

new indicator

"A Multi-Tendency Biweekly Progressive Newspaper"

Volume 12, Number 13

Published at UCSD

20th Year of Publication

May 12-25, 1987 ✓

50,000 March

Against

In San Francisco

U.S. Government

(See Story Page 3)



Photo: Pablo Vragus

In This Issue

- 200,000 March Nationwide
- Angela Davis Speaks At UCSD
- Fiske: 60's meet 80's
- The Case For Socialism (part II)
- Cultural Event: Quilapayun
- The Famous "Commie Commix"
- East and Midwest Students Hit Up The CIA
- Why Stop U.S. Intervention

New Indicator
Student Organizations
UC San Diego, B-023
La Jolla, CA 92093

Non-Profit Org.
U.S. Postage
PAID
La Jolla, Calif.
Permit No. 256

Letters To N.I.

Dear Friends:

Duped again. Why are you peddling the Trotskyist mystifications for the counterrevolution in Russia? The entire authoritarian Bolshevik apparatus is what destroyed the Russian Revolution with the power struggle among the elite figures only being about who would wield the whip. See Maurice Brinton's *Bolsheviks and Workers Power 1917-21*, for a short version of their despicable role (available from FE Books). What happened to your inclinations towards anarchism? Liked you better then.

S.B. Maple

New Indicator response:

We're sorry that you don't like us as much as you used to, but times change, and so has the New Indicator staff. We feel that the paper is much truer now to its professed intent—that of being a multi-tendency paper which offers all sorts of left/progressive political analysis and views—than it often was in the past. The New Indicator now prints a wide variety of views and analysis, whether they be anarchist, socialist, social-democratic, communist, progressive, etc. and will continue to do so.

Dear New Indicator,

The UCSD Recycle Co-op and the San Diego chapter of the Mountain Lion Coalition would like to thank all of the students at UCSD who signed the petition against mountain lion trophy hunting. Over 800 signatures were collected and sent to the California State Fish and Game Commission. We are also indebted to Mr. Bob Farner for bringing the mountain lion, Sheba, to our campus. Mr. Farner runs a wildlife rescue and education center in Vista, California which you're welcome to visit.

Because the mountain lion isn't on the endangered species list we've often been accused of making the mountain lion hunt an emotional issue. For those of us who care about our natural environment, yes it's an emotional issue. It's hard when you lose that which you love.

There's also a good common sense reason for not hunting mountain lions at this time. Nobody, not even the State Fish and Game Commission, knows how many mountain lions there are or what the impact of a hunt will be. The last major field study on the mountain lion was done in the early seventies and estimated a mountain lion population of 2400 with a forty percent margin of

error. According to Susan de Treville, a field biologist who was involved in those studies, the Fish and Game's current estimate of 5100 mountain lions is based on occasional sightings, road kills and extrapolation of old data. In addition to these dubious data collection techniques, nothing can be said about the cumulative effects of hunting, habitat loss and habitat isolation. The wisest course of action at this time would be to do another field study on the mountain lion population before any hunting permits are issued.

There's a lot you can do between and now and October 10 when the hunt starts to prevent the mountain lion trophy hunt. In support of AB 467 you can send letters to the following members of the Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife Committee: Jim Costa (Chairman), Dan Hauser (Arcata), Steve Peace (Chula Vista), and Dave Kelly (Hemet). Their address is Honorable (Name), State Capitol, Sacramento, CA 95814. In support of Senator Petris' bill you can send letters to key members of the Senate Natural Resources and Wildlife Committee: Dan McCorquodale (chairman), Hart (Santa Barbara), Marks (San Francisco), Presley (Riverside), Mello (Santa Cruz), and Garamendi (Walnut Grove). Their address is Senator (Name), State Capitol, Sacramento, CA 95814. You can also send letters to the livestock industry and express your dissatisfaction with their support of mountain lion

hunting by writing to: California Cattlemen's Association, 1221 H Street, Sacramento, CA 95814, or California Farm Bureau, 1601 Exposition Blvd., Sacramento, CA 95822.

The mountain lion trophy hunt is a shameless attack on our wildlife, yet just about every week someone acting out of greed or carelessness will do something to damage our environment. If you'd like to take action to prevent such things as the mountain lion hunt then the Recycle Co-op could use your help. You can contact us at our regular Wednesday night meetings at 6PM in the Ché Café. Look for the table with the Recycle Co-op sign.

Sincerely,
Members of UCSD Recycle Co-op

Note: the N.I. has severely edited this letter for length

continued on page 7

PEACE GATHERING

To celebrate the life of Ben Linder 27, murdered by the U.S. backed Contras. Wed. May 27, 7:00pm. Sponsored by the Friends of Nicaraguan Culture.

Call 459-4650 for more info

MAY 30-31

Q'Esto Y Que L'Otro: based on a Mexican nursery rhyme involves audience participation. At the Centro Cultural de la Raza at 2 PM; general admission is 50c. For information call 235-6135.

MONDAY, JUNE 1

Deadline for grant application to go to Nicaragua to help build schools and the like. Third World people are especially encouraged to apply. For information call Tanja Winters at 459-4650.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1

The Teachers Committee on Central America will be working in Matagalpa, a beautiful city in the mountains of Nicaragua, where an old, inadequate school needs expansion. If you are interested in joining them or helping with fundraising call (619) 272-2718 or (718)488-5843.

COMMUNITY ALERT

Stop All Funding and Implementation of P.L. 93-531! Write your Congressional Representatives and ask them to support the moratorium of P.L. 93-531, and all funding toward the relocation of Navajo and Hopi people. Ask Senator Cranston to reintroduce his bill, number S. 2545, and Representative Richardson to reintroduce his bill, number H.R. 4872.

FRIDAY, MAY 22

Ayanna Hobson's Jazz Ensemble will perform at Pannikan Bookworks Coffeshop, Flower Hill Center, 2670 Via de la Valle Del Mar, from 8:00-10:00 pm. For more information call Yanalisi music publishers at 942-6080.

SATURDAY, May 23

Party to benefit Nicaraguan people: proceeds will go for medical supplies to be sent to Nicaragua. The Rainbow Warriors, a local reggae band, will perform, along with a special guest. Drinks will be provided. The fun will begin around 8pm at the Ché Café. Five dollar entrance donation—beats the movies for sure. For info please call 534-2016.

MAY 23-24

El Generalito, a puppetry-mime-theater performance revealing the oppressive rule and eventual demise of a "puppet" dictator. At the Centro Cultural de la Raza, 2 PM. General admission is 50c. Info: 235-6135.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27

KING SUNNY ADE along with Diamano Coura West African Dance Troupe, will perform at 8:00 pm at North Park Theatre, 2891 University Avenue. All ages welcome, for more information call 259-0803 or 481-1041.



MONDAY-SATURDAY

Support Groups: Currently there are four: Lesbian/Bisexual, Fridays 4:30-6; Women in Science, Fridays 2:00; Feminist Discussion Group, Thursdays 4:30-6; and a Men's Group, Mondays 5:30-7. At the UCSD Women's Resource Center in the Student Center. Call 534-2023 for more info.

11AM-8PM: Groundwork Books. In the UCSD Student Center across from the General Store Co-op 452-9625.

EVERY TUESDAY

6 PM: Free and confidential *Draft Counseling* with professional legal workers. Chicano Federation building. Also by appointment with the National Lawyers Guild, 233-1701.

Committee for World Democracy, sponsors of the Political Film Series, lectures and progressive events, meets at 5 PM in room 208 of the UCSD student center. Phone number: 534-4873.

6 PM: Spanish language classes. Grass Roots Cultural Center. 1947 30th and Grape. 232-5009.

TUESDAY-SATURDAY

10AM-6PM: Grass Roots Cultural Center. 1947 30th and Grape. 232-5009. Sundays from 11AM-3PM.

EVERY THURSDAY

New Indicator Collective meetings are held at 6:30pm in the Student Center, room 209. Photographers, writers, production workers, and distributors are needed. Support progressive journalism!

EVERY FRIDAY

Free Films at the Committee for World Democracy's awesome 10th anniversary Spring line-up of classic cinema. Free coffee and popcorn and interesting informational tables. At 7 PM in TLH 107. Call 534-3362 for directions and call 534-4873 or 534-2016 for information regarding film schedules.

EVERY SATURDAY

Rape victim's support group meeting. Center for Women's Studies and Services, 2467 E Street, Golden Hill. 233-8984. Hours: Mon-Fri 8:30AM-4:30PM.

24-HOUR EMERGENCY HOTLINE: 233-3080

BOYCOTT!

The following products are being boycotted by national labor and consumer organizations:

Grapes: The UFW has called for a boycott until the Growers agree to negotiate with the union.

Coors, Killean Red, Coors light: Various Labor and Chicano organizations are protesting Coors' anti-labor and racist policies.

Chilean and South African products: Progressive groups around the world have called for people to boycott goods from these fascist-controlled countries.

TELEPHONE HOTLINES

(202) 547-4343. For national legislation information.

(202) 332-9230. Nicaragua and Central America. (24 hour)

(202) 543-0066. Nuclear Arms control information.

(202) 547-3336. For space weapon information.

(202) 546-0408. South African information.

THURSDAY, MAY 14

Drive the CIA off campus at a picket of the CIA recruitment table at the Career services fair. The CIA table will be up from 11-4 and we plan to be there the whole time, so stop by and tell the CIA what you think of them and the atrocities they commit around the world.

THROUGH MAY 17

Visible differences, Images of a Diverse U.S. Culture, a National Exhibition of 14 Photographers curated by Elizabeth

Mobilization in San Francisco and Washington D.C. on April 25

200,000 Protest U.S. Foreign Policies

By Bill Fields

The Spring Mobilization for Peace, Jobs and Justice attracted about 50,000 enthusiastic activists from throughout the western states to San Francisco on April 25th. Approximately 15 UCSD students were among them. A similar protest held on the same day in Washington, D.C., was attended by a crowd estimated by organizers at 150,000—despite miserable weather. Overall, the April 25th protests were the largest anti-government demonstrations to occur in many years.

Activists involved with just about every progressive political issue imaginable were present for the San Francisco march and rally. There were groups opposing U.S. intervention in Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Chile; anti-nuke/peace activists; people protesting U.S. support for South African Apartheid; labor unions; the Committee in Solidarity with the People of Iran; women's rights proponents; students; church groups; anti-Israel and pro-Palestinian organizations. In addition, the entire spectrum of U.S. leftist political parties and organizations was represented.

The huge turnout for the April 25th events demonstrated the extent to which the popular movement has grown over the past several years of Reaganism. Increasing numbers of people have

become fed up with Reagan's tales of "freedom fighters," "Reaganomics" and "peace-keeper" missiles, as well as the bald hypocrisy and corruption that runs so deeply throughout his administration. The timing of the April 25th events was opportune, as well, since Reagan's credibility has been stretched extremely thin lately as the seamy Iran/Contra revelations continue to emerge.

Most observers believe that the Congressional Iran Contra hearings now in progress will ultimately implicate Reagan more directly, in spite of the Democrats' unwillingness to aggressively expose the administration's illegal actions. This affords the progressive forces like those assembled at San Francisco and Washington the opportunity to demand Reagan's impeachment. It is only when people go out into the streets and make these kinds of demands that the politicians will take note. This is a big part of the significance of the April 25th demonstrations. People are taking to the streets.

The march wound through the heart of downtown San Francisco along Market Street, in the midst of ultramodern skyscrapers. The weather was sunny and warm and the sky clear.

When asked what he thought about the fact that thousands of people were gathering together to protest various policies of their government, one San Francisco police officer assigned to



The April demonstration in San Francisco.

Photo: Pablo Vragus

crowd control expressed his concern that "somebody might be protesting what somebody else is for" since people from so many different groups were assembled in one area. "I hope all these groups can get along...that's the trouble sometimes," he continued. Apparently, the march participants were able to set aside any differences they may have had for the duration of the afternoon, as no violence was reported.

Spontaneous Outburst

Nevertheless, while it was true that no violent clashes occurred among the marchers, some of those in the student contingent, in particular, did direct genuine rage (though it was tempered by a festive spirit) at a couple of establishments located along the march

route. Specifically, many of the student spontaneously broke from the mainstream of the march in order to crowd into a McDonald's restaurant, then, a few minutes later, to gather just outside the entrance of a porn theater. In both cases, the students danced, banged drums and loudly chanted slogans, making their dissatisfaction with these businesses crystal clear. At the porn theater (which was showing "Fashion Fantasies" and "Young Girls Do"), for example, the students joined in a very spirited chant of *Hey, hey, ho, ho, the patriarchy has got to go!*

Earlier, many of these same students had sang a little ditty entitled "Rich White Men," to the tune of "Three Blind

continued on page 6

Angela Davis Addresses Women's Leadership Conference at UCSD

By Pablo Vragus

Former UCSD graduate student and 1984 Vice-Presidential candidate for the Communist Party USA, Angela Davis, addressed 600 people in a rousing speech closing the first annual Women's



Angela Davis lecturing in Peterson Hall, UCSD.

Leadership Conference at UCSD. She spoke on the personal and political aspects of women's reproductive rights in the 80's. Throughout her talk she stressed that "what is important about this era is not that people are willing to go out and demonstrate...but that we are beginning to understand the interconnectedness of the issues."

The talk and conference were organized by the UCSD Women's Resource Center. Davis fulfilled the goals of the day's events by inspiring the crowd "to reflect on becoming activists." Giving anecdotes of how difficult it had been to establish the first Black Student Union here at UCSD in 1968, she acknowledged that organizing work was difficult and often tedious but nevertheless essential. For instance, if there had been more organizers for the April 25 march in San Francisco and Washington, D.C. there would "have been a million people there because [these issues] are where people's heads are at."

Davis Handles Right-wing Intrusion

The talk was briefly interrupted by a group of vigilantes from the Young Americans for Freedom, a racist John Birch Society youth group. They succeeded into breaking into the lecture hall where the talk was being displayed on video but failed to enter the hall where she was actually speaking.

A San Diego activist, Bob Fuller, tried to stop an unidentified YAF sympathizer from disrupting the talk and pushed a bag of sunflower seeds across a desk at him. After the event, the YAF sympathizer made a citizen's arrest on Fuller for "battery" and the UCSD police held him at the station until a small but militant group of students marched to the station and demanded his release. Outside of Peterson Hall, a CSO (Community Service Officer) pushed away concerned students and

threatened them with his heavy steel flashlight. The CSO refused to give his name and took off his badge in order to conceal his identity. When students demanded that the CSO be put under citizen's arrest, the police refused. Bob Fuller was released with a pending court date.

New Technology Couched In Same Inequalities

Over the last decade many technological advances have been made in the realm of reproductive medicine and clinical care. Davis, although not criticizing these advances in themselves, pointed out that they were only for those who could afford them. For the poor, the government provides funds for sterilization programs. "In Puerto Rico, 40% of the women between 14 and 40 have been surgically rendered infertile."

With reference to the recent case of Baby M, Davis argued that the courts in this society were placing contractual arrangements over a woman's control over her body. In a grisly prophesy what we have to look forward to when she predicted that "as long as these technologies are tied to monopoly capital...some women may become breeders."

In a further analysis of what is happening, she argued that the goal of the "corporately controlled" medical profession "is to remove the birth process to outside of women." On the one hand, the gestation period is being made shorter from the start with the introduction of test tube babies. On the other hand, the period is being shortened from the end by improving technologies for keeping alive premature births.

Reagan Library May Come To UCSD

By G. Piccoli

A recent article in the *San Diego Union* reported that the UCSD administration, in the wake of Stanford University's recent refusal to house the Reagan Library there, is investigating the possibility of bringing it to UCSD. UCSD Assistant Chancellor Patrick J. Ledden has contacted the Reagan Foundation in Washington, D.C. to "gather information on the conditions surrounding the establishing of such a library," said the *Union*.

Stanford's refusal to accept the library has forced the Reagan Foundation to search elsewhere for a new site for the controversial facility. The Library, it seems, would house Reagan's documents, memoirs, and other items

relating to his administration. Foundation members have targeted southern California as their preferred site, which has led to Assistant Chancellor Ledden's decision to inquire into its possible location at UCSD. Other southern California sites being investigated by the Foundation include the University of Southern California and Pepperdine University.

Reagan Library-Hoover Institute Connection

According to Stanford Professor Ron Rebolz, whom the *New Indicator* interviewed on Saturday, the Reagan Foundation's decision to give up on the Stanford site was due to a variety of factors. "We (Stanford faculty) like to think we had something to do with it,"

said Rebolz, "but who knows what the main factor was. They (the Reagan Foundation) aren't saying."

Rebolz stated that the Reagan Foundation initially chose the Stanford site due to its proximity to the Stanford-based Hoover Institute, a right-wing think tank which has served as the Reagan Administration's intellectual center. According to Rebolz, the decision to place the Library at Stanford is part of a long term strategy to develop a "Reagan Connection" for that school. Rebolz commented that the addition to the Library, the Reagan Foundation wanted to situate a "policy center" on the campus, which would be connected to the Library.

As a result of strong faculty resistance, though, supporters of the plan backed

continued on page 7

Why Shouldn't The U.S. Intervene

—What We Can Do About It

By Pablo Vragus

Recently there has been a resurgence of opposition to U.S. foreign policy. U.S. involvement in El Salvador, South Africa and U.S. support for the *contras* in Nicaragua, have each met with growing disapproval by the working people and students in the United States. Most of the activity against these government policies has focused around educating people, direct protest, and raising money to buy hard-to-get medical and technological supplies for the struggling workers and peasants of Central America.

With the anti-intervention movement continuously growing, this is a good time for those who are interested in getting involved to find out why so many people oppose the government's policies in Central America, South Africa and elsewhere around the world. In addition, it is important to look at what has been achieved so far and how activists plan to continue to put pressure on the government.

What's So Bad About U.S. Involvement In Central America?

There are many reasons why people oppose the government's intervention around the world. One reason expressed by many activists is their opposition to the role played by the U.S. in exploiting the Third World. U.S. corporations make immense profits from their enterprises in the Third World by paying the people there next to nothing, forcing them to live in poverty. Another reason why people fight against intervention is because the U.S. blatantly violates the principles of democracy. In many cases, such as in Guatemala in 1954, Iran in 1953, and Chile in 1973, democratically elected governments were overthrown by military coups that were organized and led by the CIA. In all cases, this was done to prevent social movements from encroaching on the profits extracted by U.S. corporations from the impoverished workers of these countries.

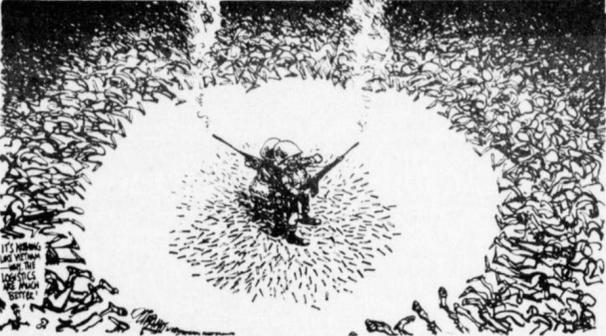
The U.S. government's interest in underdeveloped countries is primarily economic. U.S. corporations get cheap raw materials, like oil, metals, etc., from these countries. Also, many U.S. manufactured goods are now produced in the Third World (e.g. computer parts in the East Indies). The U.S. also profits from the industry in these countries because of the massive interest payments that have to be made on their debts to western banks. These countries spend a large percentage of the U.S. dollars they get from exports on servicing these loans. Finally, the U.S. uses these countries as markets for their manufactured goods.

The U.S. government, however, claims that it must intervene in the

poorer nations to fight off the Soviet Threat, and it points to the successful revolutions that have taken place in Vietnam, Nicaragua, etc. as proof of the Soviet Union's efforts to overthrow Free Enterprise and Democracy.

But, these revolutions were popular movements of workers and peasants against the oppressive economic

the U.S. removed all of its advisors. Although all the *Contadora* supports this solution, the U.S. continually vetoes it. It is the U.S. government's continued war against Nicaraguans that have forced them to rely upon the Soviet Union for military and technological assistance. Fortunately, Nicaragua has been able to get this assistance, or it would already have been overthrown by



"Hurry, Senor Reagan -- we are running low on ammunition!"

conditions. The workers and peasants of these countries revolted because they were suffering from the impoverished conditions imposed upon them by exploitative economies, not because a KGB agent told them to.

With respect to Nicaragua, the government fails to mention the many clear statements by the Sandinista government that Nicaraguans are strongly opposed to being dominated by any foreign nation. In fact the Sandinistas have numerous times offered to remove all Soviet advisers if

the U.S. government, like Guatemala or Chile. Also, if Nicaraguans call feeding and educating the poor, free medical care, and guaranteed housing and employment socialism, what's wrong with it?

The Anti-Intervention Movement

Many people in the U.S. have become strongly opposed to the government's intervention in the Third World at the behest of U.S. corporations. They have formed solidarity groups which organize

Students Help Disrupt CIA Headquarters

By G. Piccoli

Over 500 people, about one-third of them students, were arrested outside CIA headquarters in Langley, Virginia on April 26 for attempting to disrupt CIA business. The demonstrators were protesting, among other things, CIA support of death squads in El Salvador, the *contras* in Nicaragua, and the CIA's role in supporting anti-democratic governments around the world. Most of the protesters were members of groups which oppose U.S. foreign policy.

The sponsoring organizations included the anti-nuclear group Mobilization for Survival, and anti-interventionist organizations such as the Committee In Solidarity with the People of El Salvador (CISPES) and the Pledge of Resistance, as well as several religious

and labor groups. The organizers chose this action, according to one participant, as a way to disrupt the CIA and to attract more attention to the issue of what they consider to be the CIA's illegal role in destabilizing governments, carrying out assassinations of foreign officials, and spying.

The April 26 protest was the first ever at the CIA's headquarters. The Langley site itself is a high security facility which the CIA prohibits the press from photographing, among other things.

The Langley protest was part of a weekend of actions against U.S. intervention; it also dealt with other related peace issues. The demonstration at Langley followed the April 25 Spring Mobilization in Washington, D.C., which attracted over 150,000 opponents of U.S. foreign policy. Many of those who were arrested at Langley participated in the "Spring Mobe" as well.

Langley Action a Step Forward

According to a participant from Chicago, Joe I., whom the *New Indicator* interviewed over the phone, the sponsoring coalition saw the action as forward step for the peace movement. According to Joe I., this action represented an escalation in tactics against U.S. intervention, from what he called more symbolic protests, such as marches, to more direct action tactics. While at prior "Spring Mobs" some forms of "direct action" had been taken, they had been restricted to largely symbolic acts like picketing and civil disobedience in front of the White House.

Despite claims by the mainstream press that the Langley protest had little effect on CIA operations that day, Joe I. maintained that it had had a substantial

effect: "We had a race with several hundred CIA employees at 6:00 a.m. with them trying to enter the complex before we sealed it off. Most of the employees had to wait one to two hours to enter the building and they had to park their cars on the highway," said Joe I. In addition to the inconvenience, the agency had to foot the security bill, paying for state and federal police to both arrest protestors and escort CIA employees into the building. Joe I. estimated that the whole day cost the agency several million dollars.

While there were no major injuries during the arrest procedure, according to Joe I., several people did receive minor injuries as a result of being thrown to the ground and having their shins cracked with clubs.

All together, the organizers felt that the event was an effective cap to a long weekend of struggle against U.S. intervention.

protests, go to Nicaragua to build schools and hospitals and raise money in the U.S. to help improve conditions in Nicaragua.

The weekend of April 25 a total of over 200,000 people demonstrated and thousands of dollars were raised in San Francisco and Washington, D.C. The money will go to organize further events. There were groups at the April 25 demonstrations that are concerned about U.S. actions in almost every country in Central America, and many countries in South America and South Korea. They were all there to demand that the U.S. government "get out."

These kind of marches put pressure on the politicians not to follow interventionist policies.

The Progressive Student Association at UCSD is having a benefit to send medical supplies to Nicaragua. On May 23, they will have two bands play at the Ché Café. Events such as this can make a difference to many Nicaraguans and show that not all North Americans are interested in exploiting them. The money raised will purchase medical supplies which will be sent to Nicaragua through the San Diego Teachers Committee, a group which has gone to Nicaragua several times to help build schools and homes.

In addition, by sending these people to Nicaragua with money and supplies, we make it more difficult for the U.S. to invade and to support the murderous *contras*. There are many other solidarity organizations in the San Diego area concerned with other countries. A partial listing of them can be found in the *New Indicator's* Disorientation Manual which can be found in the libraries or the *New Indicator* Collective office (209 of the Student Center).

These organizations can also be contacted if you just want more information on the situation in these countries.



"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE DAGGER."

effect: "We had a race with several hundred CIA employees at 6:00 a.m. with them trying to enter the complex before we sealed it off. Most of the employees had to wait one to two hours to enter the building and they had to park their cars on the highway," said Joe I. In addition to the inconvenience, the agency had to foot the security bill, paying for state and federal police to both arrest protestors and escort CIA employees into the building. Joe I. estimated that the whole day cost the agency several million dollars.

While there were no major injuries during the arrest procedure, according to Joe I., several people did receive minor injuries as a result of being thrown to the ground and having their shins cracked with clubs.

All together, the organizers felt that the event was an effective cap to a long weekend of struggle against U.S. intervention.

Cesar Chavez: Farm Workers Fighting Back

By G. Piccoli

Calling on people to "boycott anything that even looks like a grape," United Farm Workers' leader Cesar Chavez gave a languid, yet interesting, lecture to a crowd of over 100 at UCSD Monday, May 4. Chavez's hour long talk was centered on the UFW's current struggle with California grape growers. His appearance at UCSD is part of an



Cesar Chavez.

overall effort by the UFW to raise public awareness about their latest boycott which, Chavez claims, is having an increasing impact on grape growers. Currently hundreds of Church, labor, and political organizations, as well as many individuals, have endorsed the UFW's grape boycott.

Boycott a Response to Poisonings

According to Chavez, the boycott is in response to the grape growers' refusal to ban the usage of pesticides which the UFW has claimed to be especially hazardous. The targeted chemicals include Parathion, an insecticide similar to nerve gas, Captan, a proven carcinogen, as well as Dinoseb, Phosdrin and Methyl Bromide, all of which are

suspected of causing birth defects.

Chavez also charged that as a result of excessive use (which he asserts has risen from 2 lbs. per acre in the 1960's to 4 lbs. per acre in the 1980's), many of these pesticides have begun to seep into the water supply, thereby affecting people far removed from the agricultural industry. Chavez also pointed out that pesticides remain on produce long after they have been sprayed. Even after being washed, traces of the toxins remain, contaminating consumers as well as farm workers. Chavez remarked that the UFW conducted a study of table grapes at the retail level for amounts of the pesticide Captan. During the course of their study, they found levels of Captan far exceeding the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) limit of 50 parts per million. Chavez also stated that the EPA's limit is well above those set by European and Canadian Environmental agencies, which limit Captan to 5 parts per million.

Farm workers Bear the Brunt

Yet, of all those affected by the use of pesticides, grape pickers, whose hands come into constant contact with pesticide-soaked grape leaves, face the most danger. Many of these workers are forced to enter the fields a few hours after spraying, which, according to Chavez, has resulted in injuries and in some cases, deaths. Recently a young farm worker in San Diego County died after entering a field which, unbeknown to him, had been sprayed just a few hours before. Chavez remarked that this incident would not have happened had the growers been required to post signs warning workers to stay out of sprayed fields. He went on to say that a law did

exist requiring growers to post such warnings, but that it was revoked in 1982 by Gov. Deukmejian, who claimed that California's several hundred million dollar a year agricultural industry could not afford the signs.

Besides speaking on the grape boycott, Chavez also discussed the UFW's overall situation. The labor leader pointed out that the fortunes of the UFW have risen and fallen with the political situation. "Since Deukmejian was elected in 1982 our membership has declined by 35,000. We have also not won a single contract with the grape growers," Chavez said. Many of the laws protecting farm workers' rights to organize, which were passed during the more liberal Brown administration, have been either ignored or thrown out by the Deukmejian administration. However, according to Chavez, even with Gov.

Brown's administration the growers continued to ignore many of these laws, and the state was either unable, or unwilling, to fully enforce the rules. This included not only laws guaranteeing the right of farm workers to organize, but also health and safety regulations.

Chavez emphasized the hesitancy of the UFW to rely too much on elected officials to insure and protect farm workers' rights. Instead he stressed the UFW's emphasis on consumer boycotts as a winning tactic: "When we take it to the people we win, when we get involved with the politicians we lose," said Chavez.

The lecture, co-sponsored by Third World Studies, SAAC, MEChA, and the ASUCSD, was followed by a short question and answer period, as well as a reception in the lobby outside the hall.



Grape Boycott has gone international: Canadian supporters picketing A&P-owned New Dominion Supermarkets

Society In The Making

This column aims to show that our society is continually changing. Through the actions of organized groups, what is often perceived as a static situation can be forced to change dramatically for the better. The information is paraphrased from the referenced journals.

Durban, South Africa

The Apartheid government has fired 16,000 transportation workers in an effort to break a six week-old strike. Previously the government attacked strikers; in different incidents eight workers on the picket line were shot to death. The strikers have backed their imperative for changes by burning buses—the damage is estimated to be more than \$12.5 million.

The South African Transportation Services has stated that it will only negotiate with the "in-house" black trade union and not the COSATU-affiliated Sarhwi union. At this time, the strikers are seeking solidarity from other South African workers.

Guardian

Moorpark, California

Over 500 striking union members and supporters of the United Farm Workers (UFW) marked the first anniversary of their battle with Egg City in Moorpark, believed to be the largest egg producing plant in the world. Before they walked out, Egg City's 300 workers—who are overwhelmingly Mexican and Chicana—fed and cleaned the cages of 3 million chickens and inspected, sorted and packaged over 2 million eggs a day. They walked out when a new boss tried to impose a 30-40% wage cut, reduced health benefits and threatened other takeaways and more repressive working conditions. The walkout, which began April 25, 1986 has included a boycott that has already cost the company its contracts with Ralph's, Vons, McDonald's, Hidden Hill and the cafeteria at UC Santa Barbara. The fact that the Egg City boss has been able to continue operating despite losses of \$40,000 a month is due to Egg City "being propped up by agricultural interests in order to begin the destruction of the UFW," according to Cesar Chavez, President of the UFW.

Unity



University of Missouri police arresting a student protester. Police arrested 27 students who defied a university order not to rebuild their shantytown on the school's quad. The students built the shanties to protest investment of university funds in South Africa. (Photo by Nancy Fitzgerald, Columbia Missourian).

San Francisco, California

In reaction to an attempt by Crowley Marine Inc. to establish the first non-union shop in the Bay Area since 1934, its workers, members of the Inland Boatmen's Union (IBU), went on strike. On February 20, Crowley attempted to unload three barges from Oakland using scab labor. Longshoremen from all over the bay area immediately responded by picketing the docks. Crowley then moved the barges to the Redwood City docks to unload, but the longshoremen went there, too, and drove out the scabs before the police could arrive.

Socialist Action

Spain

For the past three months, the "socialist" government of Spain has been rocked by the largest wave of militant social struggle seen in Spain since the mass strikes that followed the death of hated despot Franco in 1975. From January through March, there were more than 250 demonstrations in Madrid; in April there was strike action virtually every day, totaling over a million workers. Workers and students have been protesting four years of government austerity and job layoffs, repression of the Basque minority, the integration of Spain into NATO along with an intensified war drive against the Soviet Union.

Inspired by the recent militant actions of French workers and students, 250,000 high school students shut down schools nation-wide in February by boycotting their classes. Teachers, doctors, health workers, and agricultural laborers later followed the example of the students, striking and marching. Strikes in construction, auto, steel, docks, airlines, railways and Madrid subways followed, protesting layoffs and the government-imposed 5% wage ceiling.

Workers Vanguard

Hannover, West Germany

High Schools in the Hannover area erupted to fight against proposals by the regional minister of education, Georg-Berndt Oschatz, to make the schools more elitist. The proposals essentially aimed at providing extra programs for the "gifted" and just the "basics" for others.

On March 12, 15,000 students protested at the ministry of education. Although the government attacked the students in the press saying that they were "misled by false information spread by the ringleaders," it has withdrawn part of its proposals. The students, in recognition that the crisis is far from over and is only a part of the worldwide attempt of governments to make the universities more elitist, have formed citywide organizational groups and sent delegations to communicate with the students involved in the activities in France last year.

International Viewpoint

CHE CAFE
COLLECTIVE SAN DIEGO CA.

DINNER

Monday - Thursday until 7 p.m.

FRESH BAKED GOODS • SMOOTHIES
DAILY SPECIALS • GOOD PRICES

For food made with love, health, environmental and political CONSCIOUSNESS

continued from page 3

April 25th March

Mice." The song is sort of the unofficial anthem of the annual Myth America pageants, which mock the exploitative Miss America beauty pageants.

Many of those in the student contingent marched behind the CAPSA banner. CAPSA (California Alliance of Progressive Student Activists) is the new student network which was formally established in April at UC Davis.

Anti-Intervention Feeling Runs Deep

Overall, though, students made up only a small percentage of the entire crowd. The crowd was chiefly composed of community activists concerned about foreign policy issues, especially the Reagan administration's interventionist policies throughout Central America and its support of apartheid in South Africa. Indeed, just about everyone at the march seemed to agree on the repugnance of the administration's (1) propping up Duarte in El Salvador, (2) obsession with attempting to make the Nicaraguan Sandinistas cry Uncle, and (3.) policy of support of the racist and oppressive South African government and its attempts to destabilize the governments of Angola and Mozambique, among others.



There was not total agreement among the participants, however, on what the march represented. One person felt that the march was merely one manifestation of people's opposition to the Reagan Administration's foreign policy. Some people, though, expressed their view that the march was a statement against both the Democrat and Republican parties—that people are beginning to realize the need for getting involved in politics outside the boundaries of the Democrat and Republican parties.

One of the less well-known solidarity groups present at the march was the Committee in Solidarity with the People of Iran (CISPI). One man from CISPI's San Francisco branch said that the group works with other U.S. social justice groups in opposing U.S. intervention abroad, especially in the Middle East, and for freedom for political prisoners. When asked his opinion about the Iran/Contra scandal, he replied that the controversy "shows the nature and reality of both" governments—the Iranian and the U.S.

The CISPI activist pointed out the "hypocrisy of the (Iranian) regime there now" that "says they're anti-imperialist" but has conducted "80 to 86% of its trade with Western industrialized nations

since the (1979) Revolution." He went on to say that the "U.S. and Western industrialized countries had a lot to do with instigating the war" between Iran and Iraq and that they "have been selling arms to both sides since the beginning of the Revolution."

The April 25th demonstrations were very successful despite the efforts of some prominent anti-communists to smear them. One notable opponent of the Spring Mobilization, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland, actively discouraged the participation of labor groups, claiming that the organizers of the demonstrations supported Marxist-Leninist forces in both El Salvador and Nicaragua, and that this was bad. Another labor bureaucrat issued a vicious, red-baiting report condemning the Spring Mobilization and its organizers, saying that many people were being duped by communists into supporting the march, ignorant of the "fact" that the "agenda of the organizers is the agenda of the Sandinistas." Nineteen international union presidents endorsed the march anyway, reflecting the deep divisions within the labor movement and how out of touch some of labor's leaders are with the rank and file.



Photo Credit: Pablo Vragus & G. Piccoli

continued from page 2

Letters To N.I.

April 12/LETTER

Dear N.I. Collective,

Thanks for the recent bundle of N.I. back issues. It's good to see you keeping up the fight.

One criticism though. As an activist and cultural worker, I believe that it is important to credit reproduced artwork. The individual who labors to create these images that are part of our own history, and we only help to obscure our cultural roots by ignoring credits. I'm well aware of the difficulty in knowing who did what, especially in the mad rush of jamming out a newspaper, but try. Some blatant examples—the cover of February 3-16, 1987 was a cartoon by Fred Wright, a cartoonist for the United Electrical Workers who died just a couple of years ago. In that same issue appears a graphic on page 9 which is a reproduction from a color postcard which is a reproduction of a batik by Bay Area artist Lisa Kokin (who is still very much alive.) The cards are produced by CISPES and distributed by the Syracuse Cultural Workers. And on page 3 of October 7-20 is a lithograph by one of the greats, Kathe Kollwitz, who produced a tremendous volume of work in Germany during the 20's and 30's.

Best wishes with your work, and looking forward to many more issues.

Yours, Illegible

New Indicator response,

Your criticism is well-taken and we will try to be more diligent in the future. Like you said, the press of daily business made us remiss in giving credit where credit is due, especially with progressive artists.

Dear New Indicator,

FAIR is a progressive media watch organization which specializes in redressing imbalanced coverage by the major news organizations.

We expose "media malpractice" by publicizing and demanding that the press provide more accurate coverage of disenfranchised groups and public interest movements. We feel the media have a decidedly pro-corporate, pro-militarist bias that consistently misrepresents public interest concerns or ignores them entirely.

FAIR is seeking student interns to augment its work. The interns will have the opportunity to develop their writing skills and acquire broad knowledge of the business of the mass media. Responsibilities will include working on FAIR's newsletter, *Extra!*, research projects and media analysis.

FAIR has a very limited budget, and therefore we are not able to offer a salaried position to interns at the present time. We will cooperate fully, however, so that course credits can be earned in exchange for a summer or semester of internship. We especially encourage women and minority students to apply with us.

Our distinguished Advisory Board includes Ben Bagdikian, the Dean of the School of Journalism at Berkeley, George Gerbner, Dean of the Annenberg School of Communications and Noam Chomsky, renowned author, lecturer and professor at MIT.

To contact FAIR write FAIR, 666 Broadway, Suite 400 New York, NY 10012. Or call (212) 475-4640.

Yours Truly, Martin A. Lee Research Director

Get It While You Can
The 1986-87
Disorientation Manual

Available at Groundworks Bookstore, All the Coops, most UCSD Libraries, and from the New Indicator Rm 209

SUMMER JOBS
Resort Hotels, Cruiselines, Airlines, Amusement Parks, Now accepting applications. For more information and an application; write: *National Collegiate Recreation Service, P.O. Box 8074, Hilton Head, S.C. 29938.*

Healthy Food Co-op
M-Th 8:45-6; Fri 8:45-5; Sat 10-3
Ground floor of the UCSD Student Center

continued from page 3

down. Instead they offered to locate the "policy center" off-campus, thinking that moving it off-campus would serve to liquidate much of the opposition.

This ploy, according to Rebolz, backfired. Instead of quelling opposition it created more. Local environmentalists and homeowners objected to the construction of a complex the size of Stanford's vast inner plaza in the nearby scenic hills. In addition to local opposition, Rebolz suggested that another consideration was money. Despite fundraising efforts by such notables as actor Jimmy Stewart, the Reagan Foundation is apparently short on funds and thereby unable to afford Palo Alto's expensive real estate prices.

Hoover Institute South?

The location of the Reagan Library in Southern California does not necessarily mean a break in the Hoover Institute connection. Rebolz stated that regardless of the location, the Library would be nothing more than a clone of the Hoover Institute. He even suggested that Glen Campbell, or Martin Andersen, another major player within the Institute, may come down to direct the Reagan Library.

Rebolz went on to say that he feels it unlikely that the Reagan Foundation would situate the Library at a public university since there are state laws which may prohibit it.



The Case For Socialism: The Distribution Of Wealth

By Glenn Sacks

In Part I of this series we examined the issues of economic growth and improvement in living standards in socialist and capitalist economies. Another important way to measure the economic success of a system is to examine the division of wealth and the degree to which economic misery is eliminated. In Part II of this series we will examine these issues in relation to the United States and the Soviet Union.

Distribution Of Wealth Amongst Classes

According to *U.S. News and World Report*, 50% of the United States' total wealth is owned by 2% of the population while 98% of the population owns the other half. According to a report by the Joint Economic Committee of Congress, the top 1% of the American population owns 35% of the total wealth. This 1% also owns 60% of all corporate stock and 66.2% of all unincorporated business assets. The bottom 90% of the population owns just 10.7% of corporate stock and only 6.3% of unincorporated assets.

By contrast, it is estimated that the wealthiest 2% of the population in the Soviet-bloc nations control only 10% of the total wealth. And of course the Soviet upper classes own no stocks or businesses. While the extra perks available to Soviet leaders are diametrically opposed to the socialist principles which these leaders espouse, it must be clearly recognized that the unjust material advantages which they enjoy are small when compared to the enormous amount of wealth accumulated by the ruling class in the United States.

There are roughly 2.4 million millionaires in the United States today. According to *Business Week* magazine, there are 25 corporate executives in the United States who make over \$2.5 million a year, and 146 who make over \$1 million a year. The average salary for a chief executive is \$1.2 million a year (5/5/86). The salary list is topped by Chrysler's Lee Iacocca at \$20.6 million a year (*L.A. Times*, 4/18/87). This means that American economic managers make between 50 and 500 times the salaries of their workers. When asked if his salary was "a bit out of line" Chrysler president Lee Iacocca responded by saying "I am not a socialist."

Apparently not. By contrast, Soviet economic managers make at most five to ten times what their workers make, perks and extra benefits included.

Whereas wage differentials in the United States vary wildly, in the Soviet Union, incentives for high-risk jobs aside, the lowest-paid workers earn between 75% and 80% of the average wage and the best-paid workers earn about 135-150% of the average wage (*U.S. News & World Report*, 9/9/85). In the United States, leaving out the amount of money "earned" by the upper class through stocks, bonds, and businesses, the lowest paid workers earn 25% of the national average and the highly paid workers earn roughly 400% of the national average.

Distribution of Wealth Amongst Ethnic Minorities

The distribution of wealth among the various ethnicities of the United States is extremely unegalitarian, particularly in relation to blacks and Latinos.

According to *U.S. News & World Report*, the median family income for blacks is 56% that of whites (3/3/86). In addition, the accumulated assets of white families is almost 12 times that of black families (*Newsweek*, 7/28/86). One-third of all black Americans live below the poverty line, three times the

level of whites, and one out of every two black children grows up in poverty. (*U.S. News & World Report*, 3/3/86). Black unemployment is three times as high as white unemployment and black teen-age unemployment is 41.6%. And the infant mortality rate for black children is twice that of white children (*State of Black America*, National Urban League, 1986 Report).

According to the *Washington Post*, of the world's 77 largest cities, predominantly black Washington, D.C. has the seventh highest infant mortality rate, higher even than Cairo, Egypt and Bogota, Columbia (3/13/86). And according to a report by the Reagan administration's own Department of Health and Human Services, 60,000 black people die every year due to inadequate medical attention.

Nor have Latinos fared much better. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, 28.4% of the Latino population lives in poverty, more than twice the rate of whites (*Daily World*, 7/15/86).

By contrast, one of the greatest achievements of Soviet socialism has been its ability to equalize the living standards of its various ethnic minorities. For example, in the 15 different republics of the U.S.S.R., each representing distinct and often extremely different cultures and nationalities, the per capita income of the poorest republic is 81% of the Soviet average. The per capita income of the richest republic is only 111% of the Soviet average. This means that Muslim republics like Uzbekistan and Tadzhikistan, which were feudal no more than 60 years ago, now enjoy standards of living which are 90% as high as the Soviet national average. (*The Handbook of Soviet Nationalities*, N. Katz, Soviet Economy and Society, D. Lane).

Distribution of Wealth Amongst Men and Women

Seventy-four percent of all Soviet doctors are women, compared to 9% in the U.S.A. Sixty-three percent of all Soviet economists are women, as opposed to 11% in the United States. Forty percent of all Soviet scientists and scientific technicians are women, compared to only 18% in the United States. Nine percent of all Soviet industrial directors are women, as opposed to only 1% in the United States. Sixty-four percent of all managerial positions in the Soviet Union are held by women, as opposed to 34% in the United States. There are twice as many women Lawyers and Economists in the Soviet Union as there are in the United States. There are nine times as many women engineers, twice as many women biologists, twice as many women chemists and twice as many women physicists in the Soviet Union than there are in the United States (*Economic Welfare in the Soviet Union*, McAuley, 1979; *Human Rights in the Soviet Union*, Szymanski, 1983; *Women in the Soviet Union*, Lapidus, 1978).

Unemployment

The official unemployment rate in the United States is 6.7%, yet even this lofty figure is enormously deceptive because it only includes those people who report every week to the unemployment office and who have been eligible at one time or another for unemployment benefits. Because of this, the official unemployment statistics mask as much unemployment as they reveal.

There are approximately 8 million officially unemployed people in the United States today. As high as this may seem, government estimates show that in addition to these there are roughly 5 million jobless who either have never been able to find a job or have never been eligible for unemployment compensation and are thus not counted in the



Suffering in the land of plenty - in America there are 20 million malnourished, 15 million unemployed and 2 million homeless.

official statistics. In addition, there are an estimated 5 million part-time workers who are looking for full-time work and are unable to find it. In addition, there are roughly 1 million workers who, discouraged with their plight, no longer actively seek work. This brings the total number of unemployed people to 15 million and the number of unemployed or severely underemployed to 20 million (*The Nation*, 1/17/87).

Above and beyond this, contrary to popular belief, most unemployed people receive no unemployment compensation. Even among the 8 million officially unemployed people, 5 million do not receive any benefits. In addition, the 7 million unofficially unemployed receive no benefits either. This means that only 37.5% of all officially unemployed people receive unemployment benefits and only 20% of all unemployed, officially or unofficially, receive unemployment benefits.

Whereas in the United States unemployment is rampant and growing, the Soviet Union experiences a labor shortage and unemployment simply does not exist.

According to the *U.S. News & World Report*, Soviet people "enjoy great job security. They are in little danger of being fired... the worker who is fired usually finds another job because of the serious labor shortage" (9/9/85). *U.S.N.&W.R.* goes on to quote a Moscow psychologist as saying "in the Soviet Union it is virtually impossible to dismiss a worker."

Hunger and Malnutrition

According to The Physician's Task Force On Hunger In America, there are an estimated 20 million malnourished people in the United States. The Physician's Task Force claims that hunger and malnutrition have grown much worse over the previous decade, that it has caused high infant mortality rates, serious health and growth deficiencies in children, and higher rates of malnutrition-related diseases and deaths. In addition, according to the task force the welfare system is failing horribly at even ameliorating hunger. The commission also states that charities are woefully ill-equipped to meet people's basic needs for survival (*Hunger In America: The Growing Epidemic*,

The Physician's Task Force On Hunger In America, 1985).

By contrast, there is no hunger in the Soviet Union. Soviet people on the whole intake 96% of the calories per day of people in the United States and more calories per person per day than most of the citizens of the nations of Western Europe (*Production Yearbook*, Food and Agricultural Organization, 1978). Unlike the United States, however, this calorie intake is distributed more or less evenly throughout the population. Because the Soviet government subsidizes all basic foods, food prices are very low and are well within reach of even the lowest paid Soviet worker.

Homelessness

Like hunger and unemployment, the problem of homelessness in the United States is bad and is getting worse. In April of last year a subcommittee of the House Committee on Government Operations studied homelessness and found it to be "an epidemic." Its report, entitled "The Federal Response to the Homelessness Crisis," called upon President Reagan to declare homelessness a national emergency. The committee report placed the problem on a scale unheard of since the great depression.

The number of homeless people in the United States has increased so rapidly that analysts and the Census Bureau are hard pressed to keep accurate and up-to-date statistics. Most estimates today are usually over 1 million and run as high as 3 million.

By contrast, despite the Soviet Union's housing shortage, there are no homeless people in the U.S.S.R. This is because Soviet rents are kept to a maximum of 3% of a Soviet worker's monthly wage. While Soviet citizens often must wait an extremely long time to secure new apartments, Soviet rents have not been raised since 1928 and adequate housing is available to all (*Economic Welfare in the Soviet Union*, McAuley, 1979; *The Soviet Economy*, Sherman, 1969).

From the above information we see that Soviet socialism has proved itself to be vastly superior to American capitalism in the crucial area of distributing wealth and alleviating and/or eliminating economic misery.

The Sixties Meet The Eighties

Larry Fiske: Rock's Greatest Social Critic

While the white rock scene of the late 60's produced some incredibly great music, much of it became indulgent by 1968. Boring, lengthy drum and guitar solos became standard fare. Songs could range from 10 to 30 minutes (yawn), as mediocre guitarists would use wah-wah and distortion to cover up their playing. Even Jimi Hendrix resorted to using gimmicks and "noise," which made Bill Graham (producer of the Fillmore East and West) comment that Hendrix did everything in concert one show except play the guitar.

As the 60's turned into the 70's this hard rock scene predominated in the industry, as the corporate rock formula blossomed. The early and mid 70's produced some of the most faceless, undistinguishable rock music ever. Besides the Kinks' socio-political albums and stage shows, along with early David Bowie and John Lennon, there were few rock groups doing anything of any significance. Upon examination, only some of the "progressive" rock scene stands up.

The 70's also produced some of the greatest music ever! But because the music industry became so stagnant, the creative music went underexposed. Black groups from around the world were creating some incredible grooves: Fela Kuti and Toure Kunda from Africa, the Mighty Sparrow and Bob Marley, Peter Tosh, Jimmy Cliff and numerous others playing reggae from Jamaica. Marley was instrumental in making reggae known in the U.S.

In the U.S. itself, there were some tremendous artists ranging from Funkadelic (later Parliament), to Earth, Wind and Fire and the jazz-poet Gil Scott-Heron. Additionally, the female led Staple Singers were consistently socially conscious and musically creative

subjects and had a question authority, anti-conformity stance.

The best of punk rock, exemplified by the Clash, featured creative rhythms and powerful lyrics. Punk would provide the opening for many bands to explore and expand on different musical styles. The



The toll shows—winding down from a patented Yardbird rave-up.

from the mid 60's to the mid 70's. The aforementioned Black artists along with the New Song movement of Latin America were the cutting edge of musical form and lyrical content in the 70's!

The white rock scene didn't rebound until 1977 and the advent of punk rock. Punk brought the energy, urgency and social-political consciousness back to rock and roll. Although the music sounded similar, the sheer fastness of the

post-punk groups that have combined the best elements of the 60's with the developments of the 80's are many and varied.

The 80's music scene has been able to bring a sense of song structure back into rock. Four minutes and under is enough time to create a song on record. The complexities are once again being put into the song, instead of dragging it out as was the case with most of the 1970's progressive and hard rock scenes.

Rhythms are tight, and rock music got back the beat, a la the best of "new wave" music. Bands that successfully used those 60's influences to develop a unique sound vary from the Jam to the Pretenders, and from the Talking Heads to U2 and XTC. Unfortunately, most of the punk era and new wave groups have split or have gone more mainstream, which is an almost unavoidable occurrence.

The last ten years have witnessed a tremendous output of socially conscious rock music. The late 70's and 1980's has seen almost whole albums of these kind of lyrics, as opposed to one song on a 60's rock album. The majority of this output comes from overseas: Midnight Oil from Australia, Dick Gaughan from Ireland, Billy Bragg, New Model Army, and the Neurotics from England. In the U.S., the late Minutemen, Dead Kennedys and others provided the creative lyrical spark. These bands have the lyrical maturation and sensibility that was lacking in 60's rock bands.

Lyrics in the last decade are addressing more the role of U.S. intervention around the world, racism, and world affairs in general. Many of the current bands of conscience are well read and supporters/members of groups like Amnesty International. In the context of reaching young people about the issues of today, the current groups with a lyrical consciousness are the most accessible communicators.

Many lyrically conscious bands can no longer be categorized as just being political. There's been a tremendous blending of the spiritual/social, and personal/political aspects of life into a unique whole, as exemplified by Canada's Bruce Cockburn, England's New Model Army, Ireland's U2, and numerous others. The message is saying not to neglect any part of one's life, and to maintain a balance, which inherently includes becoming aware and concerned.

continued on page 10

Exiled Chilean Band Performs In San Diego

By G. Piccoli

The internationally acclaimed Chilean group Quilapayun—which means "bearded men" in Quechua, the language of the Incas—performed in San Diego last week before 700 ardent fans at the North Park Theatre. For these highly talented and versatile musicians, who

essentially a political statement against U.S. cultural imperialism, an attempt by politically conscious artists to both rediscover and retain indigenous rhythms and instrumentation.

Within a few years Quilapayun became an internationally famous group, playing with such musical legends as Victor Jara and Violeta Parra.



play everything from pan pipes, to guitars of all sorts, flutes, congas, and other percussion instruments, it was their first appearance ever in San Diego. The group performed a wide variety of their works, displaying influences ranging from the indigenous rhythms of the Andean region to European classical music.

Quilapayun itself got its start in 1965 as part of the emerging "New Song" movement, then beginning to sweep Latin America. The "New Song" was

Following the election of socialist president Salvador Allende in 1970, Quilapayun was named the "international cultural ambassador of Chile." During the Allende government the group became one of the most popular bands in Chile. Their last performance in the country was at a rally in support of President Allende which attracted well over 500,000 people. When the CIA inspired coup against the

continued on page 10

Political Film Series Spring 1987 UCSD



Winner of the 1974 Academy Award
for Best Documentary Feature

HEARTS AND MINDS

A complex study of politics and ideals, of human nature and the nature of war itself. A brilliant and disturbing film. Rick Nadeau of *the Whole Damn Pie Shop* will speak for a short while before both showings.

Friday May 15 TLH 107
FREE 7 pm

Sponsored by the Committee for World Democracy and Third World Studies—funded by AS allocated UCSD campus activity fee. For more information call us at 534-4873 or stop by room 208 in the UCSD Student Center.

Larry Fiske

While creating some of the best dance music ever, the new wave of rock has its share of mediocrity. The techno pop/rock is mostly techno-trash, with its synthesizer and drum machine heavy rhythms. In a similar vein, too much 80's music relies on the incessant pounding of the snare drum, (a la Bruce Springsteen).

The 80's music scene could use more of the improvisational aspects of the 60's on record and in concert. What's missing are tasty guitar solos and drum fills within a song a la the Minutemen.

Almost all groups stick to a familiar set of songs to play live during a tour. However, bands in the 80's have become

Quilapayun

democratically elected Allende government occurred in 1973. Quilapayun was touring in Europe. Many of their friends and fellow musicians who were in Chile at the time of the coup—such as Victor Jara—were brutally murdered by the right-wing Pinochet regime. To this day the band has been forbidden to re-enter Chile and has been living in France.

The group's long stay in Europe has undoubtedly had an effect on their music. Quilapayun has absorbed some European influences, yet the bulk of their works still retain strong Andean and Latin American influences. However, the extent of their ability to hold onto and even develop these influences was a pleasant surprise, given that these excellent musicians have been forcibly exiled from their native Chile for over 14 years now.

While some critics have stated that Quilapayun has "lost their revolutionary zeal," their performance last Thursday proved quite the contrary. Several of their songs contained direct political content—such as on the famous *El Pueblo Unido* and *Free Nelson Mandela*. In addition the group conveyed their message through less overt ways, as on the poetic *Contraste* and the humorous *La Batea*. Yet, in all their songs during the night, there were several constants—intense imagery and

too stagnant live by playing it too safe, e.g., U2.

Rock music and specifically top 40, hard rock, techno rock and most new wave rock has become too slick, stylized and pretentious. Much of what masks as "creative" is basically revisionist and derivative, as only a small percentage of new music is really new and different. Since most new music is a variation on a familiar theme, the challenge is for new groups to become musically and lyrically diverse and unique.

Writing this two part article has been challenging, and hopefully the generalizations and omissions made due to vastness of subject matter, space and time won't detract too much from it. Any feedback is welcome and can be addressed to the *New Indicator*.

an uncanny ability to transmit emotions that superseded any sort of language barriers.

Another dimension to their performance was the use of comical skits and poetry—performed in English, as introductory pieces to their songs. Some of these pieces dealt with themes centering on internationalism and exile. As a result, even those in attendance who could not understand the Spanish lyrics were able to fully comprehend both the pain of an exile and the joy of people uniting, internationally, to fight for liberation.

Quilapayun's appearance was sponsored by the Latin American Cultural Center (LACC). This was the LACC's first event, according to Dora Cobian, who gave a brief introduction prior to Quilapayun's performance. The LACC plans on providing more Latin American cultural events—on par with this highly successful one—in San Diego in the future. Included on the LACC's schedule of upcoming events is an appearance, next year, by another group of Chilean exiles: Inti Illimani. Inti Illimani, like Quilapayun, performs music from the Andean region of South America. The overwhelming turnout for Quilapayun demonstrates, once and for all, that San Diego can support cultural workers who perform art outside the mainstream. For more information about the LACC call 452-7356.

The Progressive Student Association presents
the Rainbow Warriors
 A dance party to raise funds for medical aid for Nicaragua.
Saturday Ché Café \$5 donation 8 pm **May 23**

Come protest the CIA and FBI recruiters on campus this Thursday, May 14, from 10 am to 4 pm at the Career Center. Call the PSA office at 534-2016 or stop by room 209 of the Student Center for more information on how you can help.

Next PSA meeting:
 Thursday, May 21 at 5:30 pm
 International Center Lounge



The New Indicator needs:

typesetters, graphic artists, writers, photographers, and illustrators.

No Experience Necessary

Come by our office in the Student Center (rm 209) or call 534-2016, we meet Thursdays at 7pm

GAY • LABOR • LATIN AMERICA • ECOLOGY
 MARXIST-HUMANISM • POLITICAL ECONOMY
 WOMEN • MEN • BLACK • NON-VIOLENCE
 MID EAST HEALTH ENERGY ART ALBANIA

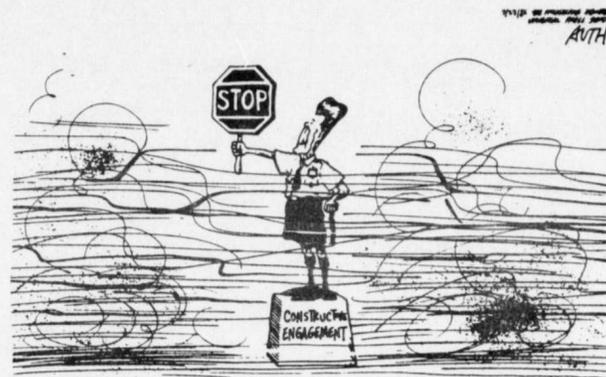
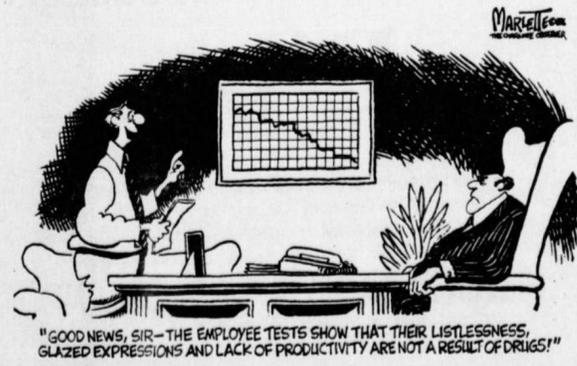
Groundwork Books
 UCSD Student Center
 1-5 to Gilman, left at wooden footbridge, right into parking lot
 452-9625
 Mon-Sat 11 am-8 pm

MARCUSE CHINA IRELAND MEDIA RECORDS
 SCIENCE FOR THE PEOPLE • ASIAN AMERICAN
 NUCLEAR POWER • MARXIST/LENINISM • IRAN
 LEGAL HASSLES • YOUNG PEOPLE • CHICANO
 MARXISM • NATIVE AMERICAN • ORGANIZING
 FOOD • US LEFT • LIBROS EN ESPANOL

PSA
 Progressive Student Association

Liberals, progressives and leftists, UNITE!
 The Progressive Student Association (PSA) is a broad, open organization that needs and welcomes your ideas and participation. We plan to work on the everyday issues affecting students at UCSD, while also organizing political activities and educational events with a wider focus. But we're not just a boring political group.

Connie Connix



If you liked the TEE SHIRT...
 STOP COMMUNISM CENTRAL AMERICA

You'll want the ENTIRE LINE OF "CONTRA-AID" PRODUCTS!
 IF YOU LOVE QUAGMIRE!
 NICARAGUA I FOUND IT!
 BUMPER STICKERS

I ♥ VIETNAM
 MUGS

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM Greeting Cards
 GREETING CARDS

TOTE BAGS
 TOTE BAGS

ACCESSORIES
 ACCESSORIES

These comics were reproduced courtesy of the Santa Cruz Comic News.

Long Stories In Short

Music To Make Money By

"Just relax and listen to the music," is the investment advice of Darryl Gammill of Denver. According to the *Wall Street Journal*, Gammill has turned the stock charts of ten companies into computer-simulated orchestrated melodies. The melodies are complete with cymbal crashes (to mark price highs and lows) and gong notes (denoting insider trading). Using this technique, one can "listen" to a year's worth of stock activity in about three minutes. How to pick the winners? Gammill recommends, "If the stock sounds very low—when it goes BOOM, BOOM, BOOM—that's a buy signal."

Gammill's cassette of musical renditions of the ten stocks has been offered for sale by the Book-of-the-Month-Club, but he has even bigger dreams. In the future, he hopes, investors will be able to dial in and hear up-to-the-minute melodies for a wide range of stocks.

Dollars and Sense

American Animals Living The American Dream

Lick Your Chops, a New York-area chain, is doing a brisk business with health-oriented pet food, vitamins, and cosmetics. "Americans are very health conscious and that's begun to spill over to their pets," explains the owner.

Elsewhere, a New York Pets 'n People shop features leather coats, handmade wool sweaters, and mink coats. Plus sequins and pearls. Matching outfits for pet owners. "It's all part of the designer movement sweeping the country," confides the proprietor.

Militant

Bic Lights Give Big Lights

The Bic Corporation is facing increasing lawsuits on behalf of people who have been burned and in some cases killed by fires caused by defects in the company's disposable butane lighters. Although claims began to trickle in soon after Bic introduced its throwaway lighter in 1972, the company has until recently been able to keep cases quiet by settling them out of court, usually making secrecy one of the terms of settlement. When a case has gone to court, Bic has chosen to settle precisely at the point in the litigation where the court orders the company to disclose how many other similar injuries it is aware of.

Bic will not disclose how many lighter claims it has settled, but lawyers familiar with the litigation say there have been more than 20, ranging from \$5,000 to almost \$500,000. Yet for a couple of pennies extra per lighter, the company could have added a cap to each lighter that would drop over the valve when the user's thumb is removed.

Industrial Worker

High-Priced Red-Baiting

Every week the American Federation of Teachers spends close to \$10,000 in the *New York Times* advertising the mental drivel of its president, Albert Shanker. In his latest Red-baiting foray, Cold War socialist Shanker, invoking the spirit of his mother, admonishes his fellow union leaders for "hanging out with the wrong crowd." That wayward group was the crowd that gathered in Washington this past weekend to protest U.S. policies in Central America and Southern Africa. Of course, those who were supporting this protest—like Mary Futrell of the National Education Association—were not in themselves bad. They were, says Shanker, the unwitting dupes of Marxist Leninists. Shanker quotes John T. Joyce, president of the Bricklayers Union, as saying, "Anyone who knows or remembers the popular fronts put together by the Communists in the '30s will know precisely how the April Mobilization works and what it is all about." Of course, those who remember Shanker's die-hard support of the Viet Nam War will draw their own conclusions.

In These Times



Billboard reading, "Imperialists, we have absolutely no fear of you." It faces U.S. Mission in Havana.

Electronic Picket Line

When the union contract of 250 VISA workers at the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce expires this month, businesses, bank tellers and consumers will be hoping for an early settlement. In 1985, contract negotiations broke down, prompting a seven-month strike that showcased some creatively disruptive strike tactics on the part of the workers.

Perhaps the most unusual of these was an "electronic picket line." Workers soldered programmable telephones to make them continuously dial the VISA authorization number and then hang up. Credit card transactions came to a quiet halt as retailers stood in electronic lines waiting for authorization for credit card sales. The union also organized "bank-ins" at Imperial Bank, having strikers, their families, and their supporters come to the bank with pennies and small checks to deposit in the strike fund account. The result was huge lines at the bank and great publicity for the strike. The union also held a "Guess the Bank's Profits" contest in which the prize was a trip to the Bahamas "to see how bankers really live."

The bank finally was forced to give in when a member of Parliament participated in one of the bank-ins and the bank retaliated by closing his personal account and foreclosing on his mortgage. An infuriated Parliament intervened to force a favorable settlement of the contract.

Dollars and Sense

Adapt To The Invisible Hand

This report just in from a publication called *U.S. Floor Covering News*: "Even though the middle class consists of a plurality of Americans, recent demographic studies reveal that it is shrinking. However, this does not mean that Americans are becoming upwardly mobile and infiltrating the upper-class category. These statistics should be studied and analyzed by floor covering retailers so that they can adjust their marketing strategies accordingly. A shrinking middle class, or a growing lower class does not necessarily mean that retailers will have to close their doors."

For a more straightforward look at how the rich have gotten richer and everyone else has gotten poorer, pick up the April issue of *Dollars and Sense*. It explains how the Treasury Department, with the Federal Reserve Board's apparent collusion, altered the results of the 1984 "Survey of Consumer Finances" to hide the fact that the top 0.5% of U.S. households owned 35.1 percent of the nation's net wealth.

In These Times

A Lot Of Hot Air

To help celebrate its centennial this summer, the city of Ardmore, Oklahoma invited that all-American symbol, the Goodyear blimp. Unfortunately, the invitation was none too pleasing to Uniroyal Goodrich Tire Co., Ardmore's largest employer and one of Goodyear's major competitors. As a result, Ardmore city officials have withdrawn the invitation.

But who can blame Ardmore's elders for overlooking the fact that the blimp is the largest advertisement in the world? Craig Weinaug, Ardmore city manager, told the *Wall Street Journal*, "When you think of the Goodyear blimp, you think of football, of sports, of mom and apple pie. You don't usually think of someone who makes tires." And he reports that one city attorney told him, "I thought it was the Goodrich blimp."

Dollars and Sense

