

Bard College
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OBSERVER

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photo by marcy t.



drawing of photo by marcy t. by hal h.





3-DAY PROTEST AT BARD

On April 13, 14, and 15, the Bard Students for a New Society (SNS), and Latin American Organization (LAO), and Bard Solidarity Group, with the cooperation of the Feminist Alliance and Sociology-Anthropology Club, and Bard Political Studies Department, will hold a major three day protest. The protest will focus on U.S. intervention in El Salvador, as well as the growing political repression of American Indians, independence supporters in Puerto Rico, and the political campaign of racism and anti-Semitism developing in the United States. The teach-in will examine the political and social effects of the Reagan Administration and New Right on various groups including the Women's movement, minorities and the poor.

The development of the New Right and the election of the Reagan Administration can be traced to new patterns in the American political economy. New Deal liberalism collapsed once the Keynesian Coalition fell apart. The New Deal fell apart because of an economic depression which pushed against profit rates. The corporations have lost profits also with the development of the OPEC bloc. Once profits declined, the only source for income gains for corporations was to cut into workers' income through inflation and to decrease tax rates. Decreasing tax rates means a decline in social services. Cutting into workers' income through inflation and killing labor reform and wage gains means that business and labor no longer feel common interests. A corporate labor movement is becoming obsolete for business since business can no longer buy off labor. They don't have the money since profits are not expanding. The success of the New Deal coalition of Blacks, liberal ethnics and the trade union movement lead to a cut in corporate profits since this coalition was responsible for rising tax rates to pay for social services and increased the power of labor. A stronger and more secure labor movement threatened business and profits. The end result of Reagan-Economics means declining social services and rising Supply-Side Unemployment. Thus, employment no longer keeps the society secure as much as before. Unemployment rates increase and so groups compete with each other, tensions rise. Jewish support for the Bakke decision and fear of quotas revealed this trend. Unemployment means crime and crime—or the fear of it—means increased surveillance and harassment of the poor and minorities. The decline in social services means crime too, the fear and reality of crime means political repression. The decline of the anti-War Movement and awareness of FBI and CIA practices means increasing FBI and CIA power. The new FBI charter political movements to protest utility hikes, such as Mass Fare Share's utility rate fight in

cont. on page 4

BOARD OF TRUSTEES REVIEWS B&G SEX DISCRIMINATION AND RAILROADS EL SALVADOR



by Hal Hisey

At the board of trustees meeting on March 27, 1981, the students asked for two policy statements from the board: the first one concerned job discrimination on the basis of sex; the second one dealt with the United States military involvement in El Salvador.

The B&G job description manual plainly spells out the duties and qualifications required for every B&G position. The job descriptions for the custodian and maid/housekeeper are virtually the same. Of the eleven Specific Responsibilities and Duties, only item eight is different: custodian—"moving and placing of furniture as required and directed"; maid—"Assist in working with custodians in cleaning assignments, and placing of furnishings". The qualifications for the two jobs are exactly the same. For this one discrepancy in the job description, the custodians receive \$.52 more per hour. In addition to this, the women's wages are raised on a percentage basis while the men have a set pay increase. This means that each year the discrepancy between their wages is greater.

I asked the board how they felt about equal pay for equal work, and about this blatant example of sex discrimination. President Botstein was quick to retort that equal pay is not a College policy. He also said that B&G was "the area where I have the least amount of expertise," and referred the issue to Dimitri Papadimitriou. The B&G workers now have a delegation who have met with Papadimitriou and are trying to narrow the wage gap. He also said that the differences in the job description was more than meets the eye. The maids, of course, contend differently.

So, this matter is "under study" by Papadimitriou, who will report to the board at the next meeting. The board did agree that this great discrepancy in pay could not be tolerated and that there is no conscious effort by the college to discriminate on the basis of sex.

We then asked for a statement from the board concerning U.S. involvement in El Salvador. William F. Rueger, the chairman of the board of trustees, said that individually he was sure that the members of the board had opinions about this issue; however, the board has very carefully avoided taking positions on social issues. He said that he regarded it most improper for the board to address issues of this kind. The board does respect all opinions on issues such as these and believes that the college should be the proper forum for the airing of these ideas.

WHEN I WALKED ON THIS CAMPUS, I FELT LIKE I MET WALT DISNEY

We live on a planet where property rights are held above human rights. John Trudel came to Bard to remind us of this; we seem to forget it in an institution where "rights" are too frequently confused with "privileges". The Bard Solidarity Group sponsored John Trudel, who spoke on Politics Today: From an Environmentalist Perspective to a Political Activist Perspective this April 7th.

Brother John is an American Indian from the Society of Peoples struggling to be free. This struggle is for freedom from the oppression "that puts us in this confusing condition". The struggle is spearheaded by the American Indians, as they realize that freedom died on their land 500 years ago. The Indians never got the chance to pretend that the American system did anything "good" for them; how could it when it is a system that feeds on destruction?

Trudel stated that "We understand that the Fourth Reich is here, and it is a corporate Reich that owns governments." It is a Reich that molds us into consumers from the moment we are separated from the nurturing relationship with our mothers, and fed the artificial milk that marks our birth into the corporate world. We are plopped down in front of the TV and taught what to do so that others will like us. We are taught to appreciate "convenience" items like electric hairdryers and can openers, without realizing that we have to attack Mother Earth to do so.

American consumers want to pretend that voting for a president will solve our problems. They want to pretend that Congress votes in our best interests. They want to pretend that they are the moral majority, and God's gonna get them out of this.

John Trudel came to remind us of this, and to call us to action. It is in our mutual interests to join together and fight for the Natural Rights of the Mother Earth. The only way to insure our survival is not to run from it, but to stand and face it. "Take your mind away from your enemy, and you have taken away their greatest weapon." Stop being lazy and get moving. There is no excuse when it comes to survival.

CON ED IN REDHOOK

(green Times)—Whether coal-fired power plants are built at the Red-Hook-Clermont site now hinges upon the fate of two other proposed plants, according to Russell Blair, Con Ed spokesman.

If permission is gained for a coal and garbage burning plant at Travis (Arthur Kill, Long Island) and for the Prattsville pumped storage plant, then Red Hook will not be needed, Blair said. If, however, one or both fail to gain approval, the Red Hook-Clermont site in Dutchess and Columbia Counties would be needed.

Blair predicted a need for the electricity produced by a new plant by 1987, for Con Ed to "meet its commitments". Demand predictions, it should be pointed out, have been lowered annually for the past several years. Originally, the Red Hook-Clermont site was to have applied for licences in 1981, and produced power by 1991. Up to six coal or four nuclear plants were planned.

The timetable was pushed back several times until last year it went off the 15-year plan submitted by the Power Pool, a utility consortium. If the trend continues, Con Ed's 1987 target may be stretched out, too.

But, you might ask, how could a coal plant be built by 1987 when before even the utility predicted a 10-year lapse between applying and going on-line?

cont'd pg. 11

INDIAN POINT: MESSY AND DEADLY

Charles Lenk

Let us consider what could be the plight of a resident of southeastern Pennsylvania—say, around Lancaster, the home of the Amish—in this year of 1981, almost exactly two years after the near-meltdown of the Three Mile Island Power Plant near Harrisburg. Only, say, there was no “near”; no shutdown three minutes away from the crisis point, no “accident averted” headlines, no nothing. Now, our resident could choose to bemoan several things as he sits on his porch that faces the east (to the west is a lot better view, but it is decidedly unhealthy to look at the glow there at night). He could bemoan that ersatz dairy products have turned his stomach one time too many—for when the TMI plant melted down, it contaminated the Lehigh Valley, one of the richest dairy-producing areas of the East Coast. He could be annoyed that he has to drink Genesee Cream, for the home of his favorite beer—Rolling Rock—is in Latrobe and well within the contamination radius from TMI also. He could be upset at not having a good seafood dinner in a year, for when TMI leaked into the Susquehanna it affected the ecological balance of the Chesapeake Bay so badly that most of the Delmarva area went broke. He could be angry that the latest edict from Omaha (the government center had been temporarily moved there from Washington pending the results of a study of the effects of the radiation in the Capitol district) means that his taxes will go up, as the government is trying to move everyone out of the 50 mile radius of TMI to spare itself the further embarrassment of the continued death from cancer and radiation sickness. He could be sad that of his close circle of friends and relatives, at least one quarter are now dead and another quarter are suffering radiation-related wasting diseases. He could be worried that he will always fear to go to a doctor, for that the doctor might find out about him that he has seen happen so often to other people in the last year. Or he might be afraid that he will not need the doctor at all, just begin throwing up blood some morning...

Rather grim outlook for our friend, isn't it? Innumerable people who had the misfortune to be living where they could be affected by what went on in Harrisburg faced a similar outlook two years ago. What is more important is that we face a similar outlook now, or at any given time in the future—as long as the nuclear plant at Indian Point remains in operation.

“I think it is insane to have a three-unit reactor on the Hudson River in Westchester County, 40 miles from Times Square, 20 miles from the Bronx. And if you describe that 50-mile circle, you've got 21 million people. And that's crazy. I'm sorry. I just don't think that's the right place to put a nuclear reactor...It's a nightmare from the point of emergency preparedness. Everybody says what a terrible situation we had at Three Mile Island, but can you imagine what it would have

been at Indian Point? It would have been calamitous.”

—Robert Ryan, Director of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's Office of State Programs in sworn testimony before the President's Commission on the TMI Accident, October 9, 1979.

The Indian Point Plant should be a familiar sight to anyone who has ever taken the Amtrak train between New York and Albany or driven along Route 9W. It is there, brooding, right on the Hudson—two enormous tall concrete domes, one lower dome, a tall smokestack, and uncountable smaller buildings. “Forsidding”, perhaps is the word; it has the look of a top-security military installation about it. It is the oldest nuclear power plant in the country, and many say the most dangerous. Out of the three reactors on the site, one (Unit 1—the low dome) is closed down permanently and the other two (Units 2 and 3, the tall domes) are in sporadic operation. Though both of these units (like Unit 1) were built by Consolidated Edison, one is now owned by Con Ed and the other by the Power Authority of the State of New York (PASNY). It is true, as Con Ed claims, that Indian Point has been in operation 18 years without an accident; Con Ed's subsequent claim, that the chances of an accident happening there are so small as to not bear discussion, is a lot more open to question.

Nuclear power is a force that should command a lot more respect than it does. If that respect were gained, it could prove to be one of the most beneficial things man has discovered; if the proper amount of work was done to insure its safety, nuclear power could be a good ideal. But Indian Point...no.

There are two major reasons why one might be an opponent of Con Ed. The first, which will bear much explanation later, is that the safety precautions that are taken there are inadequate. Although this nothing indignant to Indian Point, there are certain glaring deficiencies—such as lax security, the plant's situation on top of an earthquake fault, on-site waste disposal, the problems inherent in a pressurized water reactor, etc. More about all these in a bit. More importantly, and the thing that stings I.P. aside from the gamut of other unsafe reactors, is the argument that Mr. Ryan talked about earlier, the argument that would make me as adamant about the plant's abolition if I lived in Idaho—the placing of the plant.

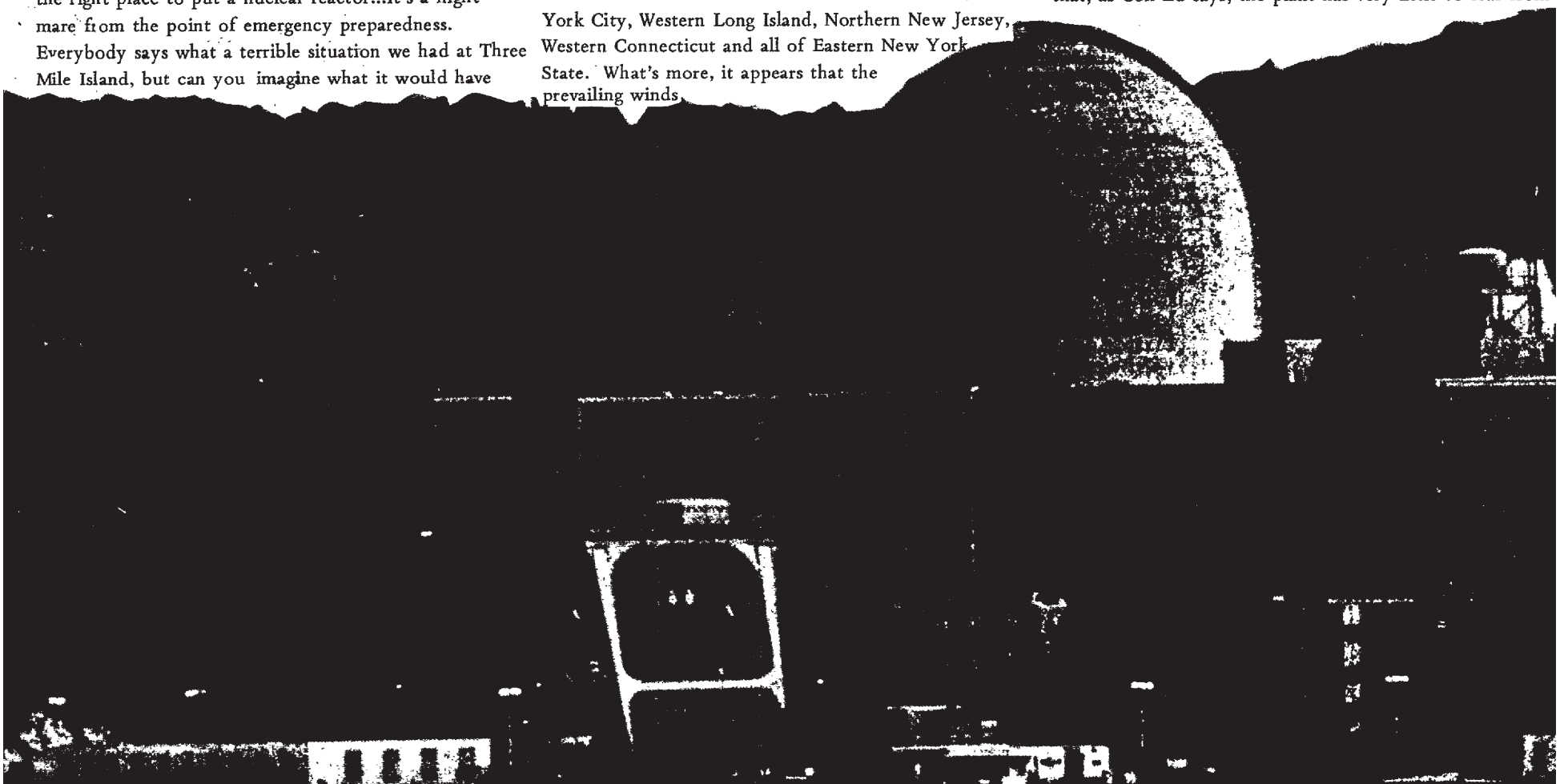
No doubt about it, it is a bad situation. Even Con Ed agrees on that (see history of Plant). 10% of the country's population lives within a fifty-mile radius of Indian Point—50 miles being the agreed-upon distance for effects on a nuclear meltdown. That includes New York City, Western Long Island, Northern New Jersey, Western Connecticut and all of Eastern New York State. What's more, it appears that the prevailing winds

of the area would blow the fallout from a meltdown right into the city, the most populous in the country.

So, then, what would happen if Indian Point melted down? The 1975 Rasmussen Report, since debunked by the NRC as considerably understating the situation, hazards a guess as to what the results of an “average” meltdown would be (see table). Even in a rural situation, these figures are underexaggerated; place Rasmussen's meltdown in Westchester County and these figures become totally irrelevant. What is relevant is that, were Indian Point to suddenly resemble one of those orange-juice can volcanoes that you made for first-grade science, a large area of the country's richest section would become uninhabitable (how large an area, is, of course, unknown, since a meltdown is an unprecedented event), and an incredible amount of people would die from radiation—at least as many would die trying to flee from the area (according to Civil Defense, New York City would take a week to evacuate in case of nuclear attack). There is no set evacuation plan for the area of Indian Point: Con Ed gives the responsibility to the county officials, who give the responsibility to the state, who simply say it isn't their responsibility. All in all, the map of the East Coast would be altered radically. Does Con Ed have the right to take this chance?

This, the first reason, is what could happen. Relative to this is the second reason, what has happened; as I have said before, there are certain deficiencies in the way Indian Point is built and maintained. Deficiencies, perhaps; that it shares with many other plants; but also deficiencies that no nuclear plant should be allowed to have, much less one that has the potential to alter as much as Indian Point. These are the important deficiencies, the ones that can lead to a meltdown in one way or another. Not problems that deal with the workers' safety (though Con Ed is careful to stress that their radiation allowance of 1.25 rems per quarter and 5 rems per year is less than the NRC-allowed 3 rems/quarter and 12 rems/year, it is reported that this is very laxly enforced and that workers are not allowed to see the figures for the radiation they have absorbed) or with the management of the plant (Con Ed buys off possible complaints by neighborhood residents by paying their property taxes). These are problems that mean Indian Point pays \$800,000 a year in insurance premiums—the highest paid by a nuclear plant in the country.

The more research I do on Indian Point, the more serious deficiencies in the plant's design and operation I turn up. The most serious is the location of the plant 3,000 yards from a branch of the Ramapo Fault, an earthquake plate that is largely considered to be inactive (though it has shown small signs of life recently). It is probable that, as Con Ed says, the plant has very little to fear from



First of a series...

the Ramapo Fault, both because a quake is unlikely and, if one did occur, the plant is supposed to be built strongly enough to withstand the effects of a 7-on-the-Richter-scale – but one never knows, does one? The fact that an 8-force quake could dump Units 2 and 3 into the Hudson scares me. With the reactors would go the spent fuel that has been accumulating since 1962, all of it stored on site, immersed in boron water. By conservative estimates, both Con Ed and PASNY will run out of storage space within five years, and there are apparently no plans for what is to be done with this highly radioactive material when the plant is closed down in 2006. While on-site storage may largely preclude the threat of the spent fuel falling into the wrong hands, it increases the potential intensity of a meltdown – for were the reactors to go, it would evaporate the water the rods are stored in, and their radioactivity would be released. After this, there is the apparent lack of security (again, see the history attached) that could lead to disaster if even a badly prepared terrorist group took it into their minds to seize the plant. Also, there is the basic design of the plant itself. It is a Pressurized Water Reactor, the same type that is in use at Three Mile Island and elsewhere and is particularly susceptible to failure of the cooling mechanism, thus possibly leading to a meltdown. Although PWR's are generally considered safe, any breakdown in the water-cooling function must lead to a shutdown – a frequent problem Indian Point shares with all other PWR's.

While these problems might be considered general, there are equally dangerous specific ones. These have been noted in a petition the Union of Concerned Scientists, a Cambridge-based non-profit organization that in the past two years has caused the temporary shutdowns of six nuclear plants for safety violations, presented to the government in 1979. (Much of the information was supplied by Key UCS member Robert Pollard.) The petition charges that:

1. The safety standards for both Units 2 and 3 are so lax that neither could receive a license from the NRC were they to apply for one today;
2. The Emergency Diesel Generators for Unit 2, which supply back-up power in case the main power system malfunctions and are crucial for preventing a meltdown, are inadequately housed in a building that would not withstand a hurricane or minor earthquake;
3. The Auxiliary Feedwater system, the system whose malfunction led to improper cooling of the exposed core of Three Mile Island, is inadequate in Unit 2;
4. The fire protection for electrical cables in both



Circles show areas within 5, 10, 20 and 30 miles of Indian Point complex.

units, proven to be important in the near-disasterous fire at the Browns Ferry, Alabama nuclear plant in 1975, is inadequate (were the cables to be eaten by fire, the plant's electrical system would be useless and a meltdown likely);

5. The entire plant has inadequate monitoring for after an accident, should one occur, making clean-up practically impossible.

None of these problems have been remedied, and Indian Point has not been shut down.

What would happen were the plant to be shut down? Well, despite the fact that Con Ed customers already pay the highest utility rates in the nation, a government survey by the General Accounting Service says that rates will jump \$600 million a year if Indian Point were closed permanently. Despite this projected increase, there would not be a power shortage, just as there is not every time the plant is closed for refueling or repairs: even without Indian Point, Con Ed maintains a power Margin Above Peak of more than 25%, while the Federal Power Commission recommends a margin of 20%. Con Ed claims that Indian Point is essential to its operation; they apparently do not take into consideration that this part of their operation, that other sources consider non-essential, could destroy their entire operation – and everything around it.

Fatalities F

The consequences of the most serious accident analyzed in WASH-1400 were as follows:*

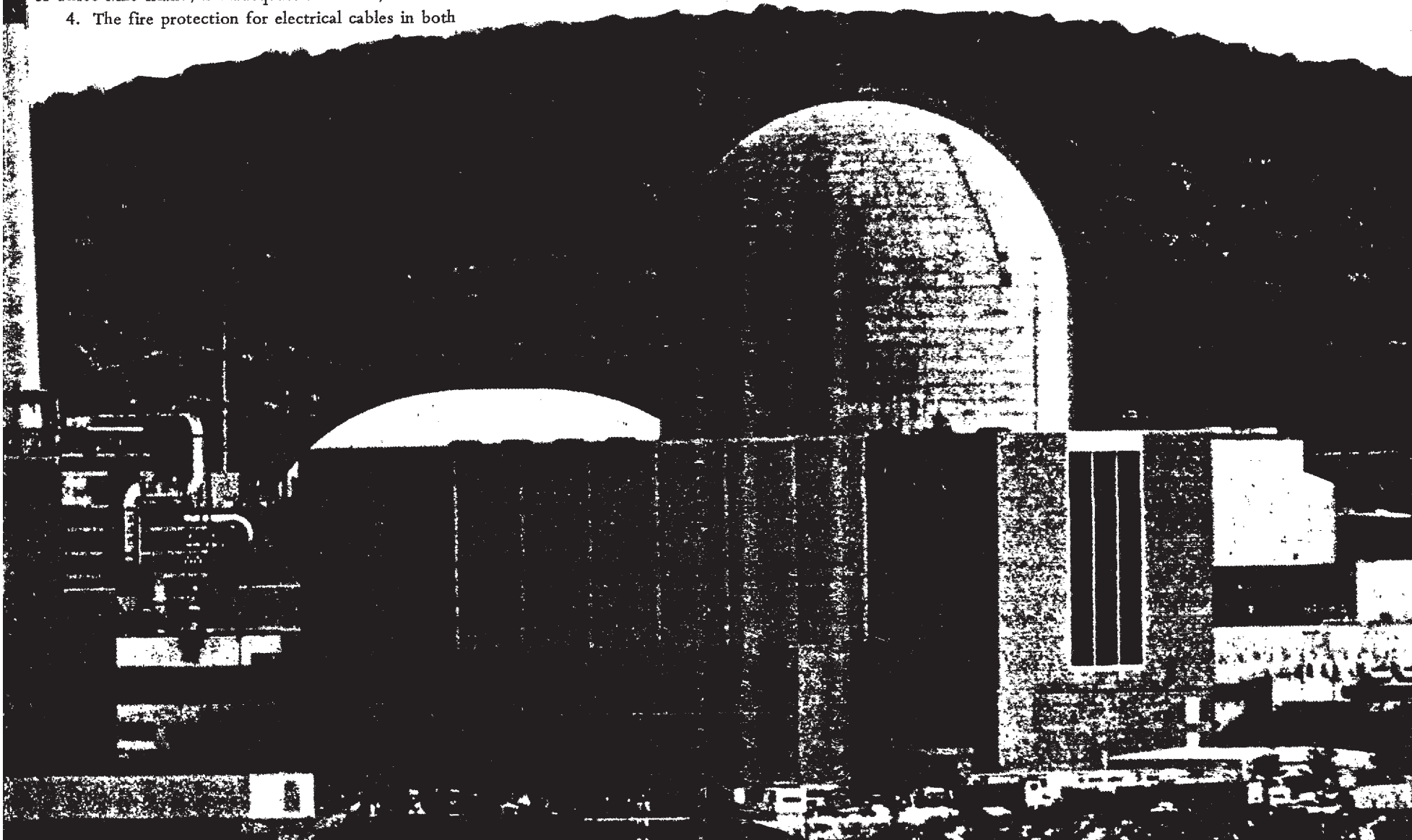
Fatalities (from acute radiation sickness).....	3,300
Fatalities (from radiation-induced cancers).....	45,000
Non-Fatal Illnesses.....	285,000
Genetic Defects (in first generation born after the accident).....	5,100**
Property Damage	\$14 billion
Land Area Requiring Decontamination...3,200	square miles
Area Requiring Relocation of Population...290	square miles

*Prepared from results in Reactor Safety Study, Tables 5-7 and 5-8, Main Report, pp. 84-85.

**This number assumes continuing appearances of genetic defects for 30 years. In fact, genetic defects would continue to appear for 4 to 5 generations.

(a brief history of Indian Point on pg. 11)

Next issue. . . A visit to the Indian Point Plant



ALL THE NEWS THAT FITS: A TEXTBOOK EDUCATION

by Robert Meyerowitz

In school we are taught to believe what it says in our history-books—and that may not be such a bad thing. But we are also taught to doubt anything that we didn't read in our history-books, unless we read it in the New York Times. And that is criminal. In 1932, for example, 30 Thousand hungry Americans were gunned down in the streets by American Soldiers, because they were rallying for a minimum wage. I don't know of a single American History textbook that mentions it. Perhaps that's because the hungry people were peasants, and those American peasants were from Central American coffee plantations—but Americans all the same. A spokesperson for a right-wing terrorist group in El Salvador recently remarked that "Coffee-Growers should not anguish over the situation today; there was a similar one in 1932, and if it was solved then, it can be solved now." In a country of roughly five million people, such a solution is demographically inconceivable—but not politically inconceivable: Zbigniew Brzezinski, speaking to concerned Salvadorean businessmen in Washington, D.C., in 1979, remarked that "If all else fails, we can send in the Marines!" But then, one must wonder about both gentlemen's standards for successful solutions.

On Saturday, March 21st, 1981, I was privileged to attend a series of workshops sponsored by the Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador, at the New School for Social Research in New York. Everyone who was anyone on the urban left was there: Marxists, Socialists, Spartacists, Self-Determinists, Nationalists, Undecideds, Hangers-on, and some non-partisan spectators who came down to see if it's really true that all of these groups combined don't have enough members to fill a phone-booth. It's not; there were thousands of us there.

The first workshop I attended was "El Salvador—Historical Perspectives," with speaker Carlos Martinez from Casa El Salvador and a guest-speaker from the Salvadorean Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR). I learned some things that weren't in my Social Studies textbook; I learned that intervention in Central America has a formidable pedigree, and that it's not just the U.S. Government that can't seem to mind its own business, even when it manages to mind its own businesses. From 1524 to 1821, Spain was down there minding Salvador's business. From 1821 until early in this century, without so much as a break for tea, England was busy making El Salvador a part of her Once-United Kingdom. Then it was the U.S.'s turn, and the end of its occupation has not yet been recorded.

The second workshop I attended was "Agrarian Reform." James Stephens, a consultant for OXFAM who has written extensively on the subject, conducted the first half of the discussion. With copious use of maps and diagrams, he made it quite clear to the still-unconvinced that the made-in-the-U.S. Land Reform Program is a potentially bloody effort to buy time for El Salvador's shaky Junta, and do little more. The Program's impact to date, he illustrated, is grossly overestimated, as many of the landless poor who have theoretically benefitted from it are, in truth, now residing as refugees in Honduras, elsewhere, or dead. Stephens diagrammed the fashion in which the U.S. Government, with the full cooperation of American Banks, has expanded the Land Reform Program's resource flow to reduce its impact on the traditionally elite landowners, and has tightened the

Programs administration to provide shorter-term benefits to the targeted landless citizens. And all of this while the efficiency of food-distribution in El Salvador remains frighteningly low. After such incisive criticism of the Land Reform Program that the New York Times called "truly progressive" and "successful" (a rather premature assessment in light of the fact that, with two-thirds of the program yet to be implemented, only 15% of it is actually operative), Carlos Paredes took over. Paredes was formerly a member of the current Junta, but resigned from it in protest late last year.

"How would your proposal for Land Reform be any different from what the Junta is trying to do?" asked a hostile member of the audience. Climbing to his feet, Paredes shouted back "There can be no other program. But we will implement it—without the 'help' of Right-Wing Security Forces." Reform with the "help" of Right Wing Security Forces, one imagines, is like vegetables grown with the "aid" of pesticides; death is simply delayed. My Social Studies book carefully explained that the American Revolution was fought to halt (British) Imperialism and pave the way for self-Determinism. If you change the verb tenses and substitute "Salvadorean" for "American," Paredes was saying the same thing about the war now being waged by the FDR.

I don't think I'll be dusting off my Social Studies textbook again for awhile. As for the New York Times, I'll probably still read it, because there's a small chance that, if another 30 Thousand Americans are massacred, I might find a story about it in a little box on Page 32—but I won't hold my breath.

"Is the Reagan Administration out to prove the born-again machismo of the United States? But, then, why doesn't the United States show its bravery in Kabul or Warsaw? Since it cannot take vengeance in Iran, must it take it in El Salvador? Is it bravery or cowardice to slap around a pale, underfed 9-year-old child? Why are General Alexander M. Haig Jr.'s sabers rattling?"

Them's fightin' words. And you know what? I found them in the New York Times—but don't be too surprised; they were on the Editorial Page. The author is Carlos Fuentes, a Mexican Novelist who echoed the same sentiments when he spoke here at Bard last semester. A few days before his letter was printed, the New York Times headline read "U.S. says Salvador is 'Textbook case' of Communist Plot." I bet I know what textbook they were using.

PROTEST...

cont. from page 1

Massachusetts, leads to the development of 'substitute energy' such as nuclear power. Nuclear power means uranium development. This means searching for nuclear minerals on Indian reservations. Corporations are seeking to integrate the reservation even more into the corporate structure. They force Indians into giving up their lands. Leonard Peltier was a victim of the corporate neo-imperialism of the U.S. corporations. The development of political repression of Indians can be traced to corporate power. American Imperialism in El Salvador is bolstered by two factors: One, the search for profit abroad based on businesses fleeing the organized labor movement in the US. Profit rates are higher abroad because labor is cheaper. The US corporations want to secure cheap areas for investment. They need the Third World markets. El Salvador must be secured for investment. It is

a warning to the Third World. Two, the decline of the New Left and Anti-War Movement means that there is no organized force to protest imperialism. Until we act there will be El Salvador's. The repression campaign can only be stopped unless we act against both the political and economic campaign of Reagan and the corporations. Charles Dumas, Mid-Hudson CARAS Vice-President, linked increasing Klan and Neo-Nazi violence to the decline of social services and the depression in the economy. He said the Atlanta killings created a climate of fear among Black Youth. It seems that forces are working to prevent us from organizing a resistance. A similar climate of fear is developing in Puerto Rico. There two murders of Independence supporters, supported by government agents, is creating fear among the population.

MORATORIUM SCHEDULE

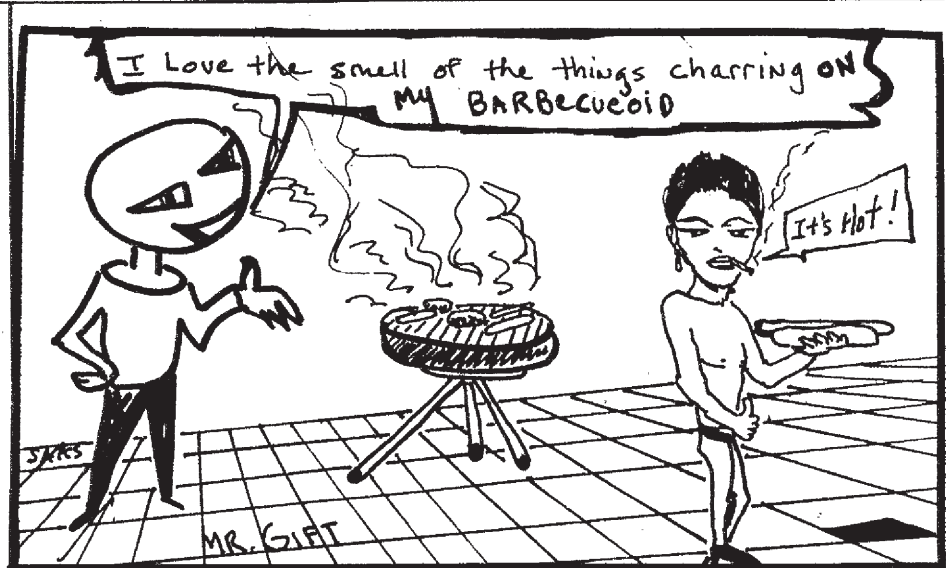
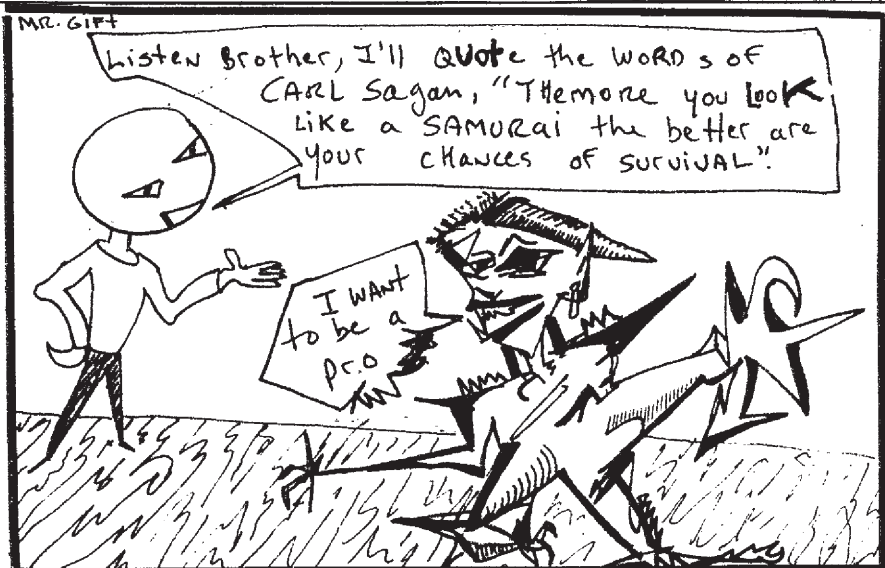
On April 13, Rafael Cancel Miranda, one of the four original Puerto Rican Nationalist arrested in the U.S. Congress in the early fifties, will be coming to Bard. Miranda is a leader of the Puerto Rican Independence movement. He will speak on this movement and talk about 'Puerto Rican Nationalism and Politics.' The films, PUERTO RICO and THE NATIONALISTS will be shown.

On April 14, there will be a panel discussion of POLITICAL REPRESSION IN THE AMERICAS. The speakers include: Bill Kunstler, former attorney for the Chicago 7, who will speak on 'REPRESSION IN THE USA'; Robert Cohen, Director of the Puerto Rico Legal Project of the National Lawyers Guild, will speak on 'Repression in Puerto Rico: A New Assault in the 1980's'; Charles Dumas, Vice-President of the Mid-Hudson Coalition Against Racism and Anti-Semitism, will talk about 'Racism & Anti-Semitism in the Hudson Valley'; and Ken Stern, Attorney for the American Indian Movement, will discuss 'The Repression of American Indians.' The discussion will occur in KLINE COMMONS, the COMMITTEE ROOMS at 8:00 P.M.

On April 15, there will be a discussion of the effects of Reagan's and the New Right's policies on women, foreign policy and minorities and social services. Chris Stansell will discuss 'Sexual Freedom in the 1980's.' Steve Andors will speak on 'Imperialism and the Reconstruction of Imperial Ideology in the 1980's.' Delmas Jones will talk about the effects of Reaganomics on minorities and social services. This panel will take place at 12:00 in the afternoon, Committee Rooms.

The 15th will be the day of an all day fast and moratorium on classes. Students who want to protest Reagan's policies, intervention in El Salvador, repression of women, Indians and the Independence fighters can make their voices heard. The fast will help pay for buses financing the trip to the May 3rd March on Washington (The American Intervention in El Salvador Protest).

At 2:00 to 1:30 in the afternoon, after the above panel, the film: revolution or death will be shown in Kline commons. The evening will involve a musical program including Billy Mulligan, Irish Folksinger who did many of the biggest rallies in the former anti-War Movement.



PCB LEAKS ON CAMPUSE

(CPS) — Students at three eastern schools remain unconsoled by university assurances that leaks of toxic compounds in campus buildings aren't dangerous for dorm residents and university employees.

Over the last few months, discovery of leaks of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), a highly toxic chemical often used as a coolant in electrical transformers, at the University of Maryland and Cornell and Wesleyan universities have led to often heated exchanges between students, administrators and government officials.

Maryland students angered by their administration's apparent inaction over PCB leaks at three campus residences themselves notified the Environmental Protection Agency.

Though one of the leaks had been discovered as long ago as August, 1980, they had gone unrepaired because the leaks were in locked rooms and weren't dangerous, explains Steve Trantum, overseer of Maryland's electric shop.

But Bill Gunter, toxic substances expert at the EPA, says any "use of a leaking transformer is a violation of the rules."

Though one transformer was shut down but not removed, and another was fixed over winter break, a third was kept in operation because fixing it would "require turning off the electricity for eight hours," says Jack Cooke, campus maintenance supervisor.

EPA officials ultimately determined the third leak was a "weep," or a leak the size of a tear. Glen Kuntz of the EPA says a weep is a "minor problem" is wiped off.

Maryland students angrily asked the administration to repair the "minor problem" quickly, even if it meant cutting off electricity.

"Hopefully they're right that a little exposure won't hurt," Giulio Paciotti told the Diamondback, the campus paper. "But we don't want to be part of their experiment."

Similarly, employees at a Cornell University building used for meat processing tried for two years to get the university administration to repair a leak in a basement transformer.

Recently the problem got worse. One woman who worked in the building said fellow workers with offices near the transformer wouldn't even venture into the hall because the smell was "terrible."

Lineman Gordon Roberts found that the level of PCBs was lowered so much by evaporation that there was a danger of the transformer overheating and exploding.

Amid fears expressed by one Cornell professor that airborne PCB could be absorbed into the fat tissues of the meat being processed upstairs, Cornell administrators finally brought in outside contractors to close the leak. Final repairs were made by the end of March.

Roberts says that all material and equipment used in the repairs have been sent to the EPA "to be legal and above-board."

Yet officials of the Northeast Utilities company in Middletown, Ct., home of Wesleyan University, couldn't avoid legal problems in connection with their alleged mishandling of PCBs.

About 100 students and residents protested Northeast's burning of PCB-contaminated oil at its generating plant in late February, and are now awaiting the results of a court appeal to prevent further burning.

"This sort of thing happens all the time -- corporations trying to dump their chemicals in public places," argued one student interviewed by the Wesleyan Argus. This time, "it just happens to be in Middletown."

Public attention to the dangers of PCB revived in February, when a transformer using the toxin caught fire in a 12-story building in Binghamton, N.Y. The building was permanently evacuated.

WHO DID KILL

JFK, RFK, MLK, & MJK ?

P.J. SNYDER

Researcher Rush Harp, who considers himself an "Assassinologist," spoke to a group of about thirty Bard students Thursday, March 19th, and attempted to prove to them that John F. Kennedy, Robert F. Kennedy, Martin Luther King and Mary Jo Kopechne (of Chappaquiddick) were victims of deliberate political assassinations perpetrated by "death squads" working in conjunction with elements of the military, CIA, FBI and the government. Incredible as this conspiracy theory may sound, Mr. Harp's arguments are hard to discount.

Speaking on the JFK assassination, Mr. Harp cited several inconsistencies in the "official version" of the events. The first was the changes which were made in the description of the rifle Lee Harvey Oswald used. The calibre was originally described as 6.5, then changed a few days later to 7.5. The rifle was originally described as a Mauser, then changed to a Menliche Carcaneral. Mr. Harp, a former sharpshooter and a ballistics expert, stated that he is familiar with the Carcaneral mechanism, and that it ejects spent cartridges to the right, while the cartridges in the Texas Schoolbook Depository were found to the left of where the rifle would have been placed. Mr. Harp also pointed out that Oswald would not have had time to retarget and fire all the shots attributed to him in the time that elapsed.

Mr. Harp offered several other complex arguments, and cited several contacts with the FBI, CIA, military and government who confirmed his theories, among them the late congressman Allard Lowenstein, who he claims was also assassinated, and L. Fletcher Prouty, former liaison between the CIA and the military.

Impressive as Mr. Harp's theories are, his most telling argument was not verbal but visual, in the form of the Zapruder film. Not only does this film bring to life the true horror of the event, but anyone who sees it will have trouble crediting the claim that JFK was shot solely from behind, as it clearly shows his body jerking backward, as if he had been hit from the front.

Mr. Harp then showed the Zapruder film again, this time with a voice over by Dan Rather (now anchorman of the CBS evening news). Rather's description of the film, which was released shortly after the assassination, was cited by Mr. Harp as epitomizing "the Big Lie," and, indeed, the description is not accurate. There is a direct conflict at one point, where Rather claims (pardon the journalistic cold-bloodedness) the president's head "went forward with considerable violence," and the film itself shows the president's head moving backward, with, indeed, considerable violence.

Mr. Harp then went on to further shock his audience by listing the number of people involved in some way with the JFK assassination who "conveniently" died, and then attempted to prove that the RFK and Martin Luther King assassinations and the Chappaquiddick affair were likewise staged. His arguments are, unfortunately, too long and complicated to be included here, but at the very least they throw considerable doubt on the "official" versions.

When asked what people should do about the assassinations, Mr. Harp pointed out that "Although just about everyone is convinced that JFK was not killed by Oswald, no one does anything about it." He suggests that in order to better inform themselves, people should read David Lifton's new book on the JFK assassination, Best Evidence. He also strongly urges everyone to write to their congressmen, asking for a new investigation of the assassinations, and, to keep the new investigation from being "fudged" like the Warren and Rockefeller Commission enquiries, insist that the military, CIA and FBI not be involved in the investigating bodies. Mr. Harp closed by saying Mr. Harp closed by pointing out that, by doing nothing, one is aiding the conspirators, and allowing a group of "power-mad, ruthless killers" to run the country at will.

vate higher education has not exceeded the cost of living. Bard students in 1981 are paying a far smaller percentage of the cost of their education than they did in 1961. I think all of us share a sense of frustration in attempting to sustain Bard in these difficult economic and political times.

ENTERTAINMENT FOR PAY?

Robert Meyerwitz

The results of the recent Entertainment Committee survey, with over 50% of the community responding, show that 92% would pay 3-4 dollars admission to a concert on campus with a well-known artist. In the music categories, An Evening of Sit-Down music with Jazz or Avant-Garde Artists was tied with A Dance with a Big Band (30's Swing). with this in mind, I have tentatively scheduled The Roches (aka The Roche Sisters) to play for two hours in Kline Commons on Thursday, April 30th. Admission for Bard Students would probably run around 3 dollars (breakeven point), and outsiders would be charged slightly more. Any profits would go to the Spring Formal/Festival, scheduled for May 15th and 16th. Tables would be set up in the Dining Room, there'd be free beer, a cash-bar, food, and classy decor. This might also give students who are scared off by wild parties an opportunity to participate more in Bard's social life. The Student Forum will be meeting on Thursday, April 16th, at 8pm in the Dining Room to discuss an amendment to the Constitution to allow the Entertainment Committee to charge admission to a Bard event **ON THIS ONE NIGHT ONLY**. Convocation fees have been increased once in five years at Bard, from 80 dollars to the current 90 dollar annual fee to cover the costs of all dances, movies, bands, speakers, etc. in the course of two semesters. Inflation has emasculated any effort to provide these things on a more frequent basis than in the past, and may soon force Campus Clubs to decrease their planned activities. So charging admission for the Roches would really be a sort of remedial step—and if we don't, there's no way we could afford them or any other comparably priced form of entertainment in the future unless we eliminate all other dances. It essential that you come to the Forum meeting and express your approval or outrage on this. unless we eliminate all other dances. So come to the Forum meeting and express your feelings on this!

PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT ON TUITION INCREASE

On March 27 the Board of Trustees voted a 16% increase in the tuition and fees of Bard College. This represents a rate of change comparable to and in some cases less than the rates of change at other private colleges and universities, both in percentage terms and in actual dollar amounts. An increase in fees between 15% and 18%, even at institutions with large endowments, is necessary in order to keep pace with inflation and rising costs, especially in energy-related areas.

The Board decided not to cut the programs of the College but rather to take on a larger percentage of the burden for the educational services at Bard. This past year gifts and grants to the College accounted for 16% of the total budget or \$1,330,000. In adopting the tuition increase, the Trustees committed themselves to a fund-raising program for next year of \$1,800,000 or 19% of the budget. Therefore, if students and their parents were asked to pay the same percentage of the costs for next year, tuition and fees would have gone up even more. While this is not much consolation, it does reflect the commitment of the Board to shift the burden of the costs of an excellent, highly individualized program of higher education from the parents to the philanthropic community.

As in the past, the College will increase, through gifts, its scholarship program so that every student now at Bard will benefit from the fact that the percentage of his or her costs covered by financial aid will remain stable rather than decrease because of the increase in fees. In addition to this parity arrangement, the budget for next year will include some contingency plan to assist students who are demonstrably affected by changes and cuts in federal programs. The Trustees and the administration are committed to protecting students now at Bard as much as possible from the negative consequences of the changes in federal policy.

Neither the Board nor I take pleasure in raising the dollar cost. However, the cost for first-rate pri-

Dear Friend,

"The Moral Majority"....."The New Right"....
"The Right to Life Movement"....."Pro Family"....
.....Whatever name it's called, the Extreme
Right is raising unprecedented money, recruiting
unprecedented numbers of people, and posing an
unprecedented threat to individual rights in America
today.

Under the cloak of Americanism, patriotism
and morality, this movement is attacking fundamental
American traditions.

It is seeking to destroy our basic rights and
individual liberties. It is seeking to dubvert the
Constitution itself.

Not since McCarthyism in the 1950's has such
a movement been so vocal, so well organized, and
so well financed. So zealous.

This new movement did not develop by chance.
Its leaders have seized the opportunity to exploit
the fear, anger, and frustration that are building
in this country because of grave national problems:

-America's loss of world leadership (the hostages
in Iran, the war in Vietnam, the dependence on the
OPEC nations);

-America's deteriorating economy (uncontrol-
lable inflation and soaring unemployment);

-The deterioration of the quality of life (pol-
lution and urban decay and crime)..

It is easy to understand why many people yearn
for a return to the "good old days" and so-called
traditional family values.

new administration.

Make no mistake about it, the threat is real.

***Already, Federal funding of abortions for
Medicaid recipients has been virtually eliminated.
And now Congress could pass a Constitutional
amendment banning abortion for all women.

***Already, efforts to defeat the Equal Rights
Amendment have been successful in such major
states as Illinois. And now a political party that
explicitly opposes the ERA has been swept into
power.

***Already, prayer is back in public schools
in Massachusetts, Louisiana, Kentucky. South Dakota
and other places. And now it is possible that
Congress could pass legislation barring the federal
courts from ruling on challenges to school prayer.

***Already, public schools are being pressured
by "evangelicals" to teach "creationism" as well
as evolution in science classes from Indiana to
Georgia. And now the Moral Majority and other
evangelical groups have succeeded in electing
officials favorable to their views.

***Already, legislation to curb illegal
practices by the CIA and FBI has itself been
curbed. And now Senator Barry Goldwater, long a
supporter of unrestrained domestic spying by intell-
igence agencies, has replaced Frank Church as
Chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee.
Chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee.

The danger is clear. The danger is present.

The time to act is now.

And the organization which millions of Americans
depend upon to act is the American Civil Liberties
Union.

To the editors,

I would like to pose some questions and views about
the administrative action pertaining to the rash of vio-
lent events on campus recently.

It is everyone's responsibility to maintain a non-vio-
lent environment. With this idea in mind I have reason
to question the past events and actions taken in dealing
with these events.

There has been a marked disparity in the way the
administration has dealt with the past incidents of vio-
lence. In the Roger Williams incident, by virtue of his
previous actions, he demonstrated his lack of compat-
ibility. This culminated in his bringing injury to himself
and extensive property damage done to a fellow student's
room. The administrative action taken in this case was
social probation.

With the Smith-Bennish affair the action taken was
immediate dismissal. These actions taken demonstrate the
administration's lack of continuity in dealing with incidents
of violence.

In more recent occurrences the administration has dem-
onstrated a lack of foresight in dealing with incidents of
violence and its potential. In the Aggrey case the lack of
initial administrative action dealing with the student
responsible for Mr. Aggrey being on the campus (their
often fighting with one another, disturbing the peaceful
routine of campus life) has led to the arrest of Mr. Aggrey.
If the administration had lived up to its responsibility this
all could have been avoided.



COMM

The leaders of the evangelical right do not have
the answers to these problems. They do not even
care to consider them. What they do have is the
ability to divert national attention from sober
consideration of realistic solutions with slogans
that instill fear and repression and divisiveness.

Let's not kid ourselves. This movement was
created, organized, and orchestrated by some of
the most sophisticated and skillful operatives on
the Extreme Right today.....people like Richard
Viguerie, Phyllis Schlafly, and the Reverend Jerry
Falwell.

The leaders of this anti-civil liberties movement
understand how to manipulate radio and television,
mass advertising and direct mail. They've proved
that they know how to "target" Senators and
Representatives who disagree with their narrow
views for defeat. And they've shown that they can
elect their own candidates for Congress, and state
legislatures, and local school boards, too.

Perhaps their aims are summed up best in
Senate Bill 1808, the so-called "Family Protection
Bill". It was introduced in the last Congress by
Senator Paul Laxalt of Nevada, and is supported
by many of his New Right colleagues.

This bill would:

- restore prayer in the public schools;
- prohibit federal programs to fund the treatment
of venereal disease, contraceptives, and abortions;
- halt federal protection of the civil rights of
those with "perverse lifestyles", e.g.: homosexuality;
- prevent state and federal authorities from
"impeding" private schools. Translation: Efforts
to end tax subsidies of segregationist academies
would be stopped;
- allow parents to review textbooks before their
use in public schools;
- and even end federal programs designed to
prevent child abuse.

When this legislation was introduced less
than a year ago, many people laughed it off. It
was so preposterous an attack on basic Constitutional
rights that it didn't have a chance.

Nobody's laughing now. The prospects for
such legislation have increased enormously as a result
of the last election and since its chief sponsor,
Senator Laxalt, has become a major power in the

Since its founding, the ACLU has been in the fore-
front of the battle to protect individual rights, even
when the going was rough. In fact, especially when the
going was rough.

Unlike all too many politicians and elected
officials, the ACLU does not determine its principles
by keeping its "finger to the wind".

Unlike many other organizations, the ACLU
does not dilute its efforts. It concentrates on civil
rights and liberties.

Fact is, a strong and vibrant ACLU is our best
protection against the evangelical right and its allies.

But right now, the going is especially rough for
the ACLU. It is not strong enough to provide the
protection we need.

Consider this. According to a Newsweek report,
one right-wing evangelical television preacher takes in
a million dollars a week, every week.

By contrast, the national ACLU's entire budget
for 1981 is only \$4.5 million, what that one evan-
gelical preacher raises in a month. And because of
soaring inflation, ACLU is considering budget
cuts that would reduce its legal staff, cut back
on its regional offices, and cut its Washington
legislative office in half. Can you afford to
have the ACLU reduce its resources and its effect-
iveness at this time of exceptional danger?

That's why I'm writing you this letter—to ask
you to join—or send your contribution, if you're not
a "joiner".

I feel that if you and I join with thousands
of others concerned with preserving our precious
human rights, those freedoms will be enjoyed by
all and passed on to our children.

Please do not think that "they" will take care
of it for you or that someone else will do your
part. I know that many of us who fought so hard
for civil rights and to end the Vietnam War are
tired, and have turned away from public affairs.
But we cannot let the Right Wing steal away
our personal freedoms because we are frustrated
or alienated, or because of a failure of nerve.

Let it be said, instead, that we rose to the
challenge and did our part.

I make few requests of people. I have never
been more serious.

Please commit yourself today by joining.
Sincerely, George McGovern

In the most recent incident a student knifed at a Bard
function refused to disclose the identity of the other
party involved. The jeopardizes the rest of the student
and so far the administration has not seen fit to take any
action.

The administration's lack of direction puts students
in as ambiguous position and neutralizes the role of secu-
rity. The real question is how do we resolve these
problems in the future?

Anonymous

Sir!

I have for the longest time been unable to understand
the purpose of the "Mark Ebner Column" because of its
childishness and emphatic illiteracy.

AN EPIC

T INCR SHR WC

- SEE THE ERA VANISH
- WATCH AS THE GAINS OF
- LISTEN AS WOMEN'S

• A NEW F

Mr. Ebner began his outrageous attack on the "Bard Reporter" and its respectable editors in the last issue of the Observer, by gladly stating the insane fact that he would've liked to kill Roger Williams if Mr. Williams had not been expelled. Does this mean that Mr. Ebner would like to exterminate everybody that is not up to his expectations, or is it just another example of the childish "Mark Ebner image"?

With the greatest respect, Mr. Ebner, since you do not seem to be too well acquainted with Roger Williams, I seriously think that you should keep your ignorant comments about him out of the Observer. Roger made several mistakes, but he did not deserve to be expelled.

Anyway, to continue with Mr. Ebner's outcast of illiterate journalism. In his attack against Mr. Geissler he firmly states that students would use first class mail, when they are "writing home for money". It is arguable whether his own reference to Mr. Geissler's article is relevant itself.

I do value Mr. Ebner's aim for "Responsible Journalism", because I would imagine we all desire that at Bard College. Perhaps Mr. Ebner could set the example by refraining from the use of profanity in his own articles, since it does not increase the effect of the statements made, but serves rather as an example of Mr. Ebner's own lack of an appropriate vocabulary.

Mr. Ebner's implication that Roger Williams and the "maniac" Reagan should be thought of as similar is certainly less than any student deserves, even Mr. Ebner.

Again, with the greatest respect, Mr. Ebner, do you really want to know what happened to the "long-

March 22, 1981

Editor, Bard Observer:

Not many working class people know that on the morning of March 18, 1871 the workers of Paris, France struck a blow against class oppression that sent shock waves around the world and provided a profound inspiration for workers everywhere. On that momentous day what had been up to then just another of many uprisings or rebellions of the oppressed turned into a true revolution. On that day the world witnessed the establishment of the first worker's government in history: The Paris Commune.

Without any vanguard party to lead them and without any tyrant to direct their actions, the starving, untrained, barely literate, out-numbered and out-gunned workers of Paris smashed the French capitalist state, ran its army out of town and checked the advance of the crack troops of a victorious Prussian Army.

For 63 days these courageous people showed that the collective genius and will of the working class can, and will eventually, take hold of its own destiny and establish a society free of tyranny, want, and class rule.

The Socialist Labor Party celebrates this great event every year as the Paris Commune of 1871 is a landmark in the history of the working class.

Signed,

Nathan Pressman,

Organizer

Hudson Valley SOCIALIST

LABOR PARTY

12 Catherine Street

Ellenville, New York

914-647-6696

President was literally met at the door of the hospital by "Trauma Team" doctors. With half his blood supply lost, his wounds could have easily sent him into shock and near death had such a team at a sophisticated hospital like GWU not been so close at hand. While doctors tried to play up President Reagan's lightheartedness (he cracked jokes to Mrs. Reagan and doctors once in the hospital) it is now clear that he was not as "all right" as we were lead to believe. Lightheaded and near shock The President acted as many would by reassuring himself and his close family and associates. Dr. Dennis S. O'Leary emphatically and repeatedly stated the The President had not bled internally at all by the time the first chest tube was inserted. These statements were given out to the press at a hospital conference 20 minutes after Reagan left surgery. Dr. O'Leary had been briefed before appearing for reporters by Edwin Meese 3d and others of President Reagan's closest circle of advisors. Clearly the desired effects of such misinformation were those of reassurance to America and her allies and the desire to portray the "everything's under control" scenario for the benefit of Eastern bloc nations. All that is fine and dandy, but serious question need to be raised. To what extent should the American Public be "protected" by such information and does this practice protect us at all from possible political abuses in the event of an emergency?

While we're on the subject what's under control and who isn't, the name of Secretary of State Alexander Haig immediately comes to mind. On what must already be world famous film footage from the White House on that Monday, Haig, after showing his

NTARY

haired throwbacks of the Woodstock age" that spent all their time smoking dope? They were re-born again with a more "respectable" look, ear-rings fashion clothes and even more lethal drugs. I suppose Mr. Ebner knows who I am referring to.

Finally, I would imagine that we all like satire, which must be the purpose of your column, but hardly illiterate satire. Your column would have a greater effect as a satire if you extended your vocabulary.

I will not sign my article with my name, simply because I do not want to see a reply from Mr. Ebner anywhere else or in any way except as an article in the Observer.

Sincerely yours, "Aristophanes"

SHOOT ME HARD & SHOOT ME QUICK!

Micheal Stiller

On Monday, March 30th, the air around the Washington Hilton rang out with six shots. One minute later, President Reagan was on his way to the nearest hospital and prone forms of Press Secretary Brady, District of Columbia police officer Delehante and Secret Service Agent Jim Mc Carthy, lay on the Washington sidewalk.

The confusion really started when the news reports started coming in. "The President has not been hit" went one early report only to be contradicted minutes later. "Secretary Brady is dead" pronounced one radio announcer. Again, moments later, we are told that Brady is not dead. About half an hour later reports began to come in to the effect that the suspect had been apprehended. First they say he's 34 years old, then 22, then 28. Eyewitnesses at the Hilton says he appeared to be 35 to 40. His name is Hinckley and he's from Colorado. The alienated son of a Dallas oil millionaire, he fits the classic "psychotic loner" descriptions to a T. Almost too well for comfort.

All of this took hours to find out. Countless newscasts over the course of the whole day provided many contradictions and mistakes. With a painful slowness the story built itself up as the "facts" were ascertained. The pervading feelings were ones of impotence not because of our inability to know. The extent to which we rely on the medias and their communications affiliates is very great. If they don't know, we don't know; and if someone on top doesn't want us to know, we'll never find out.

The confusion surrounding information given out is still with us. It wasn't until Thursday, April 3, three days after the assassination attempt, that we (John Q. Publick, that is) learned that the President had indeed been in danger. First reports indicated that Reagan in no way came near death but those of late paint a different picture. By the time Reagan did reach George Washington University Hospital he had lost approximately half his blood supply. While he did walk into the hospital under his own power, once inside, his legs began to buckle under him. The

ignorance of constitutional law and the 25th amendment (which lays the ground rules for the power-command chain to be invoked if the President were to die), uttered these words "I'm in control here." Had it not been obvious that he was by no means in control of even himself I'd have been terrified. His aim was, of course, to reassure the world that everything was A-o.k. in Libertyland. Nice try Al! Twitching sweaty, and nervous; just the kind of guy you'd want to run things in a crisis situation. You really reassured me! Then, if that wasn't enough, Haig let slip with: "There are absolutely no alert measures that are necessary at this time we are contemplating." What, no alert measures? What about ICBM's? Where's the militia? How about the National Guard? I'm sure Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger set Haig straight minutes later in the situation room with something like: "I'll do the alerts, Al." Under a new ruling that has been a fairly well kept secret in Washington, Mr. Weinberger would have been next in power command chain. In the event of a military emergency while the President was being operated on, for example, The Secretary of Defense would be the next in line as Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces.

The role of the television media was an instrumental one in the coverage of this assassination attempt. The cabinet members themselves, in the situation room were watching televised newscasts to ascertain the condition of the President. All were surprised when Secretary of State Haig darted from the room and, moments later, appeared trembling on the television set in front of them.

Now, picture this: Reagan dies and no one but the cabinet members and some doctors thinks he is near death. Vice President Bush is still in the air and the Soviets start an airlift of arms into Poland. The Speaker of the House and The Senate President Pro Tem are not able to be immediately reached and Allie boy is upstairs talking to the networks and about to collapse. You are Caspar Weinberger, Secretary of Defense. All the buttons are in front of you in the situation room. You're in command. What would you do?

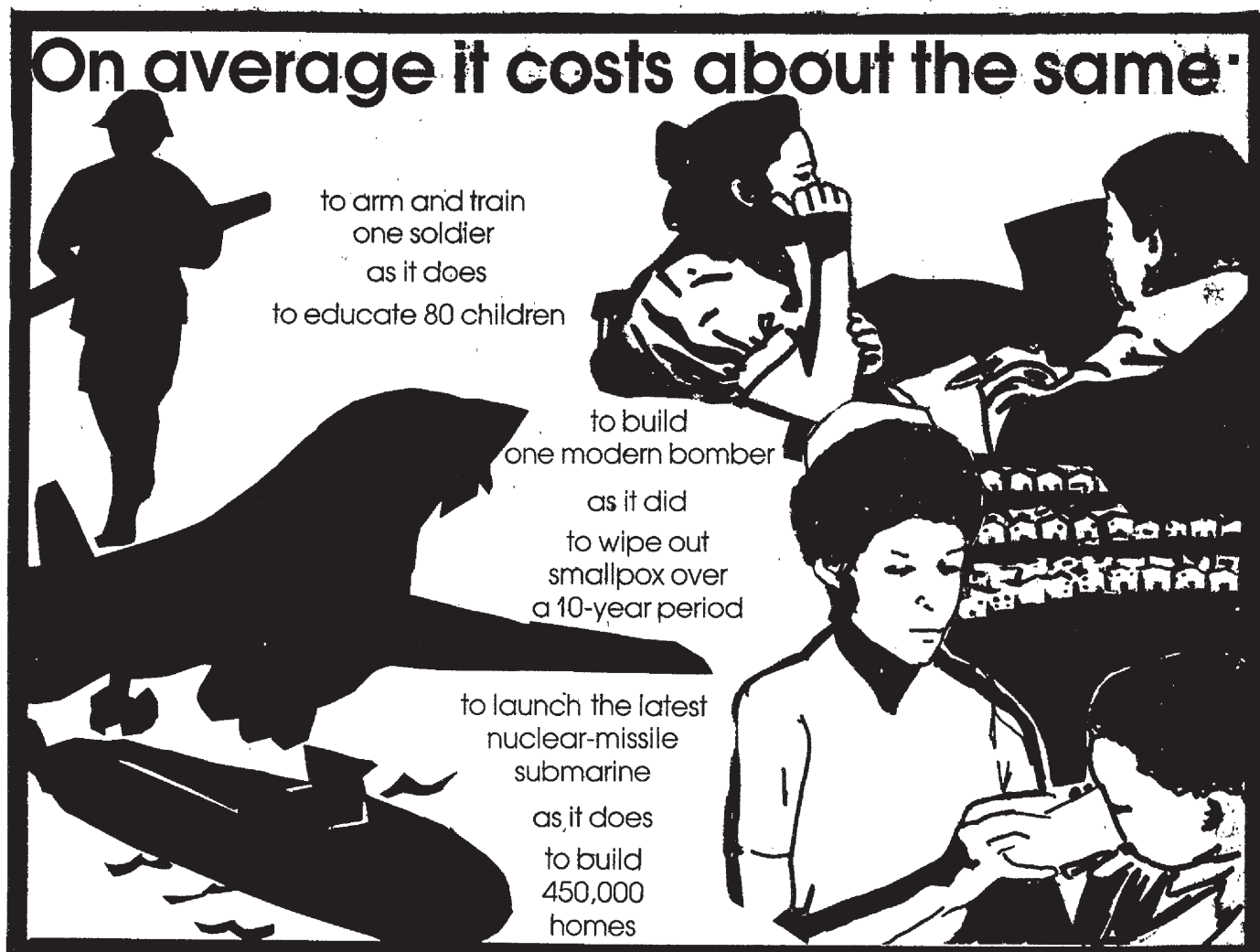
AGEDY

E DIBLE KING IN

STEIN
ROCKY
MTN.
NEWS
1981

HOUT A TRACE!
INISM ARE REVERSED!
ES BECOME SMALLER!

PRODUCTION



WE DON'T MIND HARD WORK... WE DO MIND DYING

San Diego Committee to
Defend NASSCO Workers

What's in store for militant trade unionists in the '80's? At the West Coast's largest shipyard, National Steel and Shipbuilders' Co. (NASSCO), three union leaders fighting for safer working conditions have been indicted for conspiracy to bomb an electrical transformer at the shipyards. They were indicted based on the testimony of an FBI informant and company spy, Ramon Barton. All three deny the charges.

Last year NASSCO hired the number two union busting firm in the country— Littler, Mendelson, Fastiff, and Tichy. NASSCO soon took a hard line on labor relations, which led to a backlog of 1500 grievances, harassment and firing of shop stewards, and increased disregard for safety.

"I got involved in the union when I saw people getting hurt. One slipped on wet scaffolding, another broke his ribs saving a worker from a crane that dropped its load....A friend of mine was run over by a forklift....she's disfigured for the rest of her life." (David Boyd, one of the NASSCO 3)

The NASSCO 3, David Boyd, Mark Loo, and Rodney Johnson, were pipefitters and shipfitters at NASSCO. They were terminated along with 14 other union officials and activists for their roles in a peaceful demonstration during a launching ceremony for a Navy destroyer tender on August 2, 1980. The workers at NASSCO responded to the firings with a powerful four-day strike, and ten more union activists were fired.

On September 2, two outside machinists, Michael Beebe and Kenneth King, died of suffocation in an open, unmarked tank on the U.S.S. Cod. These men died on the same deck that Boyd and Loo had closed down for poor ventilation weeks earlier when they found 30 people vomiting and short of breath. The deaths of Beebe and King escalated the demand by the workforce that the fired workers be rehired and that stronger safety measures be ensured. Two weeks later the NASSCO 3 were arrested..

There is evidence that David Boyd and his two co-defendants, who are members of the Communist

Workers' Party, have been framed to divide and red-bait the union. Ramon Barton, the FBI informant known to other workers as a big-mouth who constantly tried to incite acts of violence, taped conversations with the NASSCO 3 in the style we became so familiar with during Watergate— the transcripts are full of omissions, substitutions and additions, and whenever the defendants struggled with Barton to give up his schemes, the bugging equipment conveniently malfunctioned.

The NASSCO 3 face a possible thirty-five years in prison for crimes they never committed or planned to commit. Their trial will take place this summer and the defense will put the government on trial for its outrageous conduct. The significance of this case is clear. As Leonard Weinglass, attorney for the defense, has said, "This case heralds a new and dangerous attack on militant labor by the combined forces of the federal government and industry."

No one can feel secure during these perilous '80's when the government can enter a labor dispute and selectively prosecute anyone it deems "dangerous". In San Diego, a rank and file, controlled union local fighting for decent working conditions was the target. Any progressive group or individual could be next. With the rise of the Moral Majority and the new McCarthyism, we may all find ourselves on the "wrong" side of the law.

The NASSCO 3 case tells us that we must look out for each other and protect our precious human and civil rights before they evaporate before our very eyes. We must stand together with our eyes ears and hearts open, like in the '60's and '70's, and oppose attacks by the government on labor militancy.

Your help is needed. There are families to feed and at least \$20,000 in legal costs. Please join the struggle. Write us for more information or if you wish to donate to the defense fund.

—San Diego Committee to Defend
NASSCO Workers

P.O. Box 8383
San Diego, CA 92102

THINK

"In Total Resistance," a book
Leonard Peltier, is now on sale
Leonard Peltier Support Group

The Wind rustles the leaves
another time

Past the barb wire there was
the Sun was warm
but

Her smiling lips and beauty
she stared

Remembering love made me leave
the coldness of her

The Wind and Dust burns my

Boiled some water
was drinking
of writing of

We talked today
they called

They thought the United States

Fidel Castro gave the
and why the United States

There was no answer for me
about Jimmy Pean

Today I write scattered and
talk to myself--dream
Dream of her

Prisoner of

To: My Karen From: Bobby G



TWICE

ns and statements by Bobby Garcia and
Bard Bookstore. Proceeds go to the
e Bard Solidarity Group.

the sound brings memories from
so long ago when I was happy
it is Indian Summer

ouds today in the sky

ow my spirit was sad.

ace took form amongst the
Clouds
with her limpid
eyes

yard
ce has chilled these memories
we had
or I dreamed we had

he Wind and Dust from Indian Summer.

ship of coffee
and was thinking
imprisoned
Cubans

olitical prisoner
like them

nd President Carter
ould set them free

erty they told me
ates make prisoners of them ?
they asked me

e them, so I told them a joke

elliwood Reagan
they laughed

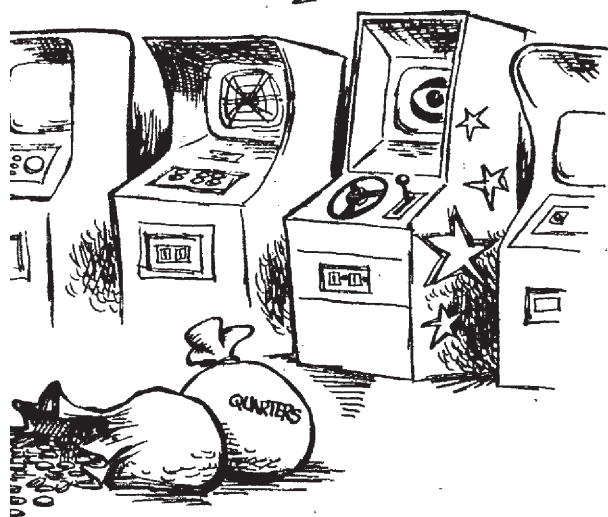
n words of an Indian Summer
fee--stayin my cell
he Village, the People,
the Children

We dont forget

rcia October 27, 1980

Bobby Lane Garcia

VIDEO CITY



STIRRING UP PCB'S

(Green Times)—The Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) has proposed a \$20 million project to remove PCB's from the upper Hudson River. In addition to stirring up the cancer-causing PCB's, the project is generating controversy from Ft. Edward (Washington County) to New York City.

PCB's by-products of certain manufacturing processes, were once dumped freely into the Hudson, killing fish and causing concern to the communities that draw their drinking water from the river. The dumping was stopped and the river has slowly washed itself clean. However, certain "hot spots" remain where high concentrations of PCB's settled. Now, DEC feels these areas should be dredged, for if not, the carcinogens may eventually be stirred up by natural cycles of the river itself.

Removing the PCB's is not without two notable problems. First, where does one put the contaminated dredgings? Second, what amount of PCB's will be sent downstream by the activity?

DEC has proposed certain landfills in the Ft. Edwards area, which has residents there concerned about their groundwater. DEC has also promised careful monitoring of the river during the operation, with intent to cease the work if levels become hazardous to fish or downstream communities.

A citizens' advisory committee has been formed to help watch over the project and help answer tough questions. Discussions on the matter are a long way from over.

LILCO SUES SHAD ALLIANCE

[from the Green Times]

Anti-nuclear activists in Long Island, New York City and Westchester County have been sued by the Long Island Lighting Company (LILCO) which is seeking to prevent further public protest against its partly-built Shoreham nuclear plant. Specifically, LILCO is seeking two million dollars in damages from the defendants, as well as a permanent injunction against demonstrations at the Shoreham site.

The suit names as defendants 40 groups and individuals as well as 3,000 John Does and 3,000 Jane Does.

In December, in preparation for hearings on the injunction, six defendants were subpoenaed by LILCO and subjected to lengthy (up to seven hours) deposition sessions. During these, LILCO demanded that defendants identify individuals who attended meetings or expressed concern about Shoreham. Questions were also asked on a broad range of personal and organizational issues.

The defendants have taken the position that under no circumstances will the names of people who attend meetings, contribute funds or in any way support opposition to Shoreham ever be revealed.

Under the court process, defendants also have the right to get depositions from LILCO, which LILCO has refused except to send low-level company functionaries. In early February, the Federal Court in Brooklyn ordered LILCO to present its director and vice president for public relations to appear for depositions. As we go to press, LILCO has not responded to this order.

The Court also ordered that the defendants identify any people who have either performed civil disobedience at Shoreham or who have participated in policy and decision making for the nuclear opponents. Defense has not yet responded to this order.

This case has far-reaching implications for the safe energy movement and civil liberties in the United States and you may wish to contribute to the cause of the defense.

end contributions to:
SHAD et al Defense Fund
333 Terry Road
Smithtown, NY 11787

SENATOR TOWER REVAMPS COMMITTEE

Sen. John Tower (R. Tex.), chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, has announced a major restructuring of subcommittees to make them more "mission-oriented".

New subcommittees to be created are Tactical Warfare, to be chaired by Sen. Barry Goldwater, (R. Ariz.); Strategic and Theater Nuclear Forces, to be chaired by Sen. John Warner (R. Va.); Preparedness, to be headed by Sen. Gordon Humphrey (R.-N.H.), and Sea Power and Force Projection, to be chaired by Sen. William Cohen (R. Maine).

Two other subcommittees, Manpower and Personnel, and Military Construction, will remain unchanged. Sen. Roger Jepsen (R. Iowa), chairs Manpower, and Sen. Strom Thurmond (R.-S.C.) takes over Military construction.

Several subcommittees have been eliminated, including (ironically) one called Arms Control.

WEST VALLEY NIGHTMARE

(Green Times)—The fun is just beginning at West Valley, N.Y., where 600,000 gallons of high-level radioactive waste and a huge low-level waste ground are the legacy of a closed nuclear waste reprocessing plant once operated by Nuclear Fuel Services (NFS).

The NFS lease for the West Valley site expired at the end of 1980. A federal project is required to solidify the site at the end of 1980. A federal project to solidify the liquid wastes is scheduled to begin in October, 1981. NFS has agreed to stay until then to prepare the site for the U.S. Dept. of Energy, but NFS has filed papers in Federal Court seeking to have New York State reimburse NFS for the costs they will incur between December 1980 and October 1981.

NFS believes that since its lease has expired, New York State now owns and is responsible for all the mess. The NYS Energy Research and Development Authority (NYSERDA) feels differently about this, naturally, and has filed papers of its own. NYSERDA has obtained a temporary restraining order that prohibits NFS from abandoning the state-licensed burial ground. NYSERDA also asked that Getty Oil, the NFS parent company, be prevented from collecting loans from NFS. If Getty were to call in their \$18.8 million demand note with NFS, NFS would not have the resources to do much of anything.

So, taxpayers, get ready for this one. Perhaps it will take a billion dollars to clean up the West Valley nuclear nightmare.

"On a breakdown at Indian Point reactor, 2,000 repairmen were used—they could only work for 2 minutes apiece because radiation was so intense.

"The beauty of nonviolence is that in its own way and in its own time it seeks to break the chain reaction of evil." —Martin Luther King, Jr.

DEPTS.

MUSIC PHYSICS MATHEMATICS PHILOSOPHY HISTORY ANTHROPOLOGY POLITICAL STUDIES STUDIO ART LANGUAGES FILM SOCIOLOGY RELIGION
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THEATRE TODAY, ETC.

—Miranda Spencer

Drama instructor Jo Anne Akalaitis believes professional artists' lack of success is partly their own fault "for being at the mercy of the system." In her lecture on March 18 she recounted the red tape and unfairness of this system and described her own experience in "alternative" theatre. For the score of drama students who attended, the picture she painted of a theatre artist's prospects, in or outside the system, was grim. The gist of most of her answers to their disheartened and skeptical questions was: don't even go into the theatre unless you have an inordinate amount of confidence in yourself and in important people's opinion of you, or rather than letting someone (like an agent) do something to you or for you, find talented artists and experts (preferably friends) to work with you in an open-ended, experimental fashion. In these ventures you must be willing to do ticket-taking as well as creative work, to accept very low pay, and to work illegally in old warehouses. The rewards from this lifestyle come in the form of almost total creative freedom.

According to Akalaitis, Broadway and Hollywood are based on bureaucracy, in-crowds, exposure and money. And, she believes, "there aren't enough good roles to be an actor" with or without the problem of trying to establish oneself. Insisting that "anything can be a play" and that "theatre must be responsible to artistic and social standards," she virtually dismissed today's popular drama as irrelevant, "all about the subjective... based on being articulate about being screwed up." She reiterated that her opinions did not stem from a "sour grapes" attitude. Explicitly and implicitly, she located her dissatisfaction in the stagnancy of the traditional theatre. She espouses a progressive and experimental view of the theatre art, where coherence is unimportant, script is limiting, and "anything goes as long as personal inspiration is unleashed and the audience (of whatever size and constituency) is moved in any way.

"If the audience can't relate to what is going on, is a piece really valid?"

"Having been written up in the *New York Times* and having won several Obie awards, aren't you really still part of the system?"

"If one wishing to be involved in alternative theatre doesn't have the luck of getting \$8,000 from a friend as you did, what then?"

"If you think acting classes are superfluous, why are you teaching them?"

These were the kinds of questions students asked at Ms. Akalaitis' talk, and well they might.

She made some confusing statements: she called Shakespeare the greatest playwright of all time but disapproved of Lincoln Center's producing "Macbeth" in our time of political crises. She stated her belief that the theatre needs more social conscience, but also seemed to imply that if abstruse plays based on personal imagery leave an audience indifferent, it doesn't matter because the work was creative.

It's a pity that there should be antagonism between the System and the Alternative. Would not an ideal situation (if an improbable one) be originality within the System? Many more people see and are affected by Broadway than by Broad niece or nephew).

What do King Leontes in *The Winter's Tale* and Leonard Peltier have in common? Possibly nothing—but then again, should they? Theatre need not justify itself in terms of whether it deals with contemporary sociopolitics; rather, it is meant to speak of eternal personal and interpersonal struggles and glories—isn't it? Maybe, but some of what is considered our greatest drama has been an expression of both emotional and social issues: for example *Antigone* and much of Ibsen and Brecht. In the arts, there have always been some socially conscious "movements" in response to the times, and in the theatre there are revivals of old plays which have become relevant again. Is such a trend mirrored in the Bard Theatre lately? If not, is this a sign of elitism and isolationism, or is it perfectly appropriate in an environment meant for craft-training (a school)?

It is doubtful that students here involve themselves in the drama department because they view it as a political forum. Likewise, directors don't select certain plays on the basis of their ideology or "stands" on issues. Creative considerations come first, and those of quality. Yet, why did someone have to work outside the department to produce "The Karen Silkwood Cantata"? Does Chekhov's "The Cherry Orchard" now only stimulate our consciousness in its craftsmanship and revelation of human nature, while the obsolescence of the Russian peasant/aristocracy conflict leaves our social consciousness sluggish?

Is becoming involved in theatre today indicative of '70's egoism or a larger commitment to truth, beauty, and group co-operation? And what is the nature of the perceived inadequacy that causes some people to "leave" the department—a matter of administration, clashing tastes, frustration, or....

These and other provocative questions are ones which the Observer wants to explore. In a future issue the results of a survey given to several drama professors will be published. Meanwhile, anyone who is or has been involved with the Bard drama department is or has been involved with the Bard drama department is encouraged to send his/her thoughts to Box 85 or 745.

way and Hollywood fare than go the most brilliant shows on E. 11th St. or in Oshkosh (where Akalaitis believes the only people who go to Broadway shows are from). A few New Yorkers do attend Broadway all the time, and it would seem that the most effective forum for change is the one which the most people get to experience. Otherwise, only the people who "see" as the alternative artist "sees" already will be exposed—and that is not effective.

Unfortunately, though, given the system as described, it must be admitted that working outside it is pretty much the only way to work at all (unless you're a producer's niece or nephew).

A WORD ABOUT ART

Liz Royte

I was acutely disappointed in the recent student art show. Not in the work itself, that has pretty much ceased to matter to me, but by the lack of communication between artists and art viewers. I know that this lack of communication exists in many departments (professors never seem to tire of complaining about it) but I am going to complain specifically about the nature of the student art show, which is not so much a product of a department or even a division, as it is a forum. A forum to expose oneself, and receive feedback for the advancement of advancement. I never much took this matter to heart, but what irked me most and what got me started is that I put up a piece in this show and no one talked to me about it. I had to solicit response. The first time I dare to put something of mine on display and it's ignored. Of course people looked at it (it was, if anything, strategically placed) but still, I say, ignored! I was really looking forward to people coming up to me and saying, "What is this hunk of shit?" and "I think you've got it all wrong." I wanted advice. I wanted some discussion, some banter, some wagging tongues. My piece wasn't straightforward, (at least I didn't think so), it even lent itself to conversation. It was an "object d'art". But no one asked me what it was about. What does this mean? I guess no body cared. Or perhaps they felt the way I used to feel—that the artist is sick of answering questions and it will think your question's elementary and you will look like a stupid geek for asking to explain the obvious. Well, the only thing obvious to me is that I am not above making myself look foolish. I put my piece in the show. I wrote this. When I am confused as to the nature or content or purpose of a piece, I ask. If it's pretty I like to find the artist and say to it, "That piece is pretty." They eat it up. And do you know why? Because that means that someone has found their piece important enough to talk about. And if it's on the wall for others to be exposed to, it damn well better be important. So I look stupid—at least it's an enlightened stupidity, for most people just love to gab about their work. I will never tire of explaining my own gibberish.

The atmosphere at most art shows here is not one conducive to talking about the work. The air is heavy with esoteric jargon and elitist pretention. If criticism is offered at all. Mostly it's just a studied and cool aloofness. This attitude seems to defeat the purpose of the show, if you ask me. Sure we can all see the stuff, but what good is it if people are becoming alienated by what they see because they don't understand and can't see fit to ask? The gap between the aesthetically pleasing picture and the symbolic-yet-incomprehensible minimalism is, to the raw observer, growing all too large. It is open discussion and confrontation that will bring the span back to life size. ♦

BRIEF HISTORY OF INDIAN POINT

Charles Lenk

1956: May—Construction permit for Unit 1 issued
1962: March—Unit 1 begins operation
1966: October—Construction permit for Unit 2 issued
1969: August—Construction permit for Unit 3 issued
1973: August—Unit 2 begins operation
1974: May 27—Con Ed Chairman of the Board, Charles Luce, states in a televised interview that "I doubt that we would propose to build Indian Point at that particular location if we were building it today."

October—Unit 1 closed due to inability to meet safety requirements recently imposed by the NRC.

1975: October—The Rasmussen Report, technically WASH-1400, is released. It details projections of the consequences of a nuclear meltdown, including 48,000 deaths, contamination of 3200 square miles, and destruction of 290 square miles. These statistics are based on the model of an "average" nuclear plant that is located in an area of moderate population.

1976: January 13—NRC Regulator for Indian Point Robert Pollard resigns in dismay over unsafe practices there. Quote: "When I was reviewing Indian Point and saw all the safety problems, I asked myself 'Why would anyone competent work here?' And then I realized that no one competent does work there."

April 5—Due to carelessness, a worker received 10 rems of radiation (considerably more than the NRC allowed—3 rems for 3 months) in five minutes. Con Ed was later fined \$20,850 by the NRC for violating regulations.

May 26—Another worker accident, this time when a worker in the reactor vessel sees a steel rod at the radioactive core protruding from the cooling water and pushes it back with his gloved hand. After some hemming and hawing, the NRC estimates that the worker's hand received 50 rems in five seconds, but does not fine Con Ed.

June 24—An NRC official cites PASNY for not observing clothing-protection side not observing clothing-protection guidelines for its workers in Unit 3; as similar infractions were noted on January 23 and May 10 of this year, the NRC calls this problem "recurrent".

July 20—NRC chairman Marcus Rowen states deficiencies exist in every nuclear power plant's security system, and that seven out of fifteen plants' security is inadequate (Indian Point is one).

August—Unit 3 begins operation.
1979: January 18—The NRC debunks the Rasmussen study as being innar mussen study as being inaccurate for severely underestimating the consequences of a nuclear meltdown.

February—A 1976 study by the NRC is released, in which Unit 2 is given a safety rating of "C", the lowest possible grade for a reactor.

May 23—Columbia University scientist Yash Aggerwal states that, according to his recent studies, the probability of an earthquake along the usually inactive Ramapo Fault is at least 10 times the prediction of one half of 1% made by the NRC (then the AEC) in the 1950's—"5 to 11%" according to Aggerwal. (A mild quake in parts of New Jersey in July 1978 is largely believed to be attributable to the Ramapo Fault).

August 6—The Third Annual Hiroshima Day protest at Indian Point (largely ignored for the two years before Three Mile Island) draws over 4,000 demonstrators; 214 are arrested for "civil disobedience" in the form of climbing a fence erected by Con Ed.

September 19—The Union of Concerned Scientists, with the help of member and former Indian Point NRC regulator Robert Pollard, presents its petition to close Indian Point to the government.

October 17 and 21—Articles appear in the New York Times that quote security guards as

telling of frequent breaches of security, such as many alarms that are usually turned off, activated alarms that are faulty and ring so often that no one pays any attention to them, the availability of ID cards, the lack of screening of guards for mental disabilities, etc.

November 16—The Indian Point plant replaces its security management (Gleasons to Pinkerton's), though most of the former employees retain their positions.

1980: September 19—A major article in the Village Voice by Jeff Stein relates the ease with which one can break into the plant (from first-hand experience) including finding pertinent information to the plant's layout in the nearby White Plains library.

October—Con Ed announces a rate increase of \$800,000 a day to be continued during the shutdown of Unit 2 that is projected to last until May.

1981: January—Unit 3 upholds its tradition of turbine trouble when a turbine crumbles, forcing another shutdown. And so on.....

One reason the Indian Point plant costs so much money to maintain is that it is being shut down so frequently—more for mechanical troubles than for changing fuel, which, according to Con Ed, should take place after 15 months of normal operation. In 1977 alone the plant encountered these troubles:

Unit 3: shut down on January 4th due to problems with instrument and control readings; shut down on January 15th because of a leak in the pressurized control valve.

Unit 2: shut down for July due to a faulty coolant pump seal; shut down on May 26 for faulty instrument readings; shut down three other times during the year for minor leaks of reactor coolant pumps (despite the fact that during the previous year, Unit 2 was shut down at the beginning of the year to replace damaged seals on these pumps, and four times after that for repair malfunctions).

CON ED IN RED HOOK

cont'd from pg. 1

Licensing times may be shortened under the Reagan administration, Blair said.

Travis and Prattville are both being proposed by the Power Authority of the State of New York (PASNY).

The Travis site has been granted approval by a state siting board, but needs federal permission to burn coal (presumably garbage is less regulated). The Environmental Protection Agency is expected to lower its air pollution standards, Blair said, making the Travis site "look promising".

The Prattville proposal is being contested by fishermen who want the Esopus Creek to remain a viable fishing stream, so its future is not at all clear.

In the meantime, Con Ed's real estate firm, Coates Field Service, will continue to buy land. The utility owns 628 acres of the 2,000 acre site, mostly in the core area of the Red-Hook-Clermont site. This is the same acreage figure that was given last summer. There is an office on the site, but studies and testing are now at a standstill until more definite plans for the site develop.

Legal and legislative steps contesting Con Ed's activities by Mid-Hudson Nuclear Opponents and the Towns of Red Hook and Clermont have been stymied by the courts and administrative agencies.

MID-HUDSON PSYCHIATRIC CENTER AND SOLIDARITY

Cheryl Panosian

Through the arrangement of Robert Meyerowitz and the solidarity group, on Sunday, March 15, members of the solidarity group, along with other Bard students, visited the Hudson River Psychiatric Center in Poughkeepsie. It was an informal gathering where Gwynn Fox played the guitar, providing music for a sing-along. Others who performed were Annie Heath, Jeff Ginsberg, and Steve McCarthy. Afterwards we talked to the patients on an individual basis which furthered the enjoyment and education of us all. I feel that I can speak for all who visited the Center in saying that it was truly a rewarding experience and an unmatched form of education.

The Solidarity Group will be planning another trip to Hudson River hoping to involve other students in areas of art, dance, and music. If anyone is interested in performing or has any suggestions please write a note and send it via campus mail to either: Rouque Sanchez, Robert Meyerowitz, Annie Heath, or Cheryl Panosian.

HUDSON VALLEY GREEN

Rhinebeck, NY (3/23) Hudson Valley GREEN, today, announced its formal beginnings as the follow on organization to Mid-Hudson Nuclear Opponents, Citizens for Safe Power Transmissions, and Concerned Citizens for Safe Energy. GREEN, which stands for Grass Roots Energy and Environmental Network, is the result of a merger of the three safe-energy groups.

In announcing the new organization, acting chairperson Van Talmage stated that "a new phase of work has begun which encompasses a broader scope, combined resources, an enlarged membership, and renewed spirit in a citizen activism."

The scope of the new organization, as released in its statement of purpose is to "preserve and protect the environment of the Hudson Valley Region." According to Talmage, Hudson Valley GREEN will be involved in public matters regarding energy policy and environmental issues.

The group, which has 2500 members and will be based in Milan, New York, has strong roots in the safe energy movement. It has been opposed to nuclear power since the inception of MHNO in 1974 and is supportive of decentralized practices such as solar energy and wind power.

Dick Hermans, board member of GREEN, noted that the group is still of an anti-nuclear bent, and expects to watch CON ED very closely with regards to the New York utility's long range plan for a power plant complex in northern Red Hook. While he does not see much activity likely in the next couple of years, Hermans pointed out that "the utility owns about 600 acres in the core site and can wait years before filing an application to build."

Board member, Carol Young, of Stuyvesant, says that GREEN, as an educational organization, will provide literature to the community at large as well as public meetings and visits to area schools. The purpose she notes, is to foster debate and to raise issues so that the public and its leaders can make intelligent decisions.

As an example of our expanded scope, Al Lo Brutto, pointed to the waste issue that has recently come to light in the Hudson Valley. There are proposals to stir up PCB's in the Hudson River, to build a high-technology reprocessing center, to burn toxics in regional cement plants, and to dump sludge from Westchester County on area farms. Lo Brutto thinks that handling the enormous amount of waste from our "consumptive industrial society" will be a large environmental issue in the 1980's.

GREEN, Lo Brutto added, is investigating re-cycling projects, perhaps in conjunction with REEP (Recycle Everything Everywhere Possible) of Poughkeepsie.

Hudson Valley GREEN is "pro-business", asserts chairperson Talmage, "small and medium size businesses that is." The image of environmentalists as anti-growth and anti-business comes from the nuclear lobby, and is simply not the case with GREEN. "We support regional business and expect to work closely with them," he adds.

Membership to GREEN is open to anyone and costs \$5 for individuals and \$10 for a family. Mailing address is: HV GREEN, Box 208, Red Hook, NY 12571.

MAY 3
Mobilizing
Conference

11 a.m.

REGISTRATION

For more information contact: People's Anti-War Mobilization
N.Y. Office: 234 Seventh Ave., N.Y., N.Y. 10011 • (212) 741-0633.

National Office: Wilson Center, 1470 Irving St. NW
Wash., D.C. 20010 • (202) 462-1488

Sunday
April 12

P.S. 41 NYC
11th St. & 6th Ave.

Stop the U.S. War Build-up
Money for Jobs, Human Needs,
Not for the Pentagon
End Racism, Repression, and
All Forms of Bigotry
Stop the Draft

- Come join with hundreds of others in an open organizers' conference.
- Get together with community groups, trade unionists, Black and Latin organizations, women's groups, gay and lesbian groups, and students.
- Help work out final building plans for bringing as many people as possible to the Pentagon on May 3.
- Volunteer for office staffing, mailings, leafletting, tables, outreach, bus organizing.

People's Anti-War Mobilization



COMMENTARY



THEY CAN RUN, BUT THEY CAN'T HIDE

Steven J. Colatrella

There are a number of ways in which one can view the recent assassination attempt on President Reagan last week. The mainstream media, of course, has portrayed it as the isolated act of a madman, an act incomprehensible to his fellow citizens. The American judicial system, will take this view when it puts on a man on trial for the crime later this year.

Then there are those who will exploit the view of the would-be assassin as an unusual personality and expound upon his deviance in order to sell magazines and newspapers.

The third group will attempt the more important implications of the event. But they too, will be trapped by the dominance of personality in American culture. I refer, of course, to the conspiracy theorists. Their logic, of course, is that if the President is shot there must be something big and secret going on. The search for motives among the big and powerful in order to explain the event leads to one or several persons. However, this theory falters on two main points. First, it is inherently elitist. That is, it assumes that the great, dark secrets of our society are hidden in the closets of the rulers. This is not true. There most certainly is a dark secret of our society but it is not to be found in some file cabinet in the CIA building. It is found in the mines, in West Virginia, in the factories of Youngstown, Ohio, in the schools, in the streets. The secret we should concern ourselves with is not who killed Kennedy, but rather who is it that fights the day to day struggle against the rich and powerful which so often flusters and angers them? Large numbers of ordinary people in conflict with their exploitation is the dark secret that it is ever so difficult to find even on the pages of the allegedly enlightened.

The second failure of the conspiracy theorists is that invariably the assassination must be understood as an act of those who supposedly omnipotently rule the country. A "power control group" is formed in the minds of these theorists, a group which knows everything you and I think and which runs everything and cannot be successfully opposed. It is a theory which believes that anything involving injury to the powerful must somehow be the result of the manipulations of the more powerful. Another example of this theory is the U.S. claim that world terrorism must somehow flow from the Kremlin rather than stemming from frustrations of ordinary people which lead them to act which harm the powerful.

Well, I am going to disappoint you all, because I will reject all of these eye catching theories. Instead, I will attempt to discuss the meaning of what

actually happened. I am happy to write that there was no conspiracy involved in the shooting of Ronald Reagan last Monday. The truth is far better than any conspiracy could be.

John W. Hinkley is twenty-five years old. He is the son of a powerful oil company owner, from Texas. His family background is an American dream. His rich, powerful father was very conscious of the need to give his children love and attention. His mother was the only one in their affluent neighborhood to insist in raising her own children, rather than hiring help. The results were impressive by American standards: Hinkley's brother, aged thirty-two, was a football star in college and is a respected and able executive of his father's corporation. Hinkley's sister is married to a well known lawyer and was likewise successful in college. John too, began his success in the American corporate mold. Class president in high school, an A student, and an able athlete in team sports. In his early years at Texas Tech., Hinkley began to change in his early years at college. He left sports, and soon stopped attending classes. His relations with his father broke down. He became virtually invisible to most people at school, and was remembered only for carrying a guitar around all the time and traveling a great deal. Hinkley joined the Nazi Party, but was dismissed because they felt that his "political extremism" was disruptive. His relationship with his father completely collapsed. Then a few years ago, Hinkley fell in love with actress Jodi Foster, who bears a striking resemblance to Hinkley's mother, Jodi, at an earlier age.

Foster starred in the movie Taxi Driver. The movie portrayed as man who in an attempt to win her love attempts to murder a U.S. Senator. Hinkley wrote letters to Jodi Foster telling her that to win her love he would shoot the president. Reagan, powerful, respected, outgoing, resembles the very traits which make Hinkley's father what he is.

What happened is clear. Hinkley, the son of an oil company owner, began to hate the life-style of his family and that which awaited him. He turned first to music and then to extremist politics in his search for meaning. Hinkley was literally invisible as an artist and a person in a world where only powerful and respected businessmen get notice. For this he hated his father. When he found no answer among the Nazi Party which had lost whatever commitment it had ever had, Hinkley felt abandoned. The option of leaving his social class was not available to him, although he hated it. He could not leave the business world and join the working class for that would not gain him the respect and attention which he needed, if he had. There is no real option of joining a meaningful political left yet in this country or Hinkley would never have become a Nazi. Thus he turned towards the only love object he had left - his mother - represented by Jodie

Foster. The act of shooting the president of the United States was subjectively the courageous act of a lonely young man of the ruling class, a man who despised power and wealth and the lack of meaning in a life where only those things are valued. It was an act which will put the ruling class of this country on notice that their values have not been completely transmitted to their youth even if they had been "good" parents as Hinkley's were. Love is not enough to compensate for a corrupt life when raising your kid. I feel very sorry for John W. Hinkley, for he has suffered much and he attempted the only act left to him to gain any love and attention and to strike back at insincerity in his world - he tried to love his mother and kill his father.

I feel sorry also for the rest of us. The fact is that the tone of the populace is not one of horror at the near tragedy. A black messenger in New York was quoted as saying of Reagan "He cuts; he gets cut." A black man standing next to a friend of mine in a restaurant announced the news of the assassination attempt by saying gleefully, "He was white!"

Meanwhile, the same day, came the announcement of yet another black child killed in Atlanta. This story of course, came right after Reagan's on the news reports. Announced back to back, the two stories had a careful intertwining - a collective meaning which I have not entirely deciphered. The point is that nobody in power has cared very much about twenty-two dead black children. Nobody cared much about John Hinkley. Well, there are many in the population who don't care much about Ronald Reagan. The murders of black children and the attempted assassination of the president are both acts of violence by people who, living in a complex, uncaring society, have lashed out in sick, deadly ways. Please don't think I equate the two - the murders of the black children are far more hideous and unforgivable. But the point here is the cause for violence. The violence of the Reagan administration's policies, their vicious attack on working and poor people, the violence of the system that hasn't acted yet in Atlanta to comfort frightened people, this is the real cause of the violence of John W. Hinkley. The real answer to such acts is for us to build a social movement in this country which will transform our lives, bring meaning to those who lack it, and create a society that loves and cares for its members. When we have accomplished that, it will be precisely those who will resist us most - the Ronald Reagans and the John Hinkley Sr.'s - who will benefit the most. For they will be safe from the results of their own actions. All in all the assassination attempt on President Reagan was, as Malcolm X. said of the Kennedy assassination twenty years ago, a case of the chickens coming home to roost.

THE WONDERS OF INTRAMURAL BASKETBALL

BRUCE HANDLEMAN

For the past couple of weeks a number of moderately small groups of bodies have been congregating on Bard's enormous basketball court between the hours of 8:00 and 10:00. Generally, the groups break into opposition sponsoring such titles as *The Academics*, *The Gunners*, *Little Future*, *Faculty Staff*, and of course, *No Future*. For a total of forty minutes two opposing teams battle over the round object called a basketball, attempting to place it in their respective targets. Well, some teams lose, others win, but they all play Intramural Basketball.

Thursday, March 19th the 9:00 game unveiled an unexpected flair of excitement as the reigning champs, *The Gunners*, led by captain Pat Downs, were dramatically challenged by the team *No Future*, the eternal underdogs. The undefeated *Gunners* struggled to a 57-56 victory over *No Future* that extended into triple overtime. The experienced *Gunners* met *No Future*, which was, is, and will be propelled by unexplained spiritual anarchistic chaos. (The *No Future* phenomenon has been investigated in a series of interviews that have found a home in these pages) The game was tense and filled with excitement as *No Future* rallied again and again, determined to give *The Gunners* the heebie-geebees. With the extended frantic play, many players and fans fouled out. Thoughts such as "This is insane" and "It was a fuckin' bad call" flourished and dissolved into the night and the Genesee Cream Ale. Never again will such a game be duplicated. In the end *The Gunners* remain the undefeated champions and *No Future* remains *No Future*.



This interview will be printed in two parts because I did not have time to transcribe the whole interview and so you don't get bored. Here is what was said and heard on the evening of March 19th upstairs in the Observer office. Conducted by Bruce Handleman.

Bruce: What would you find would sum up tonight's victory/defeat?

Kratos: An empirical loss and a moral victory.

Bruce: You were playing the *Gunners*, the league champs, there's no question about it. They're undefeated two seasons straight...

John: Well Bruce, fascism takes many different forms. Not that I would like to call anyone a fascist, but it does take many different forms.

Michael: There's the asswipe fascists and the dick weed fascists...

Kratos: And the scumbag fascists.

Michael: And then there's the *Gunners* fascists!!

Alan: Yah, ah, they got some nice guys on their team. Our guys are nicer. I like our guys.

Bruce: Yesterday I was reading in the *New York Times* there was an article somewhere in the bulk of the text about a group of squatters in, I think it was Berlin, Berlin, Germany, who

have gone into these abandoned houses and have begun to relive their lives...

Michael: Do they play basketball?

Bruce: I don't know, I don't know. They call themselves part of a no future movement. Is there any alliance between...?

Kratos: Yeh, they've watched us play basketball, they get it through the newspapers.

Ken: (the anti-coach) They've our cheerleaders, we couldn't arrange a flight over for this game, so they've just been sitting over there screaming "No Future".

Kratos: International Movement.

Bruce: They call themselves anarchists, do you espouse such beliefs?

Michael: You've seen us play.

Bruce: Well, I thought you had a lot of organization out there, I don't know.

Ken: (the anti-coach): Oh no, that's just a front.

Michael: Anarchy is a perfect order with no teacher, its anti-leader.

Bruce: Let me move back, let me move back a bit. There seems to have been, as I have looked back through these past two seasons, a founding father, Mr. Alan McPheely. (Applause!!!) (Yeah!!!)

How can you say on one hand that you're, ah, without a leader yet you have such a strong leader?

Michael: He's an anti-leader. He's like Ken Kesey.

Elio: Jack Kerouac.

Michael: You know how Ken Kesey ate more acid than everyone else, well our captain ate more basketballs than anyone else.

Alan: (Hysterical McPheelyesque laughter)

Bruce: Do you have a comment on that, captain McPheely?

In unison: ANTI-CAPTAIN!!!

Alan: Ah! Ah...let's see, ah...I had fun this season. You know, I think everybody had fun.

John: Everyone gave one hundred and ten!!

Alan: Whose this John guy?

Alan: John Callahan, Johnny O'Callahan!!

John: IRA all the way!!!

Alan: We had a lot more fun than the winners, I think.

Michael: Than the whole rest of the league.

Kratos: Our game was beyond morals, beyond good, beyond evil...

Elio: We didn't play to win or lose, we just played.



Bruce: So then this indeed, as I thought before I came here for the interview, an attempt to bring philosophy to the basketball court?

Michael: It's not how you play the game, it's whether you get layed or not.

Kratos: That's it. He's got it!!

Bruce: There's some connection in your mind between philosophy and sex?

Ken: No, it's basketball and sex.

Bruce: Then there's no relation between philosophy and sex?

Elio: Just think of the phallic symbol of a basketball.

Kratos: Hey, what do you think it is when the basketball swishes through the net?

Alan: Anyone got a match?

Bruce: Do you feel when you miss it's like the withdrawal method?

Kratos: It's like cumin' early. But when you get the rebound it's like multiple orgasm.

Bruce: It would be good if everyone would take one at a time.

Elio: O.K.

Ken: O.K.

Kratos: O.K.

Alan: O.K.

Elio: O.K. Captain, what do you say?

Michael: I think Ted Dewsnap should say something, because he got a lot of rebounds and he's been a tough son of a bitch the whole entire season.

Ted:

Ken: And he knows how to pivot, too.

Ted:

Kratos: (screaming) Boy, can that man pivot, wow!

Ted:

Michael: How much tape do we got?

Ted:

Bruce: We got a lot of tape, I don't know how much I'm going to listen to though.

Ted:

Kratos: YOU'D BETTER LISTEN TO ALL OF IT
Commotion

Bruce: Shhhhhhhh. One at a time!!

Ted:

To be continued...



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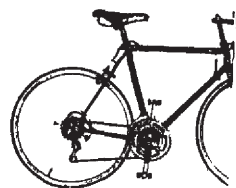
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→ PEOPLE NEEDED TO KEEP UP ON EVENTS
LOCALLY AND NATIONALLY ←

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⑥ THEIR PRESENTATION ⑥

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DANCE, MUSIC, LIT.,

ECONOMICS, SCIENCE, DRAMA, HISTORY, ETC.

CALENDAR

LOCAL EVENTS

IN THE Area:

- April 8: Evaluation of Raymond Foery, 4:30 Committee Rooms, Bard College
- April 8: El Salvador, another Viet Nam? Film with speaker Murry Knoll. Ulster Count Comm. College. Call 626-0682 for more info.
- April 10-11: Catskill Ballet, SUNY New Paltz. 7:30, McKenna
- April 12: Peace Center Meeting, Trinity Methodist Church 7:00, Hooker & So. Hamilton, Poughkeepsie.
- April 14: Bard College Teach-In on El Salvador. Call Felice Shays for info: 758-6822, ex. 326
- April 15: Tax Day Protest. Noon rally will include speaker from N.Y. Cispes. Downtown Poughkeepsie.
- April 17: International Magic Spectacular. Mid-Hudson Civic Center, Po'k. 7:30, \$3:00 adults.
- April 18: Utopia. Mid-Hudson Civic Center, Po'k. Tix: 9:50 @ 8:00.

- April 21: John McLaughlin, Al DiMeola & Paco DeLucia, Mid-Hudson Civic Center, Po'k. Tix: \$8:00 & \$9:00. @ 8:00.
- April 21: Syoko Aki Violin, SUNY New Paltz. 8:30 McKenna, Tix: \$2:00.
- April 24: Chuck Mangione, Mid-Hudson Civic Center, Po'k. 8:00. Tix: \$9:00.
- April 26: Peace Sabbath Mini-Conference. Mt. St. Mary's College, Newburgh @ 1:30.

PEACE AND PROTEST CALENDAR

- April 9-15: WEEK OF PROTEST AT THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE: Leaflet the IRS at 120 Church St. (Arrest is likely if you leaflet inside the IRS building: Nonviolence Training required) For more info: War Resisters League, 228-0450
- April 9: 8 PM Reelpolitik (at Columbia) presents "Workers Film and Photo League: 1930-1935" at Earl Hall, \$2. 280-5113

- April 9: 8PM "Trilateral Planning in the '80's" with Holly Sklar, @ the Marxist Schook, 151 W. 19th St. 7th Fl. 989-6820
- April 10: 8PM Poetry Reading w/ Amira Baraka, Will'm Kunstler & Piri Thomas, at the Marxist School, 151 W. 19th St. 7th Fl. 989-6820
- April 10: Peacesmith House Square Dance Comm. Methodist Church, Massapequa. \$3:00 516-798-0778
- April 10-12: Feminism and Militarism Conference for Women, sponsored by the War Resister's League, in Dingman's Ferry, PA. Reg. in advance. 212-228-0450.
- April 11: Islanders Redirecting Taxes for Survival (IRS) will leaflet Long Island IRS office. Suffolk: 516-286-8824.
- April 12: Nuclear Warheads in N.Y. State! The first cruise missiles will be moved to NY State today. "All Road Lead To Rome" DEMONSTRATION in Rome, NY at Griffiss Air Force Base. 315-475-4822

- April 13: Washington Lobby Day: COPUS, working in conjunction with Peter Peyser, has designated April 13 as the day when hundreds of students from across the nation will be urged to go to Washington to lobby against proposed cuts in student aid. All ISC schools should begin to plan ways to bring students to Washington. One possible idea: student govs. from neighboring schools might pool their resources and send a busload of students to Wash. Any school seeking assistance in organizing a group to go to Wash. should contact the ISC office.
- April 14: 7:30 PM MFS General Meeting. "The Soviet Threat: Myth or Menace?" 135 W. 4th St. 673-1808.

- April 14: Young People's Lobby for Jobs in Washington DC. Young Workers Liberation League. 929-1427
- April 14: 8PM "The Chemical Industry: Worker's Hazards" with Naomi Fatt, Mike McClann and Eric Scherzer, at the Marxist School, 151 W. 19th, 7th Fl. 989-6820
- April 15: Tax Day Rally at the IRS, 120 Church St. NYC @ noon. 228-0450
- April 15: 8PM NYU Sage Energy Group presents "We are the Guinea Pigs" at Loeb # 513.777-8995.
- April 16: 8PM, "Western Capitalist Competition and The Third World" w/ Jeff Frieden and Cheryl Payer at the Marxist School, 151 W. 19th, 7th Fl. 989-6820
- April 17: 7PM WIN Poetry Reading with Dan Horn and Dennis Haseley, \$2, @ Lafayette St. 624-8337

- April 17: 8PM "Human Body Movement" a talk with slides with Valentina Litvinoff, at the Marxist School.
- April 21: 8PM "Agent Orange Update" with Tod Ensign and Michael UHL, at the Marxist School.
- April 22: 8PM "The Closing of the Urban Frontier" at the Marxist School.
- April 23: 8PM "Reagan and U.S. Capitalism" with Alan Wolfe and David Under, at the Marxist School.
- April 24: 7 and 9:30 PM, the film, "Alambrista" at the Marxist School.
- April 25: 7 & 9:30 PM "Alambrista" (See April 24 listing)
- April 25: Energy Fair at Marymount College, Call WesPAC, 914: 682-0488, for details.

NEW YORK CITY

THEATER

RUSSIAN ROULETTE AND PASSION OF FRANKENSTEIN — A play about a Hungarian couple, written and directed by, and starring Alan A. Gabor; in repertory with Robert Kornfeld's play, directed by Mr. Gabor. Stage 15, 15 W. 18th St. (861-7081)

ICEBOUND — Owen Davis's comedy-melodrama about a young girl who unexpectedly inherits the family fortune. Directed by W. H. Macy. Meat and Potatoes Co. at Krause Theater, 306 W. 38th St. (564-3293)

IN THE CAGE — Henry James's novella, conceived for the stage by Rob McBrien and Wendy Wasdahl, about a young woman who works as a telegraphist in the fashionable Mayfair district of London. Presented by the Shared Forms Theater. Performing

HAMLET — A modern version of Shakespeare's play, directed by George Wolf Rolly. No Smoking Playhouse, 364 W. 45th St. (362-7862) Closes next Sun.

HEAVEN CAN WAIT — A play by Harry Segall, presented by Stage Left. Off Center, 436 W. 18th St. (876-7182) Closes next Sun.

WIDOWS — A drama about the struggle of three African women to overcome oppressive conditions of life in South Africa written by Mfundli Vundla. Directed by Vantile E. Whitfield. Henry Street Settlement, 406 Grand St. (598-0400)

HALF-LIFE — A comedy by Julian Mitchell about a retired teacher, first presented by the National Theater in London in 1977. Directed by Jane Stanton. Wonderhorse, 83 E. 4th St. (533-5888)

HIT TUNES FROM FLOP SHOWS — A revue conceived and directed by Vincent Napoli. Greenwich House, 27 Barrow St. (242-3000)

THE HOSTAGE — Brendan Behan's study of life in a Dublin brothel, vintage 1958. Directed by Ian Stuart. Trinity, 184 W. 100th St. (222-8841) Closes Sat.

OLD TIMES — Harold Pinter's 1971 play, staged by Jerry Engelbach. SoHo Rep, 19 Mercer St. (925-2588)

OUTWARD BOUND — A revival of Sutton Vane's 1923 play. Ten Ten Players, 1010 Park Ave., at 85th St. (288-3246) Closes next Sun.

POP, FOLK AND ROCK

In Concert

ENRICO MACIAS — Singer-composer. Felt Forum, Madison Square Garden. Sun., April 5, 7:30.

ELIZABETH SWADOS — "Lyrics and Lyricists." 92d St. Y, 1385 Lex. Ave. Sun., April 5-Mon., 8.

UTOPIA — Palladium, 14th St. between Third and Fourth Aves. Sat., 7:30.

ELIZABETH ZELVIN — Songsongwriter. Hobo Medium, 351 E. 74th St. Sun., April 5, 7.

In the Clubs

BURNING SPEAR — Reggae. Bond International, Bway at 45th St. Thur.-Fri.

CBGB and OMFUG — Tues.: Hoy Boy in the Doys; Kool Rays; Utensils. Wed.: Lemmings; Humans; Cheeky. Thur.: Jeff and Jane Hudson; Divine Monochord. Fri.: Mande Dahl; Karyn Satin and the Bedsheets; Third Division. Sat.: Social Climber; Tromp; Third Division. 315 Bowery.

PRIVATES — Tues.: Prisoners of Rock and Roll. Thur.: Sir Douglas Quintet. Fri.: Hazel O'Connor; the Hit Men. Sat.: Secret Affair. 158 E. 85th St.

NTZ — Sun., April 5: Big Youth, Soul Syndicate, Arc Angels, Bush Tetras. Wed.: Adam and the Ants. Fri.: Buddy Miles Show, Moonbeam. Sat.: Rockats. 11th St. between Third and Fourth Aves.

SALSA MEETS JAZZ — Village Gate, Bleecker and Thompson Sts. Mon.

TRAMPS — Sun., April 5: Sonny Kenn and the Wild Ideas. Mon.: Albert Collins. Tues.: Uptown Horns. Wed.: Clarence "Gatemouth" Brown. Thur.: Barrelhouse Blues with Texas Slim. Fri.-Sat.: Sam "Lightnin'" Hopkins. 125 E. 15th St.

TRAX — Tues.: Big Spender; Syntax Error. Wed.: Miller, Miller, Miller and Skane. Thur.: Bernie Shanahan; Troublemaker. Fri.: Chita Chrome; Mr. Lucky; El Futuro. Sat.: Hooks; Catholic Girls. 100 W. 72d St.

JAZZ GALLERY — Fri.: Eubanks, with Charles on piano; Robin, trombone; David, bass; Kevin, guitar, and Steve McCall, drums. Sat.: Sarah McLawler and the Big Apple Jazzwomen. 55 W. 19th St.

JOE PASS — Fat Tuesday's, 180 Third Ave. Tues.-next Sun.

SOUNDSCAPE — Tues., 9:30: Afro-Cuban Jazz. Thur., 8:30: Jimmy Lyons. Fri., 8:30: Bill Smith Ensemble. Sat., 8:30: Mike Fine Jazz Ensemble. 500 W. 52d St.