

# Reproductive Freedom Defended

The demand for reproductive freedom as an inalienable human right, is really the bottom line for women all around the world. Abortion, as the contraceptive means of last resort, has become the crucial battleground. Unless our political leaders support reproductive freedom as a basic human right they cannot call themselves friends of women, no matter what position they take on other issues. We believe that reproductive freedom—the right to bear or not to bear children—is a women's right as basic as the more gender-free rights of freedom of speech or assembly. The ultimate political fact remains that if we can't have control of our own bodies, we are prevented from having control of our own lives and from contributing to society to the best of our abilities.

ABORTION RIGHTS ACTION WEEK is a national effort to focus on the right of women to choose to have an abortion. Anti-choice crusaders have pushed through legislation that robs us of our reproductive freedom—our right to have an abortion. If federal and state funds are finally whittled away to nothing, our right to choose whether or not to bear a child in the event of an unexpected pregnancy will depend on whether we can afford the cost of an abortion. The middle and upper classes



will, as always, be able to get an abortion; poor women in need of such services will be unable to obtain them (as is the case in many states now). The American Bar Association pointed out

recently: "The ability to pay for an abortion is in a real way the equivalent of having the right to choose to have an abortion.... Prohibition against a particular service, in this case abortion,

which is available to higher income persons, is a direct denial of such equalization."

In 1973, the Supreme Court supported a woman's movement campaign to galvanize America's pro-choice majority. The Court ruled that a woman may choose to terminate her pregnancy during the first trimester (1st three months) and that federal funds may pay for it if she is eligible (low income) and if the abortion is medically necessary. The Supreme Court in *Roe vs. Wade* widely defined "medically necessary": "Abortion may be exercised in the light of all factors—physical, emotional, psychological, familial, and the woman's age and all other factors relevant to the well-being of the patient." Federal funds originally paid for 50% of an abortion; state funds paid the rest.

After 1973 the woman's movement went on to other issues (like ERA), while the anti-abortionists consolidated their efforts and organized a fanatical anti-choice lobby determined to abolish legal abortion. By 1977, the use of federal funds for abortions had been restricted by Congress to cases where the woman's life was endangered, where pregnancy was the result of rape or incest, and

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## new indicator

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### Marcuse Remembered

I became an activist in an easier time; in a period when the need for change seemed to be almost a part of the air we breathed. The sixties brought with it a consciousness of all the racism, poverty, and militarism that the fifties had managed to ignore. Becoming an activist in that period was no more difficult than opening a paper or speaking to a friend. Those times made me an activist, but what has kept me one has been the work of people like Herbert Marcuse. I know it may sound strange to speak of a man whose life was so much the embodiment of intellectual dedication in this way, but his ability to tie an unflinching analysis of what is to a passionate concern for what ought to be is, for me, the basic foundation of any true political involvement.

I never knew Marcuse personally, and so can say nothing about him from intimate experience; but like a large number of other people I was touched personally by him. As an undergraduate at San Diego in the late sixties, his presence both in a material and intellectual sense in the left during those years left a lasting impression on me. Those years were for me, and a large number of others, a period of intellectual and political awakening. We had our eyes opened to the world around us; a world of hunger, exploitation and violence; but, above all, a world in which change was both possible and necessary. That period of time, but particularly Marcuse, taught us the importance of analysis for proper political practice. Activism steered and disciplined by a rigorous confrontation with what exists and its possible alternatives were the lessons he taught. Change yes, but change that was constantly guided by analysis and critique. Research and analysis were not contradictory to activism, but the pre-conditions for its successful realization.

I suppose that because he, and the time which he has come to represent,

were so important to me, I found myself outraged at some of the commentaries on his death. It wasn't that their reports were critical, most of the major press releases were of a generally benign sort. His passing was noted with politeness, his importance mentioned with respect (importance, no matter what its political shade, always commands respect in these circles), and he and his life quietly dismissed. Interestingly, it was this dismissal that was given the most importance. For all the respect and politeness, there was a resounding sense of satisfaction displayed in this point. What was being buried, they hoped, was not only a man, but a time and a criticism. The 'Father of the New Left' was being disposed of, another milestone had been reached; one more reminder that the sixties were safely past, that its sometimes strident but always passionate voices of criticism were now safely gone. Marcuse died, they claimed, a forgotten man. Forgotten by those he once led, forgotten by the students of today, and, most importantly, forgotten by contemporary political events. They seemed to believe that Marcuse's voice, now stilled, was the last hollow echo of that time and those criticisms. The sigh of relief that they heaved was almost audible.

Unfortunately, it was not just among the 'traditional' press that this attitude was to be found. On the left there were those too who saw him as an anachronism now safely buried. Marcuse was the spokesperson for the revolt of affluence, today our struggle, these 'leftists' argued, is more basic. We are back to the bread and butter issues of the left: good hard economic concerns. Marcuse and the sixties were simply too caught up in the success of American society and economy. It is not affluence that is the source of contemporary crises, but declining pay checks and rising costs. At most Marcuse's passing

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Students massed for October 9th's Smoke-In on Revelle Plaza

### Communications Overview

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

The program has survived administrative attempts to impose a hostile coordinator upon the program, a ruling preventing the program from hiring its own faculty (it is forced to hire professors in conjunction with other departments), inadequate numbers of professors to deal with the large number of majors, inadequate resources (money), the administration's refusal to allow a graduate program to be developed, etc.

Currently the program is in a state of relative stability, caused by the hiring, last year, of a new coordinator for the program—one who has found favor with the administration. Several new professors have been hired, and in many ways the position of the program has been strengthened. Unfortunately, this

has been done at the expense of maintaining and strengthening the critical aspects of the Communications curriculum.

The current curriculum for the program is divided into four major areas: Communications as a Social Force (formerly Macro Comm., this deals with the political economy of mass communications, mass media communications & techniques, etc.); Communications and Culture (formerly Micro Comm., this deals with the cultural forms which shape they ways in which individuals and societies function and engage in the exchange of information); Communications and Human Information Processing (formerly Psychology, this area studies basic concepts of human information processing, as well as the ways in which concepts and ideas are shaped in to messages); and Media (this emphasizes the use of media in communications work).

In many ways the Communications continued on page 5

## What's Wrong with the AS?

We believe that the AS form of government usually leads to a replication of government bureaucracies at higher levels: self-servitude, bureaucratic waste, corruption, avoidance of responsibility, etc. Still, we've tried to give the ASUCSD the benefit of the doubt. The present dynasty is fast losing its right to such benefit.

The ASUCSD does sometimes endorse or sponsor a progressive cause or event—when commitment can remain at a purely formal level. But what is it really doing?

One of its most blatantly autocratic moves concerns the Coffee Hut. Long one of the campuses most pleasant eating spots, it was imperiled last year when the Chancellor wanted it for a faculty club. A groundswell rejected that move. Current ASUCSD President Carlos Montalvo got up at an AS band & beer fest at the Hut to declare that McElroy would not succeed in ripping off the idyllic retreat. Now Montalvo wants to close the Hut and use it for AS purposes.

Another farce is evident in the ASUCSD handbook, a gala production on expensive paper featuring photos of and blurbs from Montalvo and members of his so-called "Question Authority" slate (other AS commissioners are conspicuously absent). This little exercise in self-aggrandizement cost a tidy \$2,500.

Blatant imitations of dubious administrative antics were the AS leaders' retreat and private pub opening party. The former, organized along lines similar to administrative retreats at mob-tainted La Costa and the Hotel del Coronado, cost \$700 or more. (Rather than go to Lake Arrowhead, why not parlay here, a place taxpayers have spent plenty for.) The private pub party, another exercise in tooting one's own horn, was V.I.P. only, and has been amply discussed in a daily UCSD publication.

Still another AS absurdity is the ongoing effort to harass and destroy this journal. We have noted in the past the idiotic situation whereby the A.S., the very people we find it necessary to



criticize, control our funding. We have proposed some very reasonable alternatives, including the notion of funding distributed to media by a group independent of the AS, and thus less susceptible to the temptations of censorship. Such temptations have proven too strong for many AS reps, who have admittedly voted against our funding simply because they disagree with our point of view and/or because we've criticized them.

We have also proposed for some time, the notion of an ad pool to allow us more on-campus ads for funding. We have tried to get the relatively small figure of \$200 for a work study position to secure ads. But despite voting a larger amount for a work-study to do the AS's public relations work, they voted us down. They want to close us down for lack of ads, but will not allow us resources to develop ads.

(It is interesting to note that last year the AS paid substantial non-workstudy salaries to produce their 'ulletin.)

At the root of this whole problem is the AS's hope to gain increasing control of student activity fees, to take funds now going to student organizations and media and put them in AS coffers to pay salaries, fund trips, etc. We, and a growing number of students, hold the view that a fixed percentage of activity fees should go to organizations and media, allocated independently of the AS. The AS could also receive a fixed percentage to play their bureaucratic games.

And the Coffee Hut should remain open.

### ANNOUNCEMENTS:

**The Great Race** will be shown Thurs., Oct. 25 at 7:30 by the Groucho Marxist Caucus. USB 2722, FREE.

**Pro-Choice Rally** Friday, Oct. 26 at 11:30, Gym Steps. Music & Speakers.

**Progressive Coalition** meeting Oct. 29, 12:30. In the Coalition office, Student Center, 2nd floor, above the Food Co-op. All Welcome.

**Groucho Marxist Caucus** meeting Monday, Oct. 29, 1:00, in the GMC office, Student Center—2nd floor.

**Democratize The Regents** meeting Oct. 29, 4:00, North Conference Room, Student Center.

**Oktober Fungus Festival**, October 30, 10:00 to whenever. Muir—Revelle walk.

**Women's Center Meetings**—Thursdays at 5:30

**New Indicator** Collective meetings—Tuesdays at 5:00 in the NIC office, Student Center—2nd floor.

**Food Co-op** meetings, Tuesdays at 6:00

**TGIFs** every 2nd & 4th Friday at Groundwork Books

**Karen Silkwood Day** program, November 16 at 8pm. Educational Cultural Complex, 4343 Ocean View Ave. For info: 236-1684.

**Spook Da Nukes**, October 31, 8 to midnight. Benefit to Stop San Onofre at 3927 Utah St. (North Park), \$5. King Biscuit Blues Band. For ticket info: CEAN at 236-1684.

#### the new indicator

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

the new indicator is a campus-community newspaper, distributed from Leucadia to Ocean Beach.

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Articles and letters are welcomed. Please type them, double-spaced, on a 55-space

line, and send to:  
new indicator collective  
student organizations center  
UCSD, B-023  
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## Letters

### Manual Revisited

Dear NI Collective:

In the uproar about the Disorientation Manual, some concerned faculty members have mistakenly, I feel, equated references to forged signatures on petitions with cheating. Granted, it was a mistake for the manual's makers to broach the subject of forgery, and thus allow their detractors to create a furor around a red herring that can only waste energies better spent elsewhere. Still, my reading of the disputed section on academics sees it as designed to aid the student in studying, to further investigation into desired areas of research, etc.

In passing, it is interesting to note the self-righteous outrage of faculty members who customarily cling to reticence in the face of far more repugnant outrages in the university—CIA recruitment, war research, attempted closings of day care centers, and the like.

It is especially unfortunate that this red herring was raised in light of the fact that some of the sections of the manual are very good. The article entitled "Education Liberation" is particularly interesting and cheers one's heart to know the university can still attract or produce such an expansive, comprehensive and generally sensible quality of mind.

—Untenured Instructor

### Congrats

Dear Charles:

Congrats on another hot shit Funky La Jolla. I wish you much luck in dodging your detractors in the future. May your feet always be swift.

—Don Eagle

### Nuclear Dangers Viewed

Dear Anti-Nuclear friends,

I'm a resident of San Diego and very concerned about the Nuclear Issue. I'm wondering why the nuclear power plants were built, when there is no safe and sure method of containment of the waste material. Since the first reactor began operation in the 1940s, waste by-products that are intensely dangerous have accumulated. The millions of gallons of such materials currently in inventories in this country are merely being "maintained" unprocessed in their present state. Despite the growing pace of reactor construction, it is not yet known how the wastes can be isolated from the environment for the necessary lengths of time. The AEC proposed burying wastes in salt formations in Kansas, but the plan proved unworkable. Similar formations in New Mexico were investigated, but these also appeared unsatisfactory. A plan was made to store the wastes for about 100 years in a retrievable form above ground while a final solution is sought. But this plan, too, has been abandoned. The search for a final disposal site goes on, usually engendering opposition from those who would be the waste's neighbors.

Low-level radioactive wastes must also be contained. The EPA says low-level waste in the U.S. alone will be about a billion cubic feet by the year 2000—enough to cover a 4-lane coast-to-coast highway a foot deep. Burial of these wastes has been careless. A huge amount is buried in Idaho directly over one of the Nation's largest aquifers. In Kentucky, plutonium has migrated through the soil at another radioactive waste dump. More than 40,000 tons of low-level wastes have been dumped in the Atlantic, and traces of these wastes are now showing up off the Northern

### Disco Sucks

Dear Editor:

"Disco Sucks" seems to be a very popular stance on this campus and it strikes me as reactionary. Not to mention.

The Dead Kennedys are fine, disco doesn't suck. How about that?

love,  
Brian Woodbury

### A letter from Fred

Gen. Deliv.  
Des Moines, Ia.

NIC:

Thank for sending the paper. Nice to have something to read here in Des Moines. A couple of corrections, though: The title of my column should have been "Dobb's Incomplete Guide to S.D. 'Culture,'" not "The Last Fred C. Dobb's." I may send in some philosophical tours de force de vez en cuando. Also, I didn't write that I didn't know any S.D. bands but that I didn't know *many*.

cheers,  
F.C. Dobb's

p.s.: In my section on bookstores I neglected to mention Groundwork. Located in UCSD's Student Center, it is the best place I know of to find books on social issues and concerns, covering both theory and practice. In addition, it is a non-profit co-operative in which customers can get involved. It also offers interesting study groups on a variety of subjects.

## Funky La Jolla

Charles A. Patterson

On his way to our office last week to submit this column, Charles A. Patterson was ambushed and seriously wounded. The attackers, whom Charles was unable to identify, are believed to be disgruntled readers of this column. Charles remains in the hospital, but is no longer in serious condition....

The Jarvis is coming, the Jarvis is coming... I got in the mail, a few days back, a letter from Howie, co-author of Prop. 13. He's got a new proposal in the works, he calls it an initiative to limit state income tax (although it does such things as eliminating inventory taxes in the process). Never one to abandon a tactic that worked, Jarvis is retaining the old meatax approach, counting on the bureaucrats and government functionaries to "trim the fat" from government. And he's not too worried about the poor, either—not only do all the government services get axed, but the rich are going to make out with that tax cut. But never fear, they'll pass the savings on to consumers, just like the landlords did after Prop 13—through higher rents. Right, Howie?....

Closer to home, I've been noticing that those "Question Authority" buttons that the AS authority figures (junior bureaucrats, if you prefer) have been getting just a bit tarnished. They noticed it too, so one of them sent off for a new batch of buttons. Nothing like a new button to patch up an old image....

Interesting to note in that Associated Press article the Guarddog carried on minority recruitment that emphasis was placed solely on minority students' role in bolstering enrollments. Not a word about it being the right thing to do, or the very least (not to mention inadequate) that could be done to ameliorate historical (and current) wrongs. Again it seems the only time administrative bureaucrats are stirred to action is when their own jobs are threatened—this time by falling enrollments. Oh well, that's showbiz....

Also been noticing frequent editorials and articles in the *Triton Times*/*Guardian* about how the AS is slouching on the North City West issue, and about how the Student Cooperative Union did a better job. They're right, but they might recall a little of their history... After all, it was the *Triton Times*, in cohorts with our beloved Chancellor Big Mac, who ganged up to destabilize the Union, through budget freezes, illegal and rigged referenda, slanderous article portraying Union meetings as chaotic, communist, faction fights, lack of coverage of important meetings and actions, and a host of other tactics. In view of their activities, they might wish to take a more critical view of their role, and perhaps engage in some constructive work to undo the damage....

Shooting at the same target, I noticed an ad for Coors (full page) in one of their recent issues. You are, of course, all well aware of the bad karma invoked by drinking this scab beer, and of the boycott being waged against it... You probably even know how hard Coors has been hit by the boycott, and how hordes of people are staying away from Coors, wanting nothing to do with their reactionary, anti-labor policies and their inhuman working conditions. You might recall their outraged moralizing about an ASUCSD that would make money off selling beer (despite the consequences that result), well at least the pub doesn't sell Coors. They might consider their advertising in a light similar to that with which they condemn the AS—ads for the Marines, for the



C.A. Patterson: Covering UCSD bureaucrats makes him sick, but he does it for YOU. So send him YOUR tips and leads TODAY!

CIA, for beer companies, sexist centerfolds, etc.; all these make their stance seem just a bit hypocritical....

Switching targets, the AS shenanigans remain as bizarre as ever. At their 2nd to last meeting, though, something positive got accomplished. They voted to ask the Guard-dog to donate the money they made off that sexist Dos Equis centerspread to the Women's Center to aid in the fight against sexism. Be interesting to see if they follow that one up... On the other hand, they voted against the proposal to make Fusik's "Entrance of the Gladiators" the official A.S. Anthem. This time the bill got four votes (up from one the time before), and the GMC has placed the bill back on the agenda....

And Montalvo, AS President, has gone on record (at an AS meeting) as saying that campus media have no right to free speech. Rumor has it he's planning on doing something to eliminate the shameful lack of censorship that prevails (in a very limited way) on this campus. Be interesting to see what he tries....

Speaking of bureaucrats, as we were, Student Affairs Vice-Chancellor Armitage implemented, over the summer, a new set of guidelines under which to hang people accused of violating campus rules. He didn't consult any students, he says, because he did it over the summer and he didn't want to consult some students but not others. Better none than some, right Dick?....

One thing the Disorientation Manual workers forgot to mention about student petitions and the like... As mentioned, students could forge, but that would be wrong, and could get one in trouble. It is much simpler, and in keeping with local custom, to assume an aggressive posture, exude self-confidence and simply insist. Office workers have informed us that at least one provost's office has a policy, enunciated by the provost himself, of penalizing un-assertive students and regarding aggressive ones when it comes to petitions and that sort of thing....

Wrapping things up, I hear that the Committee on Educational Policy is concerned about slave labor in the Drama department. Seems they make their students work around 15 hours a week (for 4 units) building sets and such things for the Drama department productions—and make their students do this every quarter. And a rumor is circulating that the Chancellor Search Committee includes an important honcho from IBM. And McElroy got the courts to find that he doesn't have to pay taxes on his house. Ah, the joys of being rich....

## The Graduate Student

In this column I will suggest things that should help you survive as a graduate student at UCSD. But first, what would you be doing if you weren't in graduate school? If you don't know, if you don't have something you'd be doing if you weren't in graduate school, then maybe you shouldn't be a graduate student. Graduate school should be viewed as one option among many, rather than as a necessary part of your life.

- 1) Expect to be overworked.
- 2) Expect no social life.

A 20-hour-per-week TA contract is actually 25 to 30 hours of work per week. Quarter-time TA positions are intolerable. You will have to balance commitments of time to your job with commitments of time to your academic work, meaning that your relationships with other people will suffer because of time starvation.

- 3) Don't have any traumatic experiences.
- 4) Fulfill your department's requirements on time, or be prepared with alternative funding sources to go at your own pace.

Don't get divorced. Don't fall in love. Don't have a close relative die on you. Graduate school isn't the place for personal problems. You're becoming a professional and professionals don't allow their personal life to interfere with their work. However, if you can't do this, or if you just want to take your education at your own pace instead of being processed quickly and efficiently by your department, then you should make sure you are independent of your department as far as getting support.

- 5) Get to know grads in your department.
- 6) Get to know grads in other departments.

Not only are you being shat upon, but your fellow graduate students are also being shat upon. Its a powerful feeling when you grasp that your experiences, your problems and hassles as a graduate student, can be universalized.

- 7) Keep your options open.
- 8) Get at least one senior professor in your department to stick up for you.

Keeping your options open includes more than funding and academics. It

goes back to the question: what would you be doing if you weren't in graduate school? Who knows, you may not like graduate school, or your department may not like you. If you do want to continue in graduate school, then you have to recognize that being a graduate student is being some senior professor's private property. Once you get a senior professor to stake a claim to you, you have someone capable of defending their private property in the polite warfare of departmental and campus politics.

- 9) Stick around your department.
- 10) Make use of the various services available to graduate students.

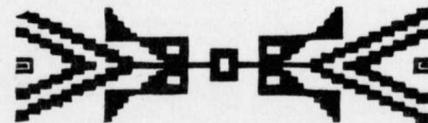
The professors in your department want to see your bright, shiny face around. It gives them a feeling of security because they think that you're taking all this seriously. If you are taking graduate school seriously, then make use of all the services available to you: OGSR, Oasis, the TA training program, etc.

- 11) Get to know junior professors.
- 12) Get to know undergraduates.

When I applied to the graduate school of the university I did my undergraduate work in I was told: "You don't want to drink the water you just pissed in." Being a graduate student means existing on the boarderline. You're no longer an undergraduate, and undergraduates view you with suspicion. After all, you are now part of the "enemy." But you're not a professor yet, and professors trying to mold you into a professional view signs of independence on your part with suspicion. Yet with undergraduates you share concerns over budgetary and program cuts as well as poor quality teaching and affirmative action in enrollment. With junior professors you share concerns over overwork, job security and affirmative action in hiring. A union of undergraduate students, graduate students and junior professors could change this university, but that's another issue.

That's it for the advice. The Graduate Student as a column will not be a regular feature of this paper as I have too much work to do this year. But if you have any issues or information you'd like me to deal with, please write me c/o the new indicator.

by Paul Janosik and friends



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Attacks by berserkmilitary aircraft are  
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# A Party for the 80s?

## AMERICAN JOURNAL

It's November, 1980. You're in the voting booth and your eyes run down the roster of presidential candidates: Ted Kennedy, Ronald Reagan, Ed Clark...

Ed Clark. Lawyer. Age 49. Lives in Los Angeles. He's the presidential candidate of what Eugene McCarthy called "the most viable third force challenge" in America, the Libertarian Party. You may not have heard of him yet, but time and megabucks permitting, you will.

Founded in 1971 as a vehicle for a shrewd amalgam of conservative economic theories and liberal social ideas, the Libertarian Party has come a long way, fast. The party's 1976 presidential standard bearer, Roger MacBride, polled only 200,000 votes nationwide. But last year Ed Clark, stumping for governor of California, pulled twice that many. Clark's 400,000 votes were five percent of the state total, and that's plenty for a little-known third party candidate.

There are always third parties chomping at the bit, eager to knock the mighty Democrats and Republicans from their perches, of course. A pro-ecology Citizens Party has just formed, there is talk of a labor party for 1980 and New York state has a new anti-abortion party that's flexing some muscle. Then there are the hardy perennials: the Vegetarians, Prohibitionists, Trotskyists, etc., who are always running for one thing or another.

Of all those groups only the Libertarians look like contenders in the near future. The Libertarian Party platform, ratified at the party's convention in Los Angeles in September, calls for the abolition of income taxes and all government regulation of business. The party favors the legalization of marijuana and

prostitution, and staunchly opposes CIA and FBI spying and the return of the draft.

It is their audacious hybrid quality that gives the Libertarians their appeal. They have mated some New Left demands of the 1960s with the neo-conservatism of the 1970s and come up with something that at first glance seems new. In the best tradition of the parties they seek to replace, the Libertarians claim to have something for everybody.

At bottom, however, what they offer the electorate is simply old wine in new bottles. Libertarian economics are essentially 19th century laissez-faire capitalism. That is a system that worked quite well for a few people, but caused intolerable suffering for a good many more. That's why it has been progressively modified in this century. The Libertarians are promoting a future we're already had.

Nostalgic futurists like the Libertarians like to point to the failures of government to solve society's ills, and those failures are many, to be sure. What they forget—or neglect to mention—is that the functions of government have multiplied primarily because private enterprise was unable to carry them out, or no longer cared to try.

Rail passenger service, for example, was abandoned by the powerful corporation that own the railroads because they were losing money on it, not because the government callously shoved them aside. Now, when Amtrak, with its modest budget and the antiquated equipment bequeathed by big business, fails to meet expenses, it is cited as evidence that public management is not as efficient as business.

Or take the War on Poverty. The classic boondoggle, right? Perhaps. Yet the War on Poverty was made necessary in the first place because private enterprise, in its rush to compound profit, created a desperate underclass of

people without jobs, education, decent housing or food.

Ed Clark is acquainted with profit. Clark does his lawyering not in the service of civil liberties, but for the Atlantic-Richfield Corp., whose rights have not been noticeably trampled lately. His vice presidential running mate, David Koch, is the brother of Charles Koch, who has poured a reported \$10 million into Libertarian projects. Charles is big in cattle and oil.

Not surprisingly, the Libertarians have drawn their greatest early response from among the "haves" of American society, who are loathe to give up their positions in the race for the good life. Clark drew up to 10 percent of the vote in affluent areas of California, such as moneyed Marin County, last year—double his statewide average.

The Libertarian philosophy is perhaps best summed up by Roger MacBride: "Paint yourself into the picture of an emerging Libertarian society in the late 80s—with no inflation, taxes slashed... able to educate your children, support charities as you would like to, subscribe to the opera—and, if you wish, have that mountain chalet in Switzerland."

The Libertarian Party is a party for the 80s, all right. The 1880s.

—David Armstrong

### Government Censorship Thwarted...

## H-Bomb 'Secret' Released

The Progressive article on "The H-bomb Secret"—barred from publication for more than six months—was released on September 28, when the U.S. Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals vacated the unprecedented injunction prohibiting the article's publication.

However, despite the article's publication, in the November issue of *The Progressive*, some fundamental

## Abortion Rights Action Week (cont.)

abortion funding, which would make abortion for the poor legally inaccessible, are being pushed by the same fanatical lobby that pressured Congress.

The anti-choice crusade continues to accelerate its campaign to further restrict or outlaw abortion. Despite the Supreme Court's ruling, such crusades and some legislators see the restriction of abortion funding as a means to achieve their end of "preserving the rights of the unborn." They are unwilling to admit they are depriving lower income women of their civil and human rights. And, despite the Court's broad definition of "medically necessary," anti-choice crusaders are determined to stick to the strictest definition: physical health damage. In reality, they endanger the lives of low income women who wish to terminate an unexpected pregnancy and who can't afford legal services. Compulsory motherhood or butchery and/or death form self-induced and illegal operations are the inevitable fates of women unable to obtain abortions. The woman's movement must organize and fight for reproductive freedom, women's right, with renewed energy—control over our own bodies and lives is at stake! N.J.H.

—David Armstrong

class struggle. What is the mass? Most people think of the mass in terms of numbers—like a crowded street or a football stadium. But it is actually a force, a power which determines its character. The mass is an aggregate of couples who are separate, detached and anonymous. They live in cities, physically close yet socially apart. Their lives are privatised and atomized. Coca-Cola and loneliness. The social existence of the mass—its rules and regulations, the structure of its status roles and leadership—are organized through consumption (the mass market). They are all products of a specific social organization. One. Of course, no one sees themselves as part of

issues remain unresolved. The courts have yet to rule on the constitutionality of the Atomic Energy Act, under which the injunction was obtained, the courts have yet to release the records of the case, which have been subject to massive Government censorship, and they have yet to rule that Judge Warren acted improperly in doing what no Federal judge has ever done before—impose prior restraint on a publication.

## Women's Rights Threatened

Anti-choice forces have declared open season on abortion rights. Congress and 39 states have already denied poor women Medicaid reimbursement for most abortions. Several versions of an anti-abortion Constitutional amendment have been introduced in Congress. And 14 states have petitioned Congress to convene a Constitutional convention to achieve such an amendment.



This so-called human life amendment would declare the fertilized egg and a person to be equal under law.

Proponents of the amendment claim that they want to "restore the paramount sanctity of innocent human life." But they avoid talking about its concrete legal and social implications. They say that they intend "only" to reverse the Supreme Court's 1973 decisions that struck down criminal abortion laws and allow states to make such laws again. These claims deceptively underestimate the potential of the amendment.

The concept of "fetus personhood" embraced by the proposed amendment is unprecedented. When criminal abortion laws were first enacted in the mid-19th century, a concern for the fetus was decidedly subsidiary to other considerations. More important were the health dangers of abortion at that time; the desire of the emerging medical profession (invariably male) to eliminate the lay healers (generally female) who provided abortion and other health care; concern that in reaction to the first wave of feminism and increasing female employment, women would reject their primary role as homemakers and breeders; and the growing acceptability of abortion to upper-class women, which fueled Yankee fears of the increasing political and numerical power of more recent immigrants.

The resulting criminal laws penalized providers of illegal abortions—rarely pregnant women. But relatively few illegal providers were prosecuted or served time in jail.

The old criminal laws exacted their toll on women primarily by making safe, legal abortion unavailable.

By contrast, the proposed Constitutional amendment mandates Congress to protect the fertilized egg as if it were a person entitled to due process and equal protection of the laws. The call for a Constitutional amendment is based on religious belief that the fetus is a sacred innocent and abortion tantamount to murder. The potential impact of such a law on women's lives and health is mind-boggling. For example:

(1) The principle of equality might well require Congress and the states to treat abortion as first-degree (premeditated)

murder, or at least as manslaughter. (2) Prosecution of women who self-abort or seek illegal abortions, rather than the rare exceptions, could become Constitutionally required. While many proponents refuse to discuss the level of punishment, franker advocates for fetal "human life" call for the death penalty against women who abort. (3) Abortion could never be seen as a rational or moral choice. If the amendment were given the full force its backers seek, a woman could be acquitted only if she proves she was insane.

(4) Unless the amendment contained explicit exceptions, all abortions could be criminal, despite proponent's claims that life-saving abortions are implicitly permissible on the theory of "self-defense." As a leading pro-amendment legal commentary explains, self-defense is applicable only where the victim's conduct was wrongful, and not in the case of a perfectly innocent fetus. (5) By the same token, even rape or incest could not be permissible exceptions.

(6) If any exceptions were recognized, due process of law would probably require that the doctor seek a court order permitting abortion. The fetus would be represented by a lawyer who would argue in a hearing that the abortion should be deferred until the woman is on the brink of death. Early, safe abortion in life-threatening cases could be thus eliminated. Even emergency intervention to remove ectopic (tubal) pregnancies could be stalled.

(7) Friends and others who assist a woman in obtaining an illegal abortion or simply fail to report an intended abortion could be prosecuted. (8) The illegal abortion death rate would be unprecedented. Because of the fear of prosecution, few skilled medical people would do abortions or even treat complications, and few women would seek timely medical care for

Commentary...

## San Diego Politics II

The last time I saw Si Casady was at a party in the backyard of his Hearst-like mansion a few days before the election. His followers gathered around him, hopeful but not optimistic about the impending campaign. They knew that his opponent, Pete Wilson, had the money and Republican support that one needed to capture the mayor's office, and that Si's past political antics were unacceptable to most San Diego voters. Still, they rallied around their candidate, hoping that he and the other challengers could draw a majority in the primary and force a run-off between Wilson and their man. Unfortunately for all of us, that never occurred.

The election was a disaster for environmentalists and progressives. Mayor Wilson, the dull former state Assemblyman and neophyte member of the California "new right" swept the polls and snuffed out any hope of a run-off, bringing to a close one of the

strangest electoral contests in San Diego history.

Si Casady, an elderly former newspaper publisher and liberal democratic activist had challenged Wilson on his pro-land developer growth stance and his refusal to enact some form of rent control.

Wilson shamed Hubbard at the polls, acquiring a mandate for his growth policies which he could then transform into law. But he did not keep his promises and soon after the election began to side with the large land development interests.

Suddenly Wilson was in the race for the Republican nomination for governor which, incidentally, requires a lot of money. This explained Pete's quick-change act and exposed him for what he was: a political opportunist. Wilson's dreams of Sacramento were dashed in the State primaries, and he returned home a battered man, still beholden to

complications. (9) The amendment might require that a woman be arrested where there is probable cause to believe she might try to obtain an abortion. Suspicion of pregnancy could justify forced examination, and result in incarceration or straight-jacketing to assure continuation of the pregnancy. Pro-amendment legal commentary goes so far as to suggest that the state could forcibly remove the fetus and transplant it to the "safety" of an artificial or another woman's womb. (10) Even willingly pregnant women would be suspect. An amendment could hasten women's exclusion from work, strenuous activity (outside the home), and crowded places because of imagined risks of miscarriage and liability for "wrongful death." A pregnant woman's eating, drinking, smoking and sleeping habits might become subject to the criminal law because of their potential threat to the fetus.

(11) All women of childbearing age would be suspect, even when seeking routine gynecological care. Most experts believe that at least 15 to 25 percent of all pregnancies end in miscarriage or stillbirth. Women will be afraid to seek needed emergency care because of the possibility of criminal investigation. Doctors would perform D & Cs, one of the commonest operations, at their peril because of the operation might inadvertently remove a fertilized egg. (12) The so-called human life amendment would also outlaw the

manufacture, sale, or use of common forms of contraception, which prevent implantation of a fertilized egg. Thus the woman suspected of having an IUD could be forcibly searched for evidence. Even the Pill might be outlawed since it may work as an abortifacient in a rare number of cases. To antiabortion zealots, the mere possibility justifies suppression.

In short In short, a "human life" amendment has the potential of investing the state with more thoroughgoing and destructive control over women's bodies and lives than has ever been imagined. The Eighteenth Amendment outlawing intoxicating beverages should have taught this country the destructiveness of using the Constitution to mandate criminal penalties and investigations. To use the Bill of Rights—which also and not incidentally guarantees the separation of Church and State—to establish as law a religious belief on a matter of private moral conduct would be unprecedented. It would transform into a tool of oppression a document which guarantees. It would transform which guarantees rights by limiting the power of the state to invade people's lives. Since its supporters decline to discuss its consequences, it is time for us to bring them to light.

—Rhonda Copelon  
staff lawyer with the  
Center for Constitutional Rights  
submitted by UCSD Women's Center

## Comm., cont.

Program is a result of the movement towards relevant education. "Social Force" for instance, studies the economic factors behind mass media, the messages which are presented, the reasons for these messages, and the ways in which communications and mass media interact with society. This is one of the reasons that the Program has had such a turbulent history—it represents a threat to the status quo.

Working to maintain the Communications program is the Communications Student Union. The C.S.U. has long represented Communications students and worked to maintain and strengthen the program. Its meetings, open to all Communications majors and minors, are held on Thursdays (odd weeks) at 4:30 in MCC 201. The CSU last year worked on the

curriculum revision (and eliminated many of the more obnoxious features) as well as the tenure situation. This year, again, several Communications professors are up for tenure and need student support.

Also, the Communications Course Group, the decision-making body for the program (consisting of Program faculty, students and staff, in addition to Provost Watson), holds meetings, again open to all Communications majors, in MCC 201 on Wednesdays between 11:00 and one. (Note: they don't meet every week, so it's good to check before you go—it should be posted in the Media Center.)

Only through student involvement in the Communications Program can the program continue to develop, and retain those aspects which make it unique. The program is proof that people working together can create some breathing room within the repressive university system, that if we struggle we can win.

the business interests that had backed his attempt so faithfully.

At this point the environmental coalition, composed of environmentalists, liberals, intellectuals and teachers, decided to oppose Wilson. They were disenchanted with his city bureaucracy that gave preferential treatment to developers at the expense of the environment.

Assemblyman Larry Kapiloff, a democrat from Linda Vista, was encouraged to oppose Pete, but declined the offer. Kapiloff, perhaps the best legislator in Sacramento, had just successfully defended his incumbency against former federal prosecutor and Republican dirty trickster Terry Knoepf, who had discredited himself during the campaign with scandalous literature and public perjury. Kapiloff was not ready to give up the office that he had fought so hard to retain only to be defeated, and asked Si Casady, his friend and political ally, to run instead. Kapiloff knew that any challenge to Wilson would be an uphill battle, and that a symbolic candidate like Casady might force Wilson to surrender some of his conservative policies.

Si accepted the offer, but it was too late. The election was only months away, and so much had to be done. Strategy had to be planned, money raised, support garnered. Besides this, the Casady name was not familiar to San Diegans. Even his campaign workers put

up signs proclaiming "Vote for Cassidy—He'll Stop North City West." This lack of notoriety was not all bad, however, as Si's past political practices never would have jibed with the majority of the electorate.

In the 60s, Casady was publisher of the El Cajon Daily Californian, a local newspaper in which he constantly attacked the FBI, CIA and the Vietnam war. At that time he was also a member of the State Democratic Central Committee. His vocal opposition to then war was unacceptable to then President Lyndon Johnson, who instructed Pat Brown, Governor and father of Jerry Brown, to dismiss Casady from his position. Supposedly these wounds have never completely healed, which accounts for the fact that Casady didn't receive much help, financially or politically, from the democratic establishment.

These factors crippled the already weak Casady campaign, while Wilson's consistent and low key bid for a third term portrayed the image that his Madison Ave. agents had desired: the cool-as-a-cucumber conservative who snuggles in public with Howard Jarvis.

Election day was hot and smoggy, weather conditions that usually hold voter turnout down. Low voter turnout almost always benefits conservatives, and this election was no exception. Wilson beat Casady by a large margin and proclaimed the election a "mandate" for his right-wing policies.

Steve Haskins

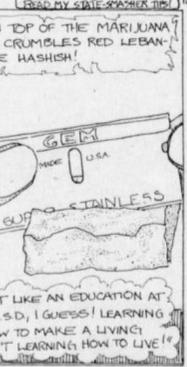
## P. KOALA KOMIX

THE KOMIK SERIAL FROM THE MOVIE FROM THE BOOK OF THE SAME NAME WRITTEN AND DRAWN BY PAUL JANSKI. THANKS TO ANTI-MASS!

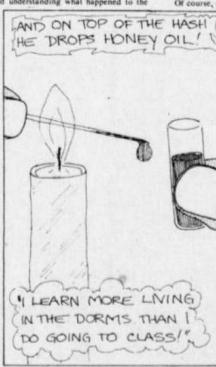


## #1

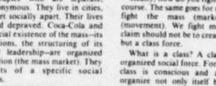
HI KIDS! REMEMBER ME! I USED TO BE A FASCIST WORKING FOR LANNAL ORDER BUT THEN I GOT THE ANTI-MASS! NOW I'M AN ANTI-MASS! REMEMBER ME!



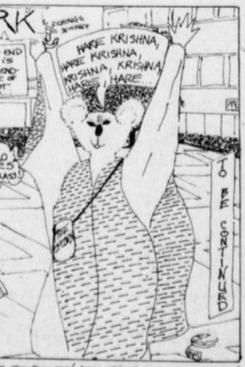
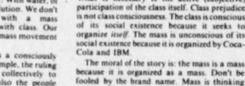
Why is it important to know the difference between mass and class? The answer is there can be no conscious revolutionary practice without making this distinction. We are not playing around with words. Look. We are all living in a mass society. We didn't get that way by accident. The mass is a specific form of social organization. The reason is class. Consumption is organized by the corporations. Their products define the mass. The mass is not a class—the "masses"—but a market which dominates your daily life. Understanding the structure of the mass market is the first step toward understanding what happened to the



class struggle. What is the mass? Most people think of the mass in terms of numbers—like a crowded street or a football stadium. But it is actually a force, a power which determines its character. The mass is an aggregate of couples who are separate, detached and anonymous. They live in cities, physically close yet socially apart. Their lives are privatised and atomized. Coca-Cola and loneliness. The social existence of the mass—its rules and regulations, the structure of its status roles and leadership—are organized through consumption (the mass market). They are all products of a specific social organization. One. Of course, no one sees themselves as part of



the mass. It's always others who are the masses. We are not saying that class relations do not exist in the rest of society. But they remain passive as long as they are shaped simply by objective conditions (i.e. work situations). What is necessary is the active (subjective) participation of the class itself. Class practices are not class consciousness. The class is conscious of its social existence because it seeks to organize itself. The mass is unconscious of its social existence because it is organized by Coca-Cola and IBM.



THERE IS A LOT OF DRUG USE DEPICTED IN THESE KOMIX! DRUG USE, IN ITSELF, IS NEITHER RADICAL NOR REVOLUTIONARY! HOWEVER, IT IS A FACT IN THE LIVES OF MOST STUDENTS! (MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS! WARNING!)

a definite possibility, and these might be equipped with sophisticated munitions. This brings to mind the large number of citizens who, through military training, possess sabotage skills. A retired green beret colonel has given secret testimony to the A.E.C. that he could readily sabotage San Onofre, a California nuclear power plant located 4,400 yards from the former Western White House at San Clemente.

Nuclear power plants are the most vulnerable military targets in any country that uses nuclear energy. Actions against such installations would be consistent with belligerent aims to inflict casualties, deprive an enemy of territory, thereby reducing the need for occupation and retarding postwar recovery. Even if mutually declared non-targetable by the combatants, nuclear power plants might be ruptured accidentally in wartime by unintentionally incapacitating cooling systems by bombing, say, dams. (Although all this probably won't mean too much in a nuclear war.) Hence in the next war involving nuclear power, military actions are likely to cause major releases of radioactivity. Simple abandonment of nuclear power plants in war might lead to eventual catastrophic meltdowns if vital residual cooling systems were no longer attended by knowledgeable personnel.

Naval attacks could destroy coastal or offshore nuclear power stations. In this regard, the peak fission product inventory of a large reactor is sufficient to contaminate tens of thousands of cubic miles of water in excess of permitted AEC tolerance levels.

Friends, one other question to take into consideration is what will we do with deactivated reactors, and who will pay for doing it? All of them will become obsolete power stations after a lifetime of thirty to forty years because the expense of retreading the outdated, highly radioactive reactor vessel and returning it to active use could exceed the original construction costs. Decommissioning, like the problem of disposing of nuclear wastes, remains unsolved while the pressures generated by an expanding "inventory" of nuclear plants continues to build.

In a fully-developed nuclear economy, overwhelming amount of radioactive waste would be generated. The release of as little as a fraction of a per cent of these wastes would threaten human health. And in our nuclear weapons program, 50,000 gallons of high-level wastes have already leaked from storage tanks.

Many accidents occurred at various nuclear power plants but don't get reported to the media. Several that do get played down. On 8/8/77 an accident at a nuclear power plant being built outside Clinton, Illinois, exposed several workers to direct radiation. The radiation came from a radiography device that fell 40 feet after a rope slipped and broke open on the plant floor. The statement said that the radioactive material broke loose, but later was returned to its protective shielding. On 11/22/76, an estimated 45,000 to 60,000 gallons of radioactive water leaked into the Columbia River from a broken tube at the nuclear reactor on the Hanford Nuclear Reservation. The statement said that the reactor would shut down for repairs. On 11/29/76 an electronics technician 3C, Alexander T. Williams, claimed that the Navy facility near Idaho Falls operated and maintained by Westinghouse Corp., has been run in a shoddy manner. Williams, who worked at the reactor until he was transferred over a safety dispute, charges coolant leaked at 10 times the normal rate and was not stopped for two months after it was noticed; required testing was not performed on new safety devices, and a coolant indicator gave false readings because of corrosion. "While these problems have been corrected by now, the time they remained uncorrected shows the extent of the neglect of safety systems fostered by the highest echelons of Westinghouse supervisory

# Nuclear Dangers Reviewed



personnel," Williams said. For refusing to start the reactor after noticing a malfunction in a safety mechanism, the Navy dropped Williams a grade in rank, transferred him from the nuclear job with a \$6,000 salary cut, and stamped his record "demonstrated unreliability." In a statement dated 12/15/77, 24 hydrogen explosions have been reported at seven nuclear power plants releasing unknown amounts of radiation. N.R.C. spokesman Karl Abraham said the "hydrogen explosions" have occurred in systems built by the General Electric Co. On 1/24/78 an unknown quantity of helium contaminated with radioactive iodine escaped from the Ft. St. Vrain nuclear power plant 35 miles northeast of Denver. About 275 workers were evacuated from the plant, and 15 were found to have suffered what a state health department radiological technician called "light contamination." A helium-filled cooling pipe within the reactor chamber ruptured at about 9:30 am. The helium gas released into the atmosphere contained particles of radioactive iodine, and other radioactive material.

Here are just a few more nuclear power plant accidents taken from the Nugget File, which contains excerpts from the government's special internal file on nuclear power plant accidents and safety defects, obtained by the Union of Concerned Scientists under the Freedom

of Information Act. San Onofre Unit 1: February-March 1968. While operating at power, the San Onofre plant experienced a fire in electrical cables, the cable failure was due primarily to thermal overloading of the cables in an area of restricted ventilation. After replacement of all damaged cables, the reactor was returned to service. A short time later, on March 12, while operating at power another fire was experienced. The cause of the cable failure and resultant fire in the cable trays was essentially the same as that for the initial fire, i.e., underrated cables, overloaded trays and cable bunching. The two AEC "Operating Experiences" bulletins that were issued almost a year later identifies the causes of the "occurrences" as inadequate systems checkout, non-adherence to plant operating procedures, failure to recognize an abnormal condition, toleration of a spuriously operating system over an extended period of time, inadequate attention to plant operating parameters and inadequacies in component design, layout and material selection.

San Onofre Unit 1: California, September 1968. "Instances where control instrumentation has been allowed to become degraded to the point that operators lacked confidence in or paid no attention to warning signals which later proved to be a real indication of system trouble have been exhibited in-

## Friends of CEAN Established

The Community Energy Action Network is in the process of establishing a student organization on campus called Friends of CEAN. At this time CEAN is looking for an education coordinator, media coordinator, and an outreach coordinator to staff an office in the Student Center. This comes at a time when people are organizing throughout Southern California to put on one of the largest anti-nuclear rallies ever held in San Diego County. Five to ten thousand people are expected to be on the site of the San Onofre Nuclear Power Plant, near San Clemente, on Saturday, November 10 beginning at noon. This will be similar to the one that was held at Diablo Canyon July 30, complete with exhibits, music and speakers, except that the rally will focus on personal empowerment and on the upcoming licensing hearings to be held sometime

this fall. Anti-nuclear groups including CEAN, Friends of the Earth, Greenpeace, Southern California Alliance for Survival, CED, Guard, and CalPIRG have formed the Coalition to Stop San Onofre, which, like the Diablo Canyon plant, is built on an earthquake fault.

Student volunteers are needed now to help leaflet and get the word out on this rally. If you have some time to leaflet, or would like to help out in some other way, please see Nancy Laga at the Associated Students office in the Student Center.

CEAN is people actively concerned about the world's energy future and about the socioeconomic implications of the various energy path options. We organize against nuclear power and in support of safe, cheap, locally controlled, job providing and renewable energy sources.

more than one occasion." Unidentified Reactor Operating Experiences Bulletin: April, 1969. At an unidentified power reactor facility, samples of water taken from taps at a laboratory sink showed radioactivity levels above normal background. Further checking confirmed the presence of radioactivity in one of the plant drinking fountains. Investigation led to the discovery of a hose connected from a well water tap to a 3000 gallon radioactive waste tank. The Atomic Energy Commission concluded: "The coupling of a contaminated system with a portable water system is considered poor practice in general..."

Dresden Unit 1, Morris Illinois: August 1974. During transfer of laundry waste from the main laundry drain tank to the laundry holdup tank at Unit No. 1 of the Dresden Nuclear Power Station, water volume discrepancies led to the discovery of an open valve in the transfer line. Approximately 1,130 gallons of radioactive water were released to the Des Plaines River. Radioactivity concentration of the laundry waste water was approximately .003 microcuries per cubic centimeter gross beta-gamma activity. After dilution with condenser cooling water, radioactivity of the water discharged to the river was calculated to be about 1.5 times the concentration of radioactivity permitted by AEC regulations.

In closing, I would like to mention something about the Community Energy Action Network. C.E.A.N. is people actively concerned about the world's energy future and about the socioeconomic implications of the various energy path options. We organize against nuclear power and in support of safe, cheap, locally controlled, job providing and renewable energy sources. We meet every Tuesday, 7:00 pm, at 3025 Fir St., San Diego (phone: 236-1684).

One of several projects C.E.A.N. is working on is a halloween costume party and benefit to raise money for a large anti-nuclear rally at San Onofre. The halloween benefit will include the music of the King Biscuit Blues Band, no host bar, and food, which is included in the ticket price of \$5.00 per person. See Nancy Laga in the Student Center (2nd floor) for tickets. Another project is the rally at San Onofre Saturday, November 10, which is focussing on the upcoming NRC licensing hearings, and personal empowerment. The theme here is to get involved, to learn, and to find out what action you can take to protect our environment from radioactive pollution. Even though there will be top-notch musicians and speakers, this rally is not intended to be a concert, like at the sports arena, where you are blasted at by performers, but instead is geared to involve you on a personal level. This rally is organized by the Coalition to Stop San Onofre. Its members include: C.E.A.N., Friends of the Earth, Greenpeace, Southern California Alliance for Survival, Campaign for Economic Democracy, GUARD, and CalPIRG. One last event for November is the commemoration of Karen Silkwood day. On November 16, CEAN is hosting a program to honor the life and work of Karen Silkwood.

Silkwood was a 28 year old laboratory analyst and union representative for the Oil, Chemical, and Atomic Workers Union (OCAW) employed by the Kerr-McGee plutonium plant in Cimarron, Oklahoma. She was killed November 13, 1974 when her car was run off the highway while enroute to meet with a New York Times reporter and a representative of the International OCAW. She had with her a thick folder of documents allegedly incriminating the Kerr-McGee facility in cases of health and safety violations, quality control violations, and large quantities of missing plutonium, one of the deadliest cancer-causing substances known to humankind. The program will include speakers and guerrilla theater. The public is cordially invited to attend.

Yours for a non-nuclear future,  
David Piper

# The Clash: Last Gang in Town

—David Watts

Someone once said that if you never expected anything, you could never be disappointed. Well, expectations were quite high in the crowd that went to see the Clash, for the band has been hailed by many as one of the better, if not the best, New Wave bands. The band has something of a heroid reputation being one of the few survivors of the original punk bands. Yet the expectations of the audience that saw the Clash's recent appearance at a half-filled Golden hall may explain why the concert was something of a disappointment.

The evening got off to a slow start with a somewhat stiff performance by the Standbys, a local New Wave outfit. They played their set to a largely unresponsive audience. The second opening act, the Rebels, were a rockabilly group, and they attacked their songs with all the hammy gusto the term rockabilly connotes. The Rebels put on an entertaining show featuring imitation duckwalks and some melodramatic leaps and dives. The band's three guitarists played some tasty leads and the bassist and drummer provided solid backing. You had to wonder why the Standbys had been booked.

When the Clash came on stage, they got the audience on its feet with a rousing



version of "Safe European Home." Few bands have recorded songs as exciting and challenging as "Jail Guitar Blues," "Complete Control," and "White Man in Hammersmith Palais," and the Clash was pretty successful in conveying the anger and energy of their songs. Joe Strummer, rhythm guitarist and lead vocalist, pounced across the stage several times, and often grimaced in mock anger while he sang. Mick Jones, lead guitarist, played some fine runs and

contributed some excellent high backing vocals, as in "Police and Thieves." Paul Simonon, bass, and Topper Headon, drums, imparted a driving rhythm to the songs. The band performed a fine set, but there were other factors that detracted from their performance.

One big problem was the poor sound quality and mix. During the rebel's set the lyrics and music had been pretty well defined. But the sound was kind of murky and muddled while the Clash

were playing. The lyrics were often hard to pick up on, which really hurt the band, as the Clash's lyrics are such an important part of their songs.

The band's choice of material left a little to be desired also, as they concentrated on their older songs. The Clash's earlier, more strident songs tend to sound alike when played three or four in a row, and the poor sound only compounded this. These early songs, such as "What's My Name," and "I'm So Bored with the USA" are excellent, but a few more of the band's newer, more intricate, songs would have given their set greater variety.

However, the concert was redeemed during the encore, as several members of the audience leaped onstage, and the bouncers were powerless to stop them. Several fans ran up to the mike and helped Strummer sing "White Riot." This final anarchic scene seemed to represent the very essence of Rock and Roll. All in all, the band put on a fine show, but for some reason it seemed a little disappointing. Maybe this reviewer expected too much from one band. It's a shame the Clash couldn't have played at a more intimate hall with a better sound system, as it would have added a lot to the concert.

## Nothing Makes Sense

*the outline of a face on a picture isn't really a face or an image of a face but the idea of an image of a dream that once was dreamed by some artist who never knew how much more real is a dream reality so julian bond was elected president and rap brown chief justice of the supreme court & nixon sold himself on 42nd street for a package of winstons (with the down home taste) and our man on the moon said alleluia and we raised our right fist in the power sign and the earth was thrown off course & crashed into the sun but since we never recognized the sun we went right on to work in our factories and offices & landromats & record shops the next morning & only the children and a few poets knew that a change had come*

Nikke Giovanni

## WHAT'S A FUNGUS FESTIVAL?

FIRST FUNGUS FESTIVAL, MAY 30, 1979.

OKTOBER FUNGUS FESTIVAL, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1979, 10 AM TO WHENEVER, WALKWAY BETWEEN MUIR AND REVELLE.

- ACTION MUST NOT BE A REACTION BUT A CREATION!** Sometime near the end of May groups of creative people take over the walkway between Muir and Revelle and go crazy.
- \*Artists take chalk, tempura paints and crayons to the sidewalk, or draw on huge sheets of butcher paper hung up on the buildings;
- \*Poets and writers stand on soap-boxes to read their works;
- \*The sky is filled with twisting, soaring, colorful kites.
- \*Groups of musicians, actors, mimes and dancers fix themselves along the walkway, while others stroll about among the crowds;
- \*Puppet shows perform for the kids;
- \*Groups of crazies run from classroom to classroom during the breaks writing cryptic messages in colored chalk on the blackboards;
- \*Jugglers and magicians make people laugh and clap.
- \*Everybody brings lunch and shares it around.
- \*Colorful flags, banners, and flowers are everywhere;
- \*Actors, mimes and dancers create actions that involve the audience;
- \*People come dressed in costume, or paint each other's bodies;
- \*People hand out chalk, paint brushes, flowers, musical instruments, joints, etc. to involve the spectators;
- \*People rushing from class to class stop, smile, but rush on because they're late. Some stop and stay, missing their class. Some pick up a piece of chalk, or join in a jam, and then...

- ALL POWER TO THE IMAGINATION!**
- PREPARE FOR THE LAST DAYS OF MAY!**
- In an ancient forest, a mushroom sprouts on the rotting trunk of a fallen tree. More and more sprout until the dead bark is carpeted with bright-colored fungi. From above, life grows.*
- The First Fungus Festival is a celebration of creativity and spontaneity. We call on everyone to abandon the dull, boring, suffocating burn-out academic run-around for a day to reclaim our joy, playfulness and free expression.
- \*Get together with creative people you know. Oftentimes we have friends who do creative things—draw or paint, write, sing, dance, act, play music, etc. Talk with friends and try to do something together.
- \*Whether as an individual or as a small group, brainstorm about possible creative actions, select the best ideas and plan to do them. As a small group it is easier to plan a mural, choreograph a dance or mime, set up a poetry reading, develop theater or arrange some music.
- \*Get together what you or your small group will need to carry out your creative action. This might mean art supplies, musical instruments, costumes, paper, grease paints, etc.
- \*Try and figure out ways to involve the people looking on or passing by.
- \*Do it!

DO IT YOURSELF  
DO IT YOURSELF  
ORGANIZING MEETING FOR OKTOBER FUNGUS FESTIVAL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 5 PM, AT THE HUMPI!

## THURBEREVIEW

For those who attended Friday's performance of William Windom's "Thurber", reading this review would be redundant. Those who didn't should have.

An otherwise excellent show, however, was marred by ineffective lighting and uninspired props. Once, even Windom was visibly annoyed by the conditions.

Windom, noted for his Emmy-winning lead role in the NBC series "My World and Welcome to it", presented selected humorous and thoughtful works of

James Thurber to the delighted Mandville audience. The two-hour performance was punctuated by enthusiastic response proving once again the timelessness of Thurber's prosaic slant on American life.

Happily for those who missed Friday's performance or those anxious to see him again, Windom often returns to the site of "Thurber I" shows to perform "Thurber II". If a second appearance is made, it is highly recommended by the success of the first.

Lee Anderson

## The Groucho Marxist Caucus Presents: The Great Race

one of the greatest comedies of all time

THURSDAY  
FREE  
FREE  
October 25 1979  
USB 2722 7:30 PM

Funded by ASUCSD Distributed Campus Activity Fees

## Cops Riot at Seabrook

Some 2500-3000 people converged on the Seabrook nuclear reactor October 6-7 in an attempt to launch the first long-term occupation of a U.S. nuclear power site.

However, the protestors had not counted on the harsh response of police. The combined state police forces of New Hampshire and four other New England states, the National Guard and employees of the Public Service Company of New Hampshire viciously used mace, water hoses, teargas, smoke bombs and riot batons as they used choreographed brutality to turn back the antinuke contingent.

By the end of the confrontation some 20 activists had been arrested. Due to repeated club-swinging offensives by the

army of 500 cops, several people required hospitalization. Most of the would-be occupiers refused to reveal their names to the cops or court.

Despite the beatings they received during several attempts to occupy the site, the predominately young throng of demonstrators remained in high spirits as they planned a series of less confrontational actions for the following week.

Over 500 protestors remained in Seabrook throughout the week to mount pickets and otherwise interfere with construction. Many others returned home to organize—leaving open the possibility of returning to the scene of the showdown the following weekend in larger numbers.



Action began early on October 6 when, under the cover of darkness, demonstrators marched from their campsites through the woods and marshes to the site. When attempts to cut through fences were repelled by police wielding mace and riot batons, the protestors pulled back into the swamps.

Several groups then tried on their own to take the site. Police ripped gas masks, ponchos and packs off their prey and employed teargas and water hoses for the first time during this series of attacks. After a night's rest demonstrators moved to "second priority" areas within the site. Police greeted protestors as the fences were about to topple with their most brutal offensive of the weekend. They maced many demonstrators and members of the press.

Police chased demonstrators to the access road ripping gas masks from persons' heads, pushing and occasionally clubbing medics, mace victims and other slow moving people. Several groups sat down in nonviolent civil disobedience style, waiting for arrest. Instead, the police charged once again, clubbing their defenseless opponents. Several were hospitalized.

The remainder of the protestors retreated through the woods, pursued by police. The demonstrators then marched through town to the plant's main gate where they set up a blockade. The police immediately turned hoses onto the demonstrators, forcing the closure of the highway. The protestors protected themselves from water and mace with sheets and plastic and thus held firm.

On October 8 some 400 people picketed the entrance to the plant. The next day protest actions continued. Police moved in on demonstrators again with mace and clubs. Protestors were attempting to block vans carrying away their arrested comrades. Several protestors, again, were hospitalized.

As late as Thursday, 400 protestors remained at the site, although everyone was dispersed by the following weekend.

Last week's action was the third attempted occupation at Seabrook. In 1977, 2500 persons occupied the Seabrook site, 1414 of whom were arrested.

thnx to Guardian and BU Exposure



## San Onofre Rally

Join thousands of Southern Californians on **Saturday November 10, from noon to 4pm** in protest at the San Onofre plant. The theme of the day is "San Onofre: We Can Stop the Madness Here."

Southern California Edison will soon be appearing before the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to request licenses to operate two new nuclear generators, SONG II and III. These generators, like their predecessor, SONG I, sit only 1,000 yards from the Chistianos earthquake fault.

The recent spate of earthquakes and tremors in the area make the issue more serious, especially since the NRC's estimates of the chance of an accident worse than Three Mile Island at 1 in 175 do not include the possibility of earthquakes, floods or hurricanes. San Onofre's close proximity to an active earthquake fault would seem to increase the odds.

For further information on the November 10 rally, call 236-1684.

## Marcuse's Political Philosophy Reviewed

was noted with a touch of confused sympathy: here was someone whose heart, at least, was in the right spot; but, of course, he was wrong.

As true as it is that times have changed, this has not diminished the significance of Marcuse or the sixties. As much as affluence has become a cultural problematic for the first time since 1939, this is still a phenomena that must become meaningful before it may become a social crisis. To those on the left who see in Marcuse only obsolescence, the response is quite simple. As long as society consists of people who *think* and act, it will be necessary to understand how consciousness is structured before we can understand any particular crisis. If 'objective' problems are to become subjectively realized crises they must pass through the structures of ideological domination. To understand how it is that economic downturn has been turned into a taxpayer's revolt or a 'We' generation, we must begin with the kinds of concerns that played such a prominent role in Marcuse's work. When economic insecurity translates into a reemphasis on the work ethic, competition, a return to traditional sex roles, and neo-militarism how can we not see the ideological-structural roots of these problems. The directions in which today's outrage is being channeled, and the very nature of this rage itself, can only be understood through the kind of framework to which Marcuse has contributed so much. His analysis of ego structure and its relation to socialization, his emphasis on the importance of the mass media and popular culture as devices of control, and his attempt to tie the structure of the

commodity form to repressive libidinal sources are issues which deal with the heart of contemporary reality. Marcuse's work has concentrated on the limitations and deformations of political consciousness that contemporary capitalism has enforced. Until we have destroyed these limitations, he is a source to which we will have to return again and again.

Not only does Marcuse give us a means of understanding the combination of hip cynicism and naive consumerism (anti-politics meets disco) so rampant today, but offer us the means and motivation to combat it as well. Works such as **Counter Revolution and Revolt**, **An Essay on Liberation**, and his series of essays on utopia were attempts to discover and encourage the forces of opposition that exist in advanced capitalism. He spent no small amount of time speculating as to the conditions that would bring forth a social alternative. Among his contributions in this area, one that remains particularly relevant is his notion of 'utopia.' Utopia, as a concept, was not just a means of intellectual analysis, but was also a form of political combat. Marcuse knew that one of the most subversive acts possible in today's society was the discussion of the truly liberating potential of technology and social organization. It was the suppression of these alternatives that was at the core of modern ideology. If society was to change, he argued, it would only be by way of making these alternatives conscious. These 'utopian' alternatives had become the most important weapon in our political arsenal.

The key to the contemporary relevance of this concept of 'utopia' is in

its response to the growing popularity of the notion of scarcity. As fashioned in popular ideology, this is the view that society has reached its limits, and that our populations will just have to content themselves with less. Basic consumerism remains intact; we are, however, expected to now tie our hopes to smaller cars and longer lines. For the poor this means doing without the 'luxury' called a job, for the middle income it means trading RVs for heating oil, and for the rich it meant putting up with rising profits and declining taxes.

For those who see hope only in the possibility of administering this 'scarcity' on a progressive basis, Marcuse responds that what we face is by no means an objective scarcity. Scarcity is not a phenomena applicable only to capitalism in economic crisis. It has been a culturally enforced norm in this country for the last 150 years—in good times as well as bad. The scarcity we face is socially created, enforced, and maintained. It is the result of a form of social organization in which profit and abstract exponential economic growth are the only acceptable standards for success. The mindless affluence and consumerism of the 60s was no less a result of scarcity than our more economically troubled times. Marcuse's analysis in **One Dimensional Man** and **An Essay on Liberation** were demonstrations of how 'scarcity' appeared even within the heart of the most affluent and economically advanced society, for it was designed into the structure of production and the commodity form. The enemy we fight is not scarcity, but a system that convinces us that no matter how much we have, *more* is what we need. The enemy is a

society that tells us that our needs for non-hierarchical relationships, genuine and rewarding work, and non-manipulated leisure are identical with commodity consumption. To handle the problem of 'scarcity' we need no new philosophy of 'less is more,' no lessons on economic bullet biting, but a realization that we have long had the ability to answer all *genuine* human needs. To fight 'scarcity' we don't have to content ourselves with less, but to discover the fact that the more we desire so fervently is the very source of scarcity.

In his work on Utopia Marcuse demonstrated his realization of one additional point: that people are led to action not on the basis of how repressive or undesirable an existing society may be, but by the belief in a better one. Human beings act when they see an alternative that makes sense to them and which appears accomplishable. One of the most fundamental jobs of any leftist now is to restore that vision of an alternative, of a utopia, which *is* within grasp. The ability to conceive of an alternative is the first and most decisive step towards its realization. It is Marcuse's wisdom to have understood this, and one of his most important legacies to have worked to provide the ground for this realization.

Neither Marcuse nor the sixties are dead. Their relevance lives within the political tasks which we face today. If we are to discover a real response to the problems of the eighties, if we are to create a truly liberative form of socialism, it will have to be based on the rediscovery of Marcuse. The movement which will grow out of this rediscovery will be the only really fitting tribute to this man and the period of time which he represents.