime exercise" since World War II. The operation, slated to end October 15, will range from the South Atlantic, through the Caribbean, to the Baltic Sea, and involves over 120,000 troops, 250 ships and 1,000 aircraft from 14 participating nations. The Caribbean phase of the exercises, coordinated by Rear Admiral Robert P. McKenzie, commander of the Caribbean Contingency Joint Task Force at Key West, Florida, was conducted at Vieques Island and Salinas in Puerto Rico and Guantanamo Bay in Cuba from August 9 through 21.

These exercises have provoked fears among progressive Caribbean nations, including the small island country of Grenada. Maurice Bishop, Prime Minister of the left-wing Grenadan government, stated in a message to foreign heads of state and international organizations in late August that the Peoples Revolutionary Government (PRG) was "absolutely convinced" the maneuvers were in preparation for an imminent U.S. invasion of his country. Grenada has been the subject of various destabilization efforts since Bishop took office, including an invasion attempt by mercenaries, a sophisticated bomb attack aimed at the entire cabinet during an outdoor ceremony which injured 97 civilians, and prolonged U.S. efforts to economically isolate and weaken the country.

While the U.S. has denied any intention to forcibly overtake the island, the PRG has cited evidence to support their fears to the contrary. The Caribbean phase of "Ocean Venture '81," which took place on Vieques in mid-August, involved a mock battle, the target of which was the fictitious eastern Caribbean country of "Amber and the Amberdines." The reference is to Grenada and the Grenadines. "Amber" is described as being encouraged by "Country Red" (assumed to be Cuba) "to export terrorism to various countries in the Caribbean Basin and to engage in 'anti-democratic activities.'" Amber also claimed to support a guerrilla movement in "Country Azure"—a small island with an inadequate police force.

The exercises began August 9 with a dawn parachute drop of over 350 troops of the 75th Ranger Battalion based in Fort Lewis, Washington. The night before, the para-troopers flew non-stop from California's Norton Air Force Base to Florida, approximately the same distance as between the Rangers' base and Grenada. To prepare for the drop, combat support troops landed during the night in the western mountains of Vieques, whose terrain is similar to the mountainous regions of Grenada. Heightening the parallels between Grenada and the fictitious Amber, there is an area on the southern tip of Grenada called Amber, close to the site of a military outpost and a future international airport.

The professed reason for the invasion of Amber was the need "to rescue 20 U.S. citizens held hostage there after negotiations with the Amber

Opposition mounts against Khomeini Executions continue in Iran

More than 3000 people have been executed since June 20th by Khomeini's firing squads. Young revolutionaries are put in front of death squads by the hundreds. The Peoples Mojahedin Organization of Iran (PMOI) office in Paris revealed last week that 100 high school students, who were injured during street demonstrations, and were hospitalized, had been taken to Evin Prison from their hospital beds and were subsequently put to death by Khomeini's firing squads.

To insure his rule Khomeini has taken all possible measures of oppression. Besides the massacre of revolutionaries, he has urged mothers to turn in their "deviated" sons; and for schoolchildren to report classmates suspected of opposing the regime or sympathizing with its opponents. Khomeini's chief government prosecutor, Hussein Tabrizi, has ordered landlords to screen prospective tenants for "counterrevolutionaries" and report any. g "unusual" and threatened them with "severe prosecution" and confiscation of their property if they rented to opponents of the government.

While Khomeini's so called "revolutionary guards" are executing innocent people whose only crime has been opposing Khomeini's dictatorship and oppression, they are also torturing suspected opponents behind prison walls with a ferocity unequalled even by the Shah's notorious SAVAK agents. All the prisons that were built by the Shah are crowded with political prisoners most of whom are teenagers and/or relatives of known revolutionaries who are being held and tortured to reveal the whereabouts of the revolutionaries.

The reactionary regime has also arrested the elderly parents of Mojahed Masoud Rajavi the leader of the National Council of Resistance (NCR) and a member of the leadership cadre of the PMOI.

The continuous increase in the number of prisoners has led the reactionary regime of Khomeini to turn stadiums and residential buildings into prisons and to set up tents for prisoners outside of prison grounds. As of last month, more than 12,000 prisoners were being held and tortured under barbaric conditions (this number has undoubtedly increased since last month).

Amesty International (A.I.) has recently reported that there have been 1800 executions in the last three and a half months in Iran (600 more than that of the whole world last year). A.I. has, subsequently called for an end to these mass executions. It is necessary to note that the number of executions is close to 3,000.

These executions have been aimed at creating an atmosphere of terror and fear to prevent mass demonstrations. However, the tactic of the revolutionaries, in particular the PMOI, under the NCR, was a response of guerrilla attacks on the regime's officials. This action has broken the atmosphere of fear to such an extent that several demonstrations have taken place in the streets of Tehran during the last month. Despite the thousands of executions, masses of demonstrators marched in the streets of Tehran chanting "this is the month of blood, Khomeini will fall". As Mojahed Rajavi has said "The resistance is prepared to pay the heaviest price

government had broken down." After rescuing the hostages and seizing power from the "unfriendly" Amber government, U.S. troops would remain on the island until new elections were held and a pro-U.S. government was installed. In another part of the scenario, U.S. military forces were invited by Azure to neutralize the guerrilla forces.

Rear Admiral McKenzie has asserted that the entire exercise was undertaken to demonstrate "U.S. capability to respond in the Caribbean Basin," where there exist "political and military problems." Nicaragua, Cuba and Grenada, he continued, are "practically one country." McKenzie also emphasized the role of the exercises "in protecting Atlantic sea lanes which are indispensable to U.S. oil and bauxite shipments."

The adversary relationship promulgated by the U.S. against the Caribbean country was clearly expressed by both President Reagan and Vice-President George Bush during their campaigns, when they promised to "teach Grenada a lesson." The PRG has since turned to the Socialist International for support. Further evidence of U.S. hostility toward Grenada, the PRG has noted, includes efforts to exclude Grenada from Caribbean Development Bank funding, daily spy flights over the island, and the open presence of mercenaries in Miami, Florida who publicly claim to be training to invade Grenada, Cuba and Nicaragua.

Grenada has recently responded to the increased danger with the mobilization of a large civilian militia. Although the PRG considers that the U.S. actions pose a "grave threat to our country and to the peace and security of the entire Caribbean," they maintain the "the Grenada Revolution will continue—Forward Ever, Backward Never!"

Newsfront

necessary to liberate Iran from the shackles of reactionary rule".

The NCR, along with organizing the growing resistance of the people, has formed a transitional government. On September 27th Masoud Rajavi announced the program of the transitional government. The program covers the critical social, economic and political issues of a democratic revolution. Such issues as: independence; freedom; self-determination of minorities within Iran's boundaries; equal rights for women and men in every aspect of life; formation of peoples councils for every sector of the society; fundamental land reform; abolition of all aspects of comprador bourgeoisie and other sources of dependency.

A comprehensive discussion of the transitional government's program will appear in the next issue.

Muslim Students Society

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Letters...

witness to an impressive curative track record. A science without the slightest spiritual component will never understand that a technology based on the incalculable anguish of billions of our fellow sentient beings is part of the problem, not the solution. But the total disregard for the indescribable torment of our fellow beings that we are presently uncovering at the UCSD med-research facilities renders such defenses as Mr. Attie's pathetically glib and ineffectual. When all is said and done, the terrible screams from the laboratories are, in and of themselves, irrefutable refutations to that gentleman's self-serving and disingenuous logic.

Steve Kowitz, Coordinator
San Diego Animal Welfare Coalition

Zimbabwe: The New Civil Service

Zimbabwe, Africa's newest independent state, is quietly making progress in "Africanizing" its civil service, as well as in changing the attitudes of its white civil servants.

During white minority rule, all senior posts in the civil service were occupied by whites. At the time of Zimbabwe's April 1980 independence, a total of 3000 Africans and 7000 whites were employed in the civil service, out of a population of 7 million Africans and 250,000 whites. The civil service is now 58% African. At the "permanent secretary" level, there are 13 Africans and 17 whites, and 43 Africans and 41 whites at the "deputy permanent secretary" level.

Implementation of Robert Mugabe's presidential directive on the correction of racial imbalance in the civil service has not been as painful as expected. Africans have been replacing whites who have voluntarily left the country, unable to reconcile themselves to majority rule. Older whites have retired with their usual compensation.

Standards and efficiency have not suffered in this transformation. Unlike other African countries, Zimbabwe was fortunate in having had a large number of university graduates abroad at the time of its independence, many of whom had a great deal of working experience. In the country as a whole, one-third of skilled white workers have emigrated, and their positions have been taken over by skilled Africans who previously had always been classified as unskilled.

(Based on IPS wires, Sept. 21, 1981.)

continued from page 3 Pesticide Controller Demoted

maneuvering, the hearing, when it takes place, will only hear evidence relative to the insubordination charge—ignoring the more potentially damaging culpability of the University.

In the meantime, Piper is continuing his job of pulling weeds, picking up trash and fixing sprinklers, etc., knowing full well that "everyone has their eyes on this case—especially CSEA" to see the outcome of the test case, involving health and safety of fellow workers and students.

-Victor Marti

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American Journal: Friedman equals Reganomics

Several years ago, economists Milton and Rose Friedman wrote a book entitled *Free to Choose* that laid the foundations for Reaganomics. Stripped to its core, *Free to Choose* argued that government is best that governs corporations least, and that if we just encourage top executives to become as rich as they please, jobs will trickle down to the rest of us, and America will become bullish again. With the aid of a massive publicity blitz, the book became a bestseller.

This year, the Friedmans are back with a follow-up to *Free to Choose*, and just in time for the fall season, too. In keeping with 1981's no-nonsense political climate, their latest is called *Forced to Choose*. "The hot, new book you'll buy whether you like it or not," exults *People*, "from the fiscal fun couple of the New Right!"

I met the Friedmans recently in their luxurious condominium atop San Francisco's highest hill. Milton, who commutes to his job at the Hoover Institute—the think-tank inspired by the president who led us into the last depression—was sitting in his leather-upholstered chair, looking fit. Rose, in proper Republican fashion, sat demurely by his side. The couple had just

returned from a promotional tour to Chile and England, where their ideas are much-admired. They were polishing off a light lunch with Werner Erhard when I arrived.

"I hear the new tome is doing well," I ventured.

"Yes," Milton said evenly. "It's numbers one through fifty on the bestseller list. Required reading for all Americans, you know."

"I know," I replied. "I got a phone call ordering me to buy a copy, and hustle here for the interview. Just what is *Forced to Choose* all about, anyway?"

Milton puffed contemplatively on his pipe. Rose straightened her stockings. "Simply this," he said. "That the time for coddling the non-productive elements in society is over. Some people didn't buy our thesis in the first book," he frowned. "Well, in this one, we prove once and for all that it's not enough to just let the corporations make a few bucks; we have to let them have it all."

"How so?" I asked.

"Abolish government and let the captains of industry command!" Milton said emphatically. "We can get a man to head Interior who's trained for the job by fighting panty-waist environmental

laws, for example. He'll know how to make nature safe for profits again. In time, we can just do away with the Department altogether."

"By the end of the year, at the latest," Rose chimed in.

"All those damned trees," Milton muttered, "taking up room. What do they do? Nothing. With a coat of paint and a little toughening up, they can be converted to smokestacks. And those groundhogs and squirrels, they can be placed in productive jobs. Those who are willing to work, that is." He arched his eyebrows meaningfully.

"That's preposterous!" I objected. "Who ever heard of groundhogs digging for Anaconda and squirrels carrying lunch buckets for General Steel? And, besides, who would just hand over the wilderness to an anti-environmentalist? That's like asking the fox to guard the henhouse."

"Ah, but it's the fox that lays the eggs," rejoined the cagey Nobel Prize winner. "It is?" I said.

"Isn't it?" he replied. "Well, no matter. Just listen to these ideas for getting America moving again. How about appointing a New Jersey construction king with suspected mob ties to lead the Labor Department? And a doctor who's crusaded against reproductive rights as Surgeon General? And the Disney organization to run the national parks—give 'em more pizzazz. It's all in here," he smiled, tapping the thick volume in his hand. "Both theory and practice."

Milton was warming to the task. I was perspiring heavily. "More tea?" Rose asked, pouring a cup. It was piping hot. "Enjoy," she said.

Milton suddenly stood up, waving his arms and pacing the room. His words were hard to decipher, he was talking so fast—something about letting the nursing home industry run Social Security. Rose smiled pleasantly and patted my hand. She gave me an autographed copy of *Forced to Choose*. "He wants you to have it," she whispered, nodding toward her husband, who had strode out to the balcony, where he began addressing a small knot of well-dressed passersby.

Rose glanced at her appointment book. A gentleman from the *New York Times* stepped briskly into the room. "Scotty," Rose smiled. The *Times* man gave her a peck on the cheek, and joined Milton on the balcony, where they slapped the high-five. My interview was over.

I rode the elevator to the lobby, and exited to the bus stop, where I waited for over an hour. "No more public transit, you know," the doorman in a nearby condo reminded me. "Oh, yeah." I started walking. "And no more left turns," he called out, as I made to cross the street. "They were ruled illegal this morning. Only right turns now, if you please."

I started up the block, thumbing through my copy of *Forced to Choose*, taking only sharp right turns. It was a long walk home.

—David Armstrong

One of the most interesting feminist projects is Judy Chicago's "The Dinner Party." She has engaged the three levels of society which I outlined earlier: relations of production, social relations, and ideological relations. In every phase of the project, the research, the workshops, the production, the struggle for exhibition, the forms themselves, the project has necessitated a synthesis of the struggle. From "The Dinner Party Project: An Interview with Judy Chicago":

Accomplishment can take place on an individual level, a cooperative level, a collective level. Feminist values, for me, mean the possibility of pluralistic modes of operating. I believe you can have collective values as long as everyone is in the same place of development. That means at either an early stage or a very advanced stage, and we are not yet at an advanced stage of consciousness... For the intermediary stages I propose a whole variety of modes

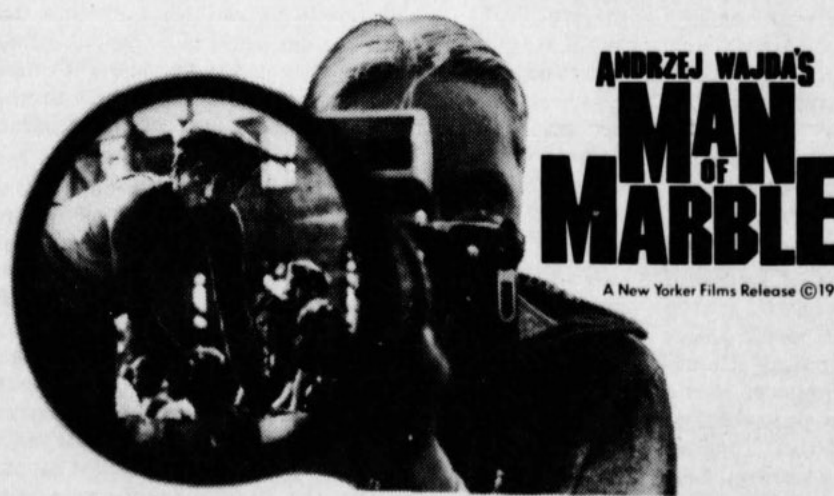
of working. One of these is collective working; another is cooperative working with a leadership structure...I believe feminist values imply that each person grows...I believe that people have the opportunity to grow in the structures that I have established, and those are cooperative structures. I believe in it, and I believe in it as a model for achievement that can be used not only by women, but by the whole society.

Feminist aesthetics is part of an activist movement. Sexist oppression antedates the formation of monopoly capital as well as survives in state socialism. The feminist art movement is unique in the self-conscious effort to overcome the oppression on every level of society. The movement deals with the denial of women in history, isolation of women in social and economic structures, the subjective experience of self-hate, the social experience of

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Students Demand an End to Racism

Dr. Atkinson:

The University of California, San Diego has reached a critical juncture in its approximate seventeen year history.

Students at this campus have raised many issues over the years. Yet the same issues and concerns still exist because of the University's continual neglect and outright attack on the existence of Third World groups and interests.

American Indian, Asian-American, African-American and Chicano students at UCSD have witnessed and have been made to suffer from and fight for survival in the face of the institutional genocide which UCSD has perpetrated against our respective groups. The dramatic decline of Third World faculty and students, and the insensitivity of the University in addressing our needs is evidence of this.

The Western Association of Schools and Colleges reinforced all of our concerns as they reviewed the campus and asserted that UCSD's attrition rate is at a critically high level; that students suffer from insensitivity at a campus devoted solely to research; that the faculty is not meeting Third World students' needs; that campus housing is inadequate in supporting student life—in toto—that this University too often neglects the quality of life for students which results in a low retention rate of Third World students.

The University has given too much "lip service" to our concerns with no real action. Therefore, we have drawn up a list of demands that addresses the real interests of our students and gives solutions to them.

—Third World Student Groups

Dr. Emory Tolbert is more than qualified for tenure at UC San Diego's History department. His academic research, service to the community and teaching ability are all undeniably meritorious, and he is an invaluable asset to UC San Diego. To attest to this, Dr. Tolbert has received the mass support of students at this campus. In the past year, the Chancellor's Office has made numerous promises for getting more Third World Faculty and yet there have been no concrete results. We already have someone who is qualified for tenure—Dr. Tolbert—and we refuse to accept the decision of a History Department which ignores our student input and denies our existence at this University.

**(1) We Demand that Dr. Emory Tolbert be given tenure!
More Third World Faculty in the Departments!**

The number of American-Indian, Asian-American, African-American and Chicano faculty at UCSD is an unacceptably low number. The decline of Third World professors has been perpetuated by this University's not keeping those qualified Third World professors who came here and by not replacing those who were forced to leave with other qualified Third World professors. Instead of trying to build upon Third World Studies and curriculum, the departments and administration at UCSD have concentrated on stripping away any substance that there was in vital areas.

2. We Demand that there be more American Indian, Asian American, African American and Chicano Historians in the History Department.
One of each is not good enough. There must be at least two of each in this department. **We Demand that a Third World Faculty Search Committee** be set up with the specific duty of bringing more Third World professors to this University. It shall consist of an equal number of Third World Faculty and students who are paid for the time they sit on the committee, and shall work with the departments and the Vice Chancellor of Academic Affairs in achieving its goals.

The Third World student groups on campus need a centralized academic center on campus with which we can identify and which can develop courses and curriculum that not only benefits us as Third World students, but all students at UCSD. As was stated earlier, this University has stripped away Third World Studies to a point where it is no longer meeting our needs. We must work towards a structure which will maintain and strengthen our status at this University.

3. We Demand that there be an Asian-American Studies Program, Black Studies Program, Chicano Studies Department.
Each of these shall have a full-time tenured faculty Program Director who is fully responsible for their respective programs, and each shall have a full-time office staff and sufficient office space. In addition, **We Demand that the Third World Studies sequence be a general education requirement for all four colleges at UC San Diego.**

Though all of these demands are retentive measures for Third World students at this campus, there is a unit on campus which has historically had

the duty of recruiting and retaining Third World students to this campus—the Educational Opportunity Program. This unit has been ineffective in both of its duties. This is evident as the numbers of American Indian, Asian American, African American and Chicano students coming to this University decreases and the number of those students dropping out or transferring from UCSD increases. We recognize that EOP is not solely responsible for this trend. It is the University which is to blame for the continual extinction of Third World students here. However, given the proper resources, EOP can function to reverse this vicious trend.

4. We Demand that EOP be physically separated from the Office of Relations with Schools—that the EOP Director be directly responsible to the Vice Chancellor which the Unit is under.

That EOP be directly accountable to students which it is supposed to serve. Therefore, the EOP unit will be made accountable to a Student Advisory Board (from the Student Affirmative Action Committee, aka SAAC) which will monitor EOP and have decision-making status in its operation. The current Director of EOP, in lieu of his past year's performance, shall be under a one year provisional status wherein after this time period, if he has not performed his duties sufficiently, which includes being accountable to the Student Advisory Board, he shall be replaced.

As the Tenure Review Process is currently structured, there is no means by which students are assured that we have a vote in the actual decision-making process. This type of structure makes it possible and probable that the student concerns will be ignored. This is a totally unjustifiable system. As in the case of Dr. Tolbert, for students to have any influence in the process, we must resort to extraordinary efforts and devote our time to assuring ourselves some type of influence. This problem must be corrected.

5. We demand that a Student Review Committee be set up which will have the charge of reviewing faculty tenure files, just as the Departments and Provosts do, and submit a recommendation which will be given full regard by the Vice Chancellor and the Chancellor in the final decision.

Third World students at this University need to have an identifiable central place where we can congregate. This is necessary for retention purposes. If we do not have a place where we can come together and help each other and meet each other, we are disregarding one of the most influential aspects of student retention—peer support. Ten years ago we had a college—**Lumumba-Zapata** aka Third College—and it no longer represents our needs or interests. Thus, we are confined to small offices which are insufficient in supporting the number of Third World students at UC San Diego.

6. We Demand a Third World Student Center Building, which will function as a Center where we can fulfill our organizational needs and implement programs and services which will aid in the retention of our students, and in the higher awareness of all students.

Campus housing at UC San Diego is at a critical point for students. As the cost of on-campus housing rises and the available supply of it diminishes, we as Third World students face the possibility of being denied on campus housing which will equate denial of attending school for many students. Many students cannot afford the costs of off-campus housing and there is a possibility that many students won't be able to afford either the new higher cost of housing and the probability of reduced financial aid. This situation must be rectified.

7. We demand that criteria be set up whereby those students coming from low-income backgrounds will have assured eligibility if they cannot afford off-campus housing and assured the necessary financial support to live on campus.

8. We demand amnesty for all students arrested participating in this demonstration.

These demands are not new issues which we are presenting. We have voiced our concerns about the above for years. They are in full compliance with goals which UC San Diego purports to uphold, and also the general goals of higher education.

As Third World students, we feel no guilt or hesitation in demanding these proposals. We want them to be implemented. We do so as a historical necessities given to us by the founders of **Lumumba-Zapata**, and as conscientious students who realize that we must leave an open door for our younger generations to follow.

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"UCSD 34"

On May 29th members of Third World groups presented a set of demands to Chancellor Atkinson (see page 7 for text of demands). These demands are significant because they offer a systematic analysis of problems facing students—not only Third World students, but all students, and especially students from a low-income

background. The demands challenge the nature of UCSD as a research institution and insist that UCSD meet its obligation as a center for education. It is in this light that the Chancellor's refusal to even consider the demands must be viewed, and only in this light that it can be understood why he preferred to take the action he took against the students.

On June 2nd 250 students assembled in the Chancellor's complex in support of those demands. After about 2 1/2 hours Chancellor Atkinson had the UCSD police—with the help of the San

Diego Police riot team—make 34 arrests.

The 34 arrested students were charged with trespassing and failure to disperse. At a meeting on October 12, Attorney Clifton Blevins presented the latest in a series of compromises offered by the District Attorney. This offer according to Blevins is "worse than the ones previously presented". The "offer" calls for a 6 month civil probationary period, dismissal of one of the two original charges on the condition that the defendants plead guilty to any other

misdeemeanor, and have their records expunged after an undetermined period of time. The District Attorney, true to form, is playing "tough guy" in order to "get his pound of flesh" according to Blevins, however Blevins feels that the potential for a better resolution i.e. "outright dismissal" is solid.

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Kwame Toure Speaks at UCSD

unguided instinct. In human beings, the love of justice is also instinctive. We don't need constitutions to tell us we love justice, but to enforce this fact. Oppressed human beings will struggle, struggle, struggle, and so forth. Look at the Irish. They've been fighting for 800 years against the British. This instinctive love of justice will cause the downfall of capitalism.

"Africans took the Vietnam war protest movement to a resistance movement. They were on the forefront everywhere. They were able to draw in the greater masses of the population. At first, the people believed the government, and went off to fight in what they thought was a just war. With more consciousness, they poured into the streets against the government they had been supporting. They saw it was an unjust war. Human beings will trample anybody who seeks to distort truth.

"Capitalism is an animalistic system where the individual tries to consume more than they produce. A full, conscious individual must produce more in their lifetime than they consume.

"People say they can't fight the enemy because he has the knowledge, the technology. Technology does not belong to the enemy. It comes from the people. This knowledge must be given back to the people. Now, there is spontaneous reaction against oppression everywhere. Intense, spontaneous reactions. However, the enemy does not suppress us spontaneously. He suppresses us continuously. We must struggle against the enemy continuously. This can only be done through proper organization.

The enemy constantly organizes us. If you get up in the morning, don't go to school or work, you watch Donahue. The enemy does not sleep.

"After the Vietnam protest movement, the enemy made certain concessions, to calm everyone down. But the enemy is coming back stronger than he did the last time. We must consolidate the gains made in the earlier years, and then go on offensive action against the enemy. We must make a continuous contribution, must make advances. The people must build organization. Conscious organization. Struggling for humanity. Constantly politically educating the people.

"Now, in the 80's, the white youth is in the vanguard against the draft. Why? Cause they the ones being drafted. The army has blacks, minorities—what they lack is patriotism, morale. The army needs the white youth, they have the patriotism. But, hey—I'm conscious, Jack—don't tell me to go kill no Vietnamese.

"Once you fight for justice and win battles, everybody, enjoys the benefits of those gains. Consciousness always grows. Now, you have the peasantry, the workers, and the revolutionary intelligentsia that are necessary for the struggle—for an IBM job, however, it is the revolutionary intelligentsia that will often betray the masses of the people. They will not use their skills to help the struggle. They know nothing about the 60's, but who teaches them history? Try and put one of them on the back of a bus. Once a battle is won, you cannot go back. It is an evolutionary process. Now,

automatically, if you are against the draft, you are also against capitalist imperialism. Not so in the 60's. Often, if you went to an anti-draft rally and said you were anti-capitalist, they didn't want you around.

"True revolutionaries can now best help the people by organizing them. That is all that is lacking.

Questions: q: How do you feel about the Soviet Union amassing 200,000 soldiers in Afghanistan? a: I think it is good, if they are there to defend socialism. I am a socialist.

You cannot hold up the Soviet Union and say "this is socialism." You cannot evaluate a policy by looking at the supposed adherents of that policy. If I wanted to evaluate Christianity, I wouldn't expect someone to point to Billy Graham and say, "that's Christianity."

Under socialism, the system is properly planned...under capitalism...the economy is war. All you have to do is look at the history of this country to see that whenever things are going a little badly, there is a war. But, one million people this time didn't sign up. All that's lacking is organization.

q: How can students on this campus struggle more effectively?

a: Don't let the enemy pull you into struggle every time, on their terms. You must decide yourselves when to be drawn into battle, how to fight, the proper ideological struggle. Most of the African organizations in this country are still segmentalized, working on welfare, unemployment. But you must see all these things as part of an entire system which is the enemy, and touch the system at its root. We are working on making Africa unified and socialist, because once it is unified and socialist, it will be

able to help other Africans throughout the world...

(Further thoughts on the subject, from a previous UCSD speech):

"Africans suffer all over the world. That means the conscious student who comes to the University, seeing his people suffer, understands that for him there is a golden opportunity to discipline himself. To discipline himself. To the requisite and necessity of struggle, to be a contribution to alleviate the suffering of the masses of their people. That is to say, they have an opportunity to be instruments of service to their people. And did you know that the capitalist system will so confuse the student that the student will come and cheat...

"It's the truth. Think about it. Your people are suffering because they lack knowledge. Knowledge either to deal with nature or knowledge to oppress the, to rob them of their labor and to steal their resources. Here you have the opportunity to come, to try to understand to apply yourself, and to be in service in the liberation of the masses of your people. And rather than do that you come and cheat. And what is worse, is that you cheat for a position which you occupy as the result of the struggles of the masses of your people."

"All of you who come to this university and cheat. I want you to know that you are making a serious mistake. I want you to know that you have no understanding of the essence of life. I want you to know that you are thoroughly imbued with capitalist philosophy. You are motivated by profit. You sell yourself short as a human being and exist on the animal level."

After years of hard work Grass Roots Cultural Center a reality

It's been a long struggle, but after years of careful preparations and hard work the Grass Roots Cultural Center is finally a reality. Located at 1947 30th Street (at 30th and Grape Sts. in Golden Hill), the large, ground floor space has windows all around and plenty of room for book and record sales, a research center, an art gallery, as well as a small performing center. And, ideally we feel, the center is right next to the great food and warm hospitality of the Big Kitchen—we're really excited!

An excellent selection of books, records and periodicals is now on hand with more arriving daily. In addition to a large collection of the most innovative posters and t-shirts from around the country, Grass Roots is looking forward to serving local artists by providing a sales outlet, gallery space and performing center for their works. We will be open from 10am to 7pm, Tuesday through Sunday, with special events announced periodically. Come by and tell your friends to check it out.

But why this sudden expansion into the "retail world" from a group known primarily as progressive cultural producers? Actually Grass Roots Events is a multi-faceted, non-profit corporation which sponsors an on-going

community service project (including *Que Pasa?* San Diego's Common Calendar), a cultural sale effort providing hard-to-find books, records, graphics, as well as the more widely known public cultural programming. Each of these aspects of Grass Roots Events—community service, cultural sales and public programming—will grow as we open the cultural center; but we are convinced our cultural sales effort can make a unique contribution to San Diego at this moment.

In today's complicated world, it takes more than "good vibes" or honest intentions to advance the human dignity and social justice so necessary for cultural development. Critical commentary, folk and peoples' music, progressive literature, intellectual research are all vital to inform and guide our decisions and actions. By increasing the availability of such materials Grass Roots hopes to make a small contribution to this area's social, intellectual and economic progress—the cornerstones of popular culture.

With the right wing gaining influence in the government and working to sway the public toward a war-like chauvinism

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the new indicator

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

the new indicator is a collectively-produced campus-community newspaper, distributed to all county-wide college campuses and various community action/human services organizations.

articles and letters are welcomed. Please type them double-spaced, on a 55-space line and send to: new indicator collective / UCSD B-023 / La Jolla, CA 92093. ph: 714-452-2016.

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The state was built by the University of California's incredible contributions in terms of the aerospace industry...

UC agricultural research is similarly oriented. The UC system has developed such wonders as the thick-skinned, square tomato. However, the bulk of UC research is into mechanizations—with most of the research done at Davis and Riverside. UC agricultural research is funded through a mix of state and corporate funds, and eliminates increasingly-unionized labor in exchange for costs of higher energy consumption, unemployment, more expensive food, and more food rotting in the fields.

Aerospace research is primarily anti-human. Work on war planes, capital-intensive space programs and the like do little to solve the very real problems that confront us.

All these, and other UC research such as the CIA research at Scripps and the UC nuclear weapons labs, do indeed keep America strong—at least certain sectors of America. This, while humanist research, such as alternative technology—to cite just one example—is neglected and underfunded.

None of this should be surprising. That Atkinson would be pro-research, pro-monopoly capitalism and antihumanist was to be expected given the nature of those choosing him and the position he occupied. What is disconcerting is his nationalism in an era when monopoly capitalism is becoming increasingly transnational.

The following quotes are Atkinson's remarks to campus media and the ASUCSD on April 8, 1980 after he had been designated to his job:

on research

"It's one thing to have grants from the department of defense and so forth, but its another thing to have classified grants...I'm not so fond about a lot of classified research going on on campus, that is something that I; I mean one aspect of research on campus is that it contributes to the teaching experience of students, so I don't like that, the idea that somehow research is being done that..."

"What's my view about classified research in general?...These are such complicated issues...I do believe that this country needs to do at times classified research. I would generally argue that it

shouldn't be done in the universities... But I think it should be a public matter as to what's going on. There—I don't believe there needs to be any secrecy."

"So yes, I want to see a strong research base here, but a research base is not—can't exist alone, it also has to exist in a very rich undergraduate environment. So I'm not going to say one or the other, if the times are tough the faculty, the students and the Chancellor are going to have to address those problems..."

on the educational/research dichotomy

"I strongly feel that this country's future is tied very much to the success of great universities like this campus, and that a component of that is a strong research program... I think we've got a marvelous system for the support of research, and I don't want to argue that we're in an excellent teaching—I know there are lots of problems and particularly problems here, but I'm not prepared to say that this country can solve its immediate problems by eliminating research and turning faculty full time to teaching—but the issue is not just your education this month, the issue is the success of this country over the next 50 years, and that means the well-being of the world..."

"I'm not prepared to say that faculty are doing too much research. I'm also not prepared to say that the teaching is as good as it might be... What worries me about the future of this country is that, you know, all the efforts are immediate short-term, no one's looking at the long-term, future, and one component of that long-term future is the research generated in institutions like this, and I could give you lots of examples:

"Recombinant DNA, that's a term that wasn't even known ten years ago, and that's going to have a dramatic impact on the industrial base of this country, and that industrial base, if properly used, is going to be absolutely critical to the...whole issue of strengthening, and I don't mean to seem simplistic here, the strengthening of the democratic process throughout the world. You know, research is just too critical to say 'Let's do away with research and have everybody teach,' its got to be a mix."

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Yellow Thunder Camp: AIM Stakes Its Claims

The U.S. Supreme Court has recently recognized the government's land-stealing through its ruling that the Lakota are entitled to monetary recompense in exchange for the land. As a people, the Lakota have rejected this offer; the Black Hills are not for sale. As the litigation continues, the U.S. maintains regulatory control over the approximately 80% of the Hills that are federally retained. As it is antithetical to traditional Lakota values to disturb the sanctity of a relative's habitat, efforts to reclaim the holdings of private landholders are deemed extremely inappropriate.

The issue is essentially one of guaranteeing the Lakota people their right to self-determination. Two additional U.S. statutes protect the religious freedom of Indian people. An 1897 federal statute authorizes the Forest Service to relinquish small amounts of land for the establishment of schools and churches to people living in the vicinity of National Forest land. And the 1978 Indian Freedom of Religion Act guarantees Native peoples the access to sites, use and possession of sacred objects and the freedom to worship through ceremonies and traditional rites. There is no question that the Paha

Sapa is the center of the traditional Lakota spirituality. To prevent Lakota occupancy in this area is to interfere with the people's right to practice their religion; all aspects of life are integrated within this geographical location. Put another way, it is a question of whether or not the U.S. government wishes to knowingly engage directly in a policy of overt cultural genocide at this time in history.

In addition to protecting the rights of Indian people, the approval of the Special Use Application could have far-reaching implications for establishing an exemplary model community in terms of self-sufficiency. In a country which claims to be ravaged by energy shortages, such a community should hold great attraction, as nothing within the confines of the U.S. even approaches energy self-sufficiency. The Lakota, in accordance with traditional values, do not begrudge the passing along of the clear advantage of their lifeways to their non-Lakota relations.

The application specifically outlines the construction of 83 permanent buildings on 800 acres: 80 quasi-buried homes with passive solar features, using primarily local materials; 1 spiritual and 2 educational facilities facilities in the

"...And the answer is not let's immediately send the faculty out for more teaching, and I'm disturbed that 70% of the entering students end up going elsewhere, but its also not simply the answer that let's have everyone give up their research—you just can't do it."

"I mean it's just too vital an interest for the country for San Diego to stop being a first-rank university."

affirmative action

"I do believe, and my own experience has made it clear, that there have to be incredibly strong commitments to affirmative action, and they have to be pursued yearly. And I've had that experience in NSF of, I think, four years with a really quite remarkable record, and last year not quite being on top of things, and seeing that slip. I believe that affirmative action issues have to really have the careful attention of the Chancellor, and I think the Chancellor has to have responsibility here. On the other hand, I don't know—I have no way of judging how one should organize that within this current framework..."

"I don't want to respond in terms of Third (Lumumba-Zapata) College. I do believe in special efforts and special goals in minority areas..."

"One thing that worries me about that period (the 1960's and 1970's) is that I would have liked to have seen a much larger number of minorities and women drawn into the sciences, and I wish we would have worked harder at that because the job market is excellent. I'm talking about the natural sciences. One of the problems is, for example, in the social sciences is that we had quite a large number of women and minorities entering the social sciences."

"Unfortunately, that's one of the worst job markets at this point. Look at, you know, computer science, or something like that—tremendous job market. So I don't want to see, I really don't want to see minority programs that are in some sense defined as more closely tied with the social sciences. I mean, I want to be sure there's a good opportunity—that we don't—that minorities don't somehow end up in the social sciences when the access to a broader range of activities might be more desirous from their viewpoint."

tenure

"Student input on the promotion and tenure process is absolutely critical, and I want to see it..."

"I don't have any views as to exactly where the student input should come, on this campus, or in this process..."

"There's no question in my mind that there have been a lot of abuses in universities on promotion procedures

form of geodesic domes (18 ft. high; 44 ft. in diameter), incorporating passive solar and primarily natural materials. All



structures will have back-up heating sources in the form of wood stoves and/or fireplaces; no fossil fuels will be utilized. There is sufficient deadfall and natural attrition firewood on-site for short term use. More wood is found in abundance nearby and can be used indefinitely without disruption of the habitat. Two wind-driven generators will provide electrical energy. There is sufficient water to support a community

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and the like. The question is, in the process of correcting these things, you don't want to end up over-correcting—you don't want to be making changes, at this moment in time, that are based on understandings of ten years ago—or something, and I just don't know."

"I believe people should have access, should have reconsideration, I don't know quite what the procedures are here. I don't know quite—I think, to the extent that the faculty member involved wants it thoroughly public, again I just don't know the details. These are questions that revolve around specific choices and proposals. My general view is, I don't want that, but if a person wants it—but on the other hand, there are the issues of letters, confidentiality of those letters, and I just don't know again quite what the specifics are on that..."

"It's a brutal world for a young assistant professor in this day and age. It's a brutal, incredibly difficult world. What's expected is almost unbelievable in terms of teaching, in terms of research, and I'm amazed at what's expected..."

tuition

"I think this state has prospered by a strong university system and that everyone should have access to that university system; and I think that tuition is a mistake."

Philosophically, I'm not against the draft...I do believe there are times when a nation needs a military...

draft

"Philosophically, I'm not against the draft. I do not want to see the military used as a basis of discrimination. I saw it in the period during the Korean war, it was clear what happened in the Vietnam war. I do believe there are times when a nation needs a military, and I do not want that military developed in a way that it can be used as a discriminatory procedure against the people who do not have money, or do not have certain social backgrounds. It is the case that under certain conditions I might favor a draft, it's simply the case that registration now I don't think makes much sense in terms of the logistics of putting a military together if we were confronted with war...I'm worried about the state of the world...I'm not necessarily against ROTC on campus."

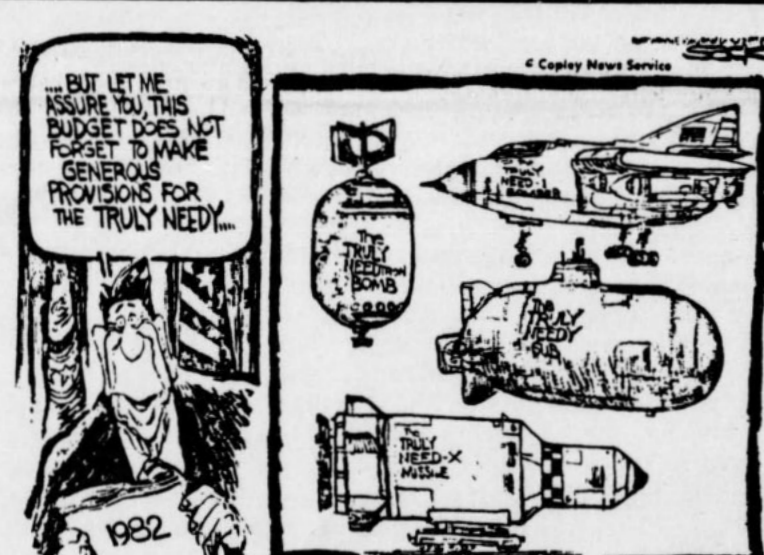
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Feminist Aesthetics

second-class citizenship, to name a few. The movement also deals with major forms of liberation struggle, creating direct antithesis to every identifiable form of oppression. These antitheses range from powerful images of women to powerful organizations of women. The liberated zones of women have created alternative forms of experience and alternative relations of production. Autonomous spaces for women survive in spite of the stress involved in being separate from and in opposition to the intransigent power of patriarchal institutions.

One of the most interesting consequences of this surviveability is the infiltration into the dominant culture of a truly subversive consciousness; a subversive mode which can withstand the trials and tribulations of longterm struggle. It is an antithesis to conquest and nihilism. The feminist aesthetic is a survival aesthetic. It is, more importantly, a liberation aesthetic.

*Rennie, Susan and Raven, Arlene, "The Dinner Party Project: An Interview with Judy Chicago," *Chrysalis*, #4, 1977.



REAGAN SAYS CUT BACK, WE SAY FIGHT BACK!

San Diego Students for Peace

WHO WE ARE

San Diego Students for Peace-SDSU is an action-oriented organization. We have diverse political backgrounds and points of view, but are united in support of peace and protection geared toward meeting human needs. We oppose militarism, foreign intervention, and their domestic counterparts, registration and the draft.

WHAT WE DO

During the summer of 1980, Students for Peace from both UCSD and SDSU were in part responsible for the overwhelming success of **Two Weeks Against Registration**, a program of education, resistance and protest against the reinstatement of draft registration. T-WAR included a well-organized, non-violent blockade of the downtown Post Office by the Students for Peace **Action Faction**. This success

was repeated with a second round of activities, **Week Against Registration**, in January, 1981.

Armed with the organizing experience gained through these efforts, San Diego Students for Peace — together with other campus and community groups — called the initial meetings that became the **1981 April Coalition**, a temporary, broad-based, multi-issue organization responsible for a month-long program of educational events and protest.

Students for Peace is currently working within the **San Diego County Peace & Justice Coalition** in opposition to U.S. intervention in El Salvador, registration and the draft, and Reagan Administration budget priorities and cut-backs. Plans for the upcoming semester include films, forums, progressive speakers and entertainers. Meetings are open to everyone — **Come help organize!**

NO DRAFT, NO WAR U.S. OUT OF EL SALVADOR!

Students for Peace
Aztec Center, SDSU
San Diego, CA 92182
483-0190

Labor Organizes Against Attacks

The rise of the right is labor's principle problem at this time and, in fact, it defines the threshold into militancy that labor stands before in the 1980's. The right (both the Reagan/Moral Majority New Right and the KKK/Nazi ultra-right) adversely affects labor in three ways.

First, the right has targeted labor for direct legislative attack. The Reagan Administration, and its supporters, would like to roll society back to before the New Deal by repealing health and safety, minimum wage, and collective bargaining legislation. The right's anti-union stance is expressed clearly in its support of right to work and open shop laws.

The right's overall economic policies also attack labor. Reagan is the most pro-business president in the White House since Coolidge, and the most pro-military president since Truman. Reagan's Administration, and its supporters, see business deregulation and military expenditures as the answer to the economy's problems. A small scale version of what the Reagan Administration is attempting to do was put into effect in England, by Thatcher, with disastrous results—extremely high unemployment and equally high inflation rates.

Finally, the rise of the right means that state coercion and extralegal repression against labor will increase. The use of the military to scab in the recent PATCO strike is different only in degree from the court-acquired murder, by Nazi and KKK elements, of communists in Greensboro. The weight of the right, whether dressed in policeman blue or KKK white, is coming down on labor and labor militants.

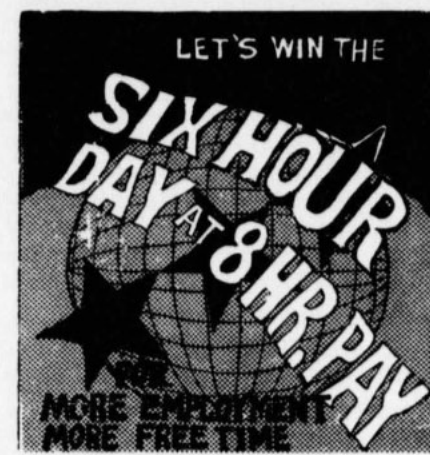
Three basic fightback strategies are now being discussed in the ranks of labor—electoral, protest, and destabilization. Key to any strategy is education, so education will not be considered as a separate strategy.

An electoral strategy would have labor wait until 1984 to turn Reagan out of office for a Democratic substitute, or build a third party movement with labor's support to field a more radical alternative to the Democrats.

Protest strategy options range from mini-Solidarity Day demonstrations in every city when Congress considers the 1983 budget this spring, through work actions against specific pieces of anti-labor legislation, to a comprehensive solidarity protest in support of the PATCO strike. The last might consist of a one-hour sympathy strike by all workers in the AFL-CIO, the shutting down of one major airport every day by calling all airline service workers at the targeted airport out on strike for one shift, weeklong sympathy strikes by airline mechanics and flight attendants, national protests in Washington in support of PATCO, and an international day of solidarity with PATCO when controllers unions throughout the world boycott U.S. flights.

A destabilization strategy might consist of a one day general strike of all labor called by the AFL-CIO, a vigorous series of strikes around the nation demanding higher wages to offset inflation and cuts in services, solidarity strikes by other public employee unions, a revival of the CIO sit-down strike and factory defense tactics, or a campaign of work slowdown and sabotage. The current Industrial Workers of the World

demand for a six-hour day at eight-hour pay to insure more employment and more leisure exemplifies a strategy of destabilization.



Labor cannot afford to wait three more years to unseat the right electorally. Building an effective third party would take as long, and therefore is as useless. The right's current attack will decimate labor unless labor fights back now.

While a destabilization strategy is ideal, objective and subjective factors necessitate that labor adopt a protest strategy at this time. The right is engineering one of the worst economic disasters in over fifty years on its own, and labor's protests must alert the general public to this fact. Alternately, for labor to adopt a destabilization strategy at this time would only provide the right with a scapegoat to blame for its own failures. And in point of fact, the subjective factor of working class militancy also prevents implementing a destabilization strategy at present. When the right's catastrophic economic policies take full effect, there will be more than enough desperation to fuel a turn toward militancy.

Organized labor, at this time, must focus protest on these economic policies and in solidarity with PATCO, at the same time it defends itself against the right's legislative attacks. The right, in the coming years and as the economy falters, will escalate its attacks on labor and labor protest into naked state power, possibly even ultra-right terrorism. Labor can take the opportunity of this provocation, as well as growing mass discontent with an

economic crisis, to escalate its own strategy from protest to one of destabilization.

The transition from protest to destabilization may occur in the next five years, provided that the right's economic policies are given full expression short of war and that labor effectively organizes the mass sentiment of discontent that these policies will generate. With a war, provided it is a Vietnam-style conflict, the timetable would probably have to be extended to ten years. In any case, labor-centered community protest coalitions can be a beginning to this organizing effort. In the process of fighting the right, the issues of the imperialist uses of patriotic anti-communism, the unionization of more of the working class, the utilization of the rebelliousness of young workers, and how labor should confront the ruling elite's attempts to militarize and reindustrialize America, will need to be addressed in order to insure the success of this transition.

When labor can conduct a destabilization strategy with growing public support behind it, the right is on the way to being checked. Historically, a period of liberal reform attempted to coopt labor's militancy (Wilsonian Progressivism, FDR's New Deal) at such a stage. And historically, the ruling elite's strategy of liberal reform failed to stop labor's momentum. At the point when labor's destabilization strategy transcends liberal reform efforts, labor will reach another threshold, an historically dangerous one in the U.S.

Labor, from 1910 to 1920 through the IWW's destabilization strategy and from 1935 to 1941 through the CIO's destabilization efforts, reached similar thresholds. Historically, a combination of world war, patriotism and anti-communist hysteria superceded liberal reform to divert or smash labor's militancy. This threshold is nothing less than the threshold of revolution, and labor's success at crossing the threshold this time around depends on how successfully the working class deals with the issues raised in making the transition from protest to destabilization.

At present, labor stands on a threshold that gives the working class the choice between acquiescence or militancy. If labor chooses militancy, the working class may stand on another threshold in five or ten years. That future threshold will offer the working class the choice between socialism or barbarism.

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Yellow Thunder Camp: AIM stakes claim

of 500 people. Should wells become necessary, pumping will be facilitated by wind power and cistern storage.

It is understood by the applicant group that, under the terms of the Ft. Laramie Treaty of 1868, the U.S. government is obligated to provide materials requisite to the construction of these facilities, as well as skilled laborers sufficient to complete the project in a reasonable amount of time. A tentative compromise is proposed, wherein the government shall provide the materials, and the Lakota Nation and its allies shall provide the necessary labor.

From the date of agreement with the Forest Service, a period of six months is required to carry out the overall design and planning, utilizing consultants. During this period, at least two prototype underground structures will be built to work out flaws and train personnel to serve as supervisors. Primary construction is to be completed within two years following the six-month planning stage.

"The existing operations and systems of federal relations with American Indians...are an abject failure because

they attempt to make Indians act in ways contrary to their religious, cultural, social, moral and educational beliefs. Sincerity alone does not guarantee the success of any project and when that project is conceived and authorized in a distant place which has no conception of the people on the reservations, it generally results in a waste of time, money, and people's lives...This proposal offers a realistic alternative to all existing federal programs for American Indians. It builds directly on the innate strengths of the traditional element of each tribe which has long been neglected and shunted aside in favor of assimilationist groups which promised much and delivered little. The proposal conceives of returning religious training, educational instruction, community organization, and legal and political responsibilities back to the tribal elders who have properly been designated by the Indian community to hold these responsibilities. It seeks to restore Indian community life and the education of Indian children to their spiritual base with teachings of traditional beliefs and practices that emphasize self-sufficiency and independence from all things except the creator and the creation."

—Vine Deloria, Jr.

—Lancaster Independent Press

Women in Revolution

Fight for equal pay for equal work gaining

Marion Minichiello has been a clerk in Massachusetts' Metropolitan District Commission for 12 years. During that time she has trained five men for jobs ranked above hers, but has been denied a promotion herself.

Minichiello has a name for her problem, sex discrimination, and she is doing something about it. She and three other women—Adeline Wollins, Annie Hamot and Ruth N. Page—are the individual plaintiffs in a class-action suit brought by the National Association of Government Employees (NAGE) against the state government. If successful the suit will benefit 8500 female state clerical workers.

Massachusetts thus joins Connecticut and Washington, along with the California cities of San Jose and Los Angeles, as targets of sex discrimination suits by public employees' unions. The other suits have been brought by the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME).

The NAGE suit before the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) charges that for 30 years Massachusetts has channeled women into low-paying job classifications. According to the suit, the state has also favored male applicants for higher grade positions, and has failed to post vacancy notices in order to keep women from applying for better jobs. NAGE is seeking immediate promotion and millions of dollars in back pay for women who have been denied promotions by sex discrimination. It also wants the state to adopt an affirmative action plan.

Massachusetts Gov. Edward J. King has denied the suit's charges. In a written statement, he asserted that affirmative action is a "top priority," and added, "I can assure you that as long as I am governor we shall spare no effort to insure that all rights guaranteed to every citizen of this commonwealth are protected."

However, a 1979 study by the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination (MCAD), a state agency, found that women then made up 80% of the lowest job classifications but only 13% of the highest ones.

King subsequently fired all three MCAD commissioners—Chairwoman Jane Edmonds, Samuel Stonefield and Alex Rodriguez. In February, King appointed Leon Brathwaite to chair the commission. Brathwaite, a King loyalist, had been head of the state's Office of Affirmative Action; in that position, he had frequently clashed with the ousted commissioners over their requests for access to state affirmative action records.

Meanwhile, AFSCME has filed a number of EEOC sex discrimination suits against other states and cities, including Los Angeles, San Jose and Connecticut. The state of Washington was added to the list of defendants in early September; the union cited studies from 1974, 1976, 1978 and 1980 which uniformly showed that male employees got from 22% to 35% more pay than women for jobs requiring the same levels of skill, effort and responsibility.

Winn Newman, AFSCME general counsel, said, "All the job evaluation

studies done by the state since 1974 have shown the same results—that the state of Washington is an equal opportunity offender."

Last July, sex discrimination became an issue in an AFSCME-led strike against the city of San Jose. Part of the settlement was a \$1.4 million pay adjustment for workers in job classifications which were predominantly female.

(Adapted from *The Guardian*)

Over 1500 march against pornography

Upwards of 1500 women marched, chanted, clapped and sang their way through the North beach area here Sept. 26 in the second annual Women Take Back the Night march.

Spirited demonstrators chanted slogans such as "Women unite to take back the night," and "Women united will never be defeated." The action protested violence against women, singling out rape and domestic violence in particular. March organizers targeted the North Beach area (the Times Square of San Francisco) because the high concentration there of pornography retailers, strip shows and massage parlors provided a graphic example of the sexual exploitation of women.

"We believe the pornography industry leads to violence against women," explained Melinda Dart of the Take Back the Night Coalition. "It's just like commercial media where advertising is used to sell violence against women."

Parade participants included the San Francisco chapter of the National Organization for Women, Bay Area

Women Against Rape, Women Against Violence in Pornography and Media, the Lesbian Chorus and Coyote. The majority of demonstrators were unaffiliated with any group, however, marching singularly or in small groups of friends.

Speakers called on the audience to redouble their efforts to support local women's fightback organizations, and emphasized the importance of supporting ongoing solidarity work for movements involving women who are struggling for liberation, particularly in El Salvador.

The rally concluded with a group demonstration of martial arts put on by Amazon Kung Fu, a women's self-defense training group. The Women Take Back the Night Coalition may be reached at Box 9, c/o the Women's Building, 3543-18th St., San Francisco, Calif. 94110.

People's World.

Sexual harassment on the job

Sexual harassment has caused 10% of working women to quit their jobs rather than put up with them, according to a survey by a professor at the Claremont Graduate School. Men who harass women sexually at work are few in number but chronic in their behavior. They tend to be married, but vary in age. In an earlier study about three years ago, 20% of the men interviewed did not consider demanding sex as a condition of employment a form of sexual harassment, but that figure has dropped to 2%.

industrial worker

continued from page 8

Grass Roots Center

abroad and a racist, anti-feminist and anti-labor posture domestically, it is particularly important that the progressive community deepen its understanding and appreciation of our fundamental values and unity. To combat the onslaught of propaganda from anti-human groups like the Moral Majority and the KKK, we need easy access to high quality, sophisticated peoples' culture.

The Grass Roots Cultural Center will serve a wide range of people and organizations including minority and labor groups, feminists and environmentalists, civil libertarians and religious activists, the lesbian and gay community, as well as innumerable single issue organizations and concerned individuals. If this sounds like an ambitious undertaking considering San Diego's extreme racial segregation and dangerous fragmentation—frankly, it is. But Grass Roots genuinely believes a multi-racial cultural center with a free-flowing exchange of ideas among people can be built.

In addition to the unique selection of records, books, periodicals, posters and children's materials, the Grass Roots Cultural Center will encompass our service project. Files on area meeting and performance halls, information on community fund raising and other resources will be more accessible in the public center. *Que Pasa? San Diego's Common Calendar* (with a cultural hotline, advance planning service and weekly printed calendar) will continue to grow as the center becomes a tool for informing the community of activities and issues.

But the largest expansion of the service effort will be the development of the Martin Chaney Research Section. Still in its embryonic stage, the research section will grow to encompass

significant information on San Diego's power structure and people's movements.

Finally it's important to note that the Grass Roots Cultural Center will provide artists and people's organizations with a small meeting and performing space. Films, poetry readings, children's events, workshops, debates and much more are now being organized.

The cultural center is an enormous task and a very real challenge for the limited human and financial resources of Grass Roots Events. But we believe the creation of such a resource in San Diego at this moment is not only significant but vital. However the effort can only succeed with increased community support. From the onset of the expansion Grass Roots has calculated that financial survival will depend upon building a core of 40-60 "sustainers". Sustainers pledge \$10 per month (or donate a lump sum of \$100) to support the effort and in return they receive a 10% discount on all sales items and a regular newsletter.

Of course as we establish regular hours for the Grass Roots Cultural Center and expand the public programming, there will be an unlimited amount of volunteer work. Just a few hours a week can make a significant contribution to developing the center.

Join us today as we work to build a people's cultural movement at the Grass Roots Cultural Center.



UCSD Co-ops News and Announcements

Food Co-op
MON-FRI. 10-4
SAT. 11-4
SANDWICHES
SMOOTHIES
VEGETARIAN
YOGURT
TOFU SALAD
SUSHI
LOCATED IN STUDENT CENTER

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 Monday, 5 P.M., Che Cafe.

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HEALTH
ENERGY
ART
ALBANIA
SCIENCE FOR THE PEOPLE • ASIAN AMERICAN
NUCLEAR POWER • MARXIST/LENINISM • IRAN
LEGAL HASSLES • YOUNG PEOPLE • CHICANO
MARXISM • NATIVE AMERICAN • ORGANIZING
FOOD • US LEFT • LIBROS EN ESPANOL

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1-5 to Gilman, left into parking lot
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Mon-Sat 11 am-8 pm

MARCUSE
CHINA
IRELAND
MEDIA
RECORDS

Long Stories In Short

CIA in Afghanistan

Even after Reagan's statement advocating U.S. aid to Afghan "freedom fighter," the major media in the U.S. did not examine CIA aid to the rebels. Although the *New York Times* described the aid as the first operation of this magnitude "since the Angola civil War ended", in subsequent articles it unquestioningly accepted replies such as "people donate it" when rebel leaders were asked where they get their money for weapons.

In an excellent critique of U.S. reporting on Afghanistan, Jay Peterzell of the Center for National Security Studies in Washington D.C., concluded in the *Columbia Journalism Review* that the press fails "to connect mounting evidence of a significant weapons supply in Afghanistan with previous reports of American involvement." He cites *Newsweek* writer Fred Coleman's reason why this is not happening: "Obviously, people on this side (in the U.S.) don't want to give credence" to Soviet reports about CIA aid to the Afghan rebels.

counter spy

Junk Food Death

Most mornings, millions of young people eat so-called "100% natural cereal" in which there is 30 to 40% sugar. They will eat white bread. Seems good at first, but by mid-morning, their blood sugar is down and they begin to feel tired and irritable, unable to concentrate on their school work. So, then a candy bar, of course, for a pick-me-up. By noon time, the same feeling—so more snacks of cakes or soft drinks or candy bars. Many of these products are sold by the schools themselves in vending machines or over the counter.

Junk food raises our blood sugar. Then our bodies put out insulin to drive the blood sugar down. This then causes the adrenal glands to attempt to stabilize the blood sugar by pouring out adrenal hormones, which causes rapid heartbeat, an increase in blood pressure, breathing problems, and muscle tenseness.

School boards across the nation should quit selling junk foods. Nutritionists and doctors should educate classrooms, PTA meetings, and clubs on the simple truths of good nutrition. Parents should set an example for their children—but many parents are either ignorant of the truths, or are themselves addicted to junk foods, and already suffer for their ill effects.

green revolution



Smog Not Harmful

A group of scientists have conducted a new study which claims that auto exhaust is good for the environment. Whom do they work for? General Motors. The study states that the nitrous oxide that is emitted from auto tail pipes actually controls pollution. Emission of Nitrous Oxide (NOx) have been regulated because it is a known lung irritant. But according to GM's scientists, NOx is active in suppressing a chemical called ozone, which is a main ingredient in smog. So the more NOx, the less smog. Heads they win, tails we lose.

dollars and sense

What Nerve Gas?

The U.S. has not produced chemicals for military use of nerve gas since 1969, but is moving to end that moratorium. In September the Government began soliciting bids for renovation and reconstruction of a nerve-gas munitions plant in Pine Bluff, Arkansas Arsenal. The country's existing chemical-weapon stockpile consists of artillery shells, rockets, and bombs filled with ready to use nerve-gasses: GB, or sarin, which is inhaled and disperses quickly; mustard gas; and VX, a liquid absorbed through the skin. All are considered unitary systems, meaning the nerve-gas is encased in a single container. Plans for the Pine Bluff plant call for the production of GB in binary munition. The components of GB would be contained in two different canisters until the weapon is used.

industrial worker

Bad Words Censored

Nearly one fourth of the school officials responding to a recent national survey indicated that community members have challenged one or more of the books, magazines, and films in their libraries, according to a report in the *Washington Post*. Half of those challenges resulted in some form of censorship, ranging from restricted circulation to outright destruction.

Of those school officials reporting a change in the amount of censorship, 75 percent said it was increasing, and that challenges of educational material were increasingly coming from groups on the right.

Among the books restricted, censored, or destroyed were *Brave New World*, *A Farewell to Arms*, and Webster's Collegiate Dictionary.

According to Judith Krug of the American Library Association, the objections to dictionaries usually center on "bad words... especially the double meanings in the definitions."

Krug said that a list of 40 "offensive" words was prepared by a fundamentalist group attempting to ban a dictionary. The words include: hot, hooker, coke, clap, deflower, tail, ball, knocker and nuts.

gay community news

Babbling On

R.D. Rosen, who claims credit for introducing the term "psychobabble" into the English language, has also created the following useful words: "stereospousal" (pertaining to any person who has been married twice), "macrocanapes" (hor d'oeuvres so large that dinner need not be served), and "sitcomb" (a grooming aid specifically designed for use while watching "Three's Company").

new republic

Russia in the Stars

The U.S. Navy pays 'Madame Zodiac' and 33 other psychics \$400 per month to plot the movements of Soviet submarines.

the investigator

Isolating Cuba

At a two-day symposium held in the Senate and House Caucus Room in the Capitol, politicians, scholars, and political activists Sept. 29 called on the Reagan Administration to resume full trade and diplomatic relations with Cuba. Several leading Cuban officials were invited to the conference, including former Cuban Ambassador to the UN Ricardo Alarcon, now the vice-minister of foreign relations, but the State Department denied them visas.

Speakers including U.S. Representatives Mickey Leland (D-Tx.), Ted Weiss (D-NY); Sen. Lowell Weicker (R-Ct.); George Pillsbury, a Minnesota state senator and director of the Pillsbury Flour Milling Co; and Noel Blackman, director of the Assn. of American Seafood Importers, described potential benefits of Cuban-U.S. trade if the U.S. embargo was removed.

U.S. Rep. George Crockett (D-Mi.), who recently returned from a visit to Cuba, applauded the "care and attention they give to the children... and the complete absence of any racial or color difference." Noting Cuba is a majority Black nation, Crockett charged "racism" as a major factor in U.S. hostility.

People's World

Nun of your Business

Nine major newspapers across the country were more than happy to accept a Mobil Oil Company ad describing an energy project undertaken by the Benedictine Sisters of Erie, Penn., but couldn't find a space for the letter from the sisters explaining that they had refused to grant Mobil permission to use the material in its advertisements.

columbia journalism review

International Bribes

One of the hot issues facing the U.S. Senate this fall is revising the four-year-old Foreign Corrupt Practices Act aimed at stopping U.S. business from making bribes overseas. Business representatives claim that the law discourages competition by Americans in foreign countries.

industrial worker

Capitalizing On Sex

The Kit'N Caboodle Company of Park Ridge, New Jersey, is marketing a One-Night Stand Kit, described as "perfect for the way the new woman lives." It contains toothbrush, toothpaste, razor, comb, shampoo, mouthwash, shower cap, and contraceptive—all "totally disposable and portable."

the progressive

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