

PORTAL

Friday, February 15, 1980

Daily Nexus

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SEX AND SOCIETY

Cover by DAVE DALTON

PORTAL

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In This Issue...

Today is the day after Valentine's Day and you are probably thinking that you are about to read another silly *Daily Nexus* examination of the sex habits of college co-eds. That is not the case with this issue. This time, *Portal* examines some of the problems that are associated with sexual relationships in our society.

As you glance through the section, you'll find a survey by Meg McCandless of birth control methods that are currently available, a report by Cathy Kelly and Michelle Togut on sexual harassment and another story by Togut on the Gay Rights movement.

In addition, we have included a comprehensive look at the ever-present and violent crime of rape by Karlin Lillington and a description of the venereal disease epidemic, as well as a commentary on changing sexual roles by Ian Hill.

Kevin MacKinnon addresses the complex problem of abortion in our

society while Kelly outlines the history of abortion in America. Dave Dalton exposes the debate over abortion and interviews a woman with first-hand experience who gives a different view and insight into the dilemma.

You may find some of these topics depressing, if not controversial. Our main goal in putting together this "sex" issue was not to depress anyone or to generate controversy. Instead, we hope that this issue of *Portal* will prompt people to discuss these problems and become more aware of other viewpoints. We realize that you may not agree with some of the opinions expressed by the individuals in these stories so we welcome and encourage any criticism from you, the readers.

We would also like to take this opportunity to once again remind you that *Portal* welcomes any contributions in fiction, prose, poetry, graphics, cartoons or photographs.

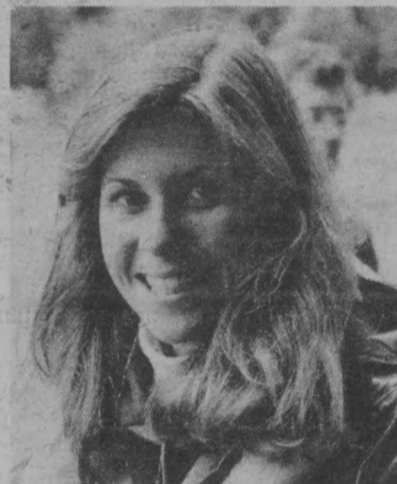
VIEWS...

What is your opinion of federally-funded abortions?

Pam Rosen; Freshman, Liberal Studies: "Yes, I'm in favor of funding for abortions. I believe that abortion is an option that should be open to whomever wants to have the abortion. Sometimes these things can't be helped, especially when you think of circumstances such as when a woman is raped. If a woman can't afford it I think the state should pay for it because I don't think it's right to put children in this world if there's nobody to take care of them and if they're not going to have the proper kind of home to grow up in."



Mark Wilson; junior, Business Economics: "Of course. I think poor people are enough of a burden on America so far that I don't want their kids coming into this world because there too many of them already. I think there's too many poor people in the world and if they have their kids there's just going to be more poor people. You have to stop it somewhere."



Kathy Isberg; junior, Business Economics: "It depends on what the circumstances are. I think it would be more important for the government to fund education. I think a lot of the reasons people have to get abortions are because people are so ignorant of birth control. I think if it's necessary to have an abortion because of physical problems, the government should fund it. But if it's the third time a girl got pregnant because she just doesn't know to use birth control, then I don't think the government should."



Lisa Amsterdam; Undeclared freshman: "It is very controversial and I'm not sure of my specific feelings toward it if I had to have an abortion. It would be devastating to me but I would want to have the choice. It would ruin my life more to have a child now and it would ruin the child's life too. But as far as funding goes, I just don't know."



Larry Haimoff; senior, Biology: "I'm in favor of government funding for abortions. If a woman is pregnant and it is detrimental for her either physically or psychologically to have a child, then the only way to get rid of the child is through abortion and if she can't afford to pay for it then abortion should be subsidized through the government. If a person says it's a violation of her body to have a baby then to me that's enough ground to have an abortion. I feel that government subsidies for medical reasons should be carried over to abortions."



Caren Friedman; junior, Communication Studies: "Yes. I think it is necessary in cases where the pregnancy is going to hurt the woman's health. I think it's necessary for the government to help women to have an abortion if they're going to die and can't afford it. I feel the government should fund possibly up to two abortions, but people should be referred to birth control afterwards. You might have to draw the line where the woman's health is concerned; in that sense it's not an immoral act. In that context the moral issue doesn't enter into it at all."

KCSB 91.9

THE COLLEGE OF CREATIVE STUDIES
PRESENTS

MICHAEL ROGERS PIANIST, IN FIVE SOLO RECITALS IN LOTTE LEHMANN CONCERT HALL UCSB

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 8:00 PM

Haydn *Sonata in E flat (Hob. 52)*
Beethoven *Sonata in A flat (Op. 110)*
Schubert *Sonata in G (DV 894)*

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 8:00 PM

Mozart *Sonata in A minor (K. 310)*
Beethoven *Sonata in E flat (Op. 81 a)*
Schubert *Sonata in B flat (DV 960)*

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 8:00 PM

Beethoven *Bagatelles (Op. 119)*
Beethoven *Sonata in E (Op. 109)*
Schubert *Sonata in C minor (DV 958)*

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 8:00 PM

Chopin *Polonaise-Fantaisie in A flat (Op. 61)*
Beethoven *Sonata in C minor (Op. 111)*
Schubert *Sonata in A (DV 959)*

SUNDAY, MARCH 2, 8:00 PM

Grieg *From Holberg's Time (Op. 40)*
Beethoven *Sonata in E flat (Op. 81 a)*
Carl Nielsen *Theme with Variations (Op. 40)*
Chopin *Polonaise-Fantaisie in A flat (Op. 61)*
Sibelius *Sonatina No. 2 in E*
Sibelius *Kyllikki (Three Lyric Pieces) (Op. 41)*

Michael Rogers earned his B.S. and M.S. degrees at the Juilliard School, studying with Adele Marcus. While a student he won the LADO Young Artist Award, the Artists Advisory Council Competition of Chicago, Chicago's Raia Festival Award, the Concert Artist Guild Award, the Olga Samaroff scholarship to Juilliard, the Carl Roeder prize, and the Morris Loeb Prize. He has performed in solo recital at Carnegie Hall and Town Hall, New York, and in concert with the Minneapolis, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Chicago, Boston Pops, Denver, and Winnipeg Symphony Orchestras. He also performs each year at the Smithsonian chamber concerts.

since there are now potentially as many... recently, much evidence has surfaced which... First Amendment rights, an issue that... largely centered around the question of... political science department has been... cases in numerous problems for the cour... country's and sexual deviancy. Yet... there is no causal relationship between...

Pornography's Effect, Place a Complex Issue

By KEVIN MACKINNON

In 1970, the U.S. Commission on Obscenity and Pornography, formed in January, 1968, released a report on the casual relationship between pornography and acts of sexual deviancy. According to the commission, "empirical evidence designed to clarify the question has found no evidence to date that exposure to explicit sexual materials plays a significant role in the causation of delinquent or criminal behavior among youth or adults. The commission cannot conclude that exposure to erotic materials is a factor in the causation of sex crimes or delinquency."

In September, 1974, "Born Innocent," a movie depicting life in a home for wayward girls, was shown on NBC. In the film's opening minutes, a 15-year-old girl was sexually attacked in a shower by four other girls, one of whom was shown making violent thrusting motions with a plumber's helper. Three days later in San Francisco, a similar attack was made upon a nine-year-old girl by three girls and a boy, ages nine to 15. According to authorities, the children said their attack had been inspired by the film "Born Innocent."

Pornography, its effects on and place in society, is one of the most complex issues of our times. In recent decisions the Supreme Court has passed the question of obscenity onto the communities, and there appears to be equal evidence favoring and disputing the theory that there is a causal relationship between pornography and deviant behavior. Those wishing to ban pornography face strong opposition from those who stress First Amendment rights, and the struggle shows little sign of being resolved in the near future.

Many of the problems stem from the definition of the term itself. The term "pornography" is derived from the Greek word "pornographos," meaning "the writing of prostitutes." Today, the term has all but lost a specific meaning. There seem to be a plethora of definitions, usually typified by, "I don't know how to define it, but I know what it is when I see it."

Concern over pornography's possibly harmful effects on society has led to an increased pressure upon the courts to finally decide what constitutes legal erotica as opposed to illegal pornography. The Supreme Court, however, has placed the burden of definition upon the communities themselves.

According to Gayle Binion, assistant professor of political science, this inability of the Supreme Court to find a workable definition has made it increasingly easy for someone to be convicted of obscenity. Says Binion, "The federal government simply shops for a district wherein they can most easily obtain a conviction." A recent example of this is the obscenity charge leveled at Harry Reems, the star of *Deep Throat*, by a Memphis, Tennessee court. In other words, what passed for obscenity in one district may be perfectly acceptable in another.

This somewhat confusing state of affairs is the result of a changing Supreme Court. In the Warren Supreme Court decision in *Roth v. United States* in 1957, the Supreme Court adopted the policy by which obscenity would be judged on three strict criteria. If the material in question appealed directly to the prurient interests, was offensive according to the national standard and was utterly without socially redeeming value, then it was judged illegally obscene. Given this rigid definition, it became very hard to obtain an obscenity conviction.

This situation changed drastically with the Burger Supreme Court decision in *Miller v. California* in 1973. In this decision, the national standard rule was dropped in favor of letting the individual communities decide what was obscene and what was not. According to Binion, it thus became much easier to obtain an obscenity conviction in the Burger Court since all that was needed was for a local jury to decide that any material was obscene by their own local standards.

Professor Herman Pritchett of the political science department feels this has caused innumerable problems for the court since there are now potentially as many

different definitions of pornography as there are independent communities in the country. Pritchett points out that the situation shows little sign of improvement since the court is at present reluctant to accept any case whereby they would be in the position to make a steadfast definition.

Though the Supreme Court may be averse to facing the issue of pornography, various women's groups around the country are certainly not. Here on campus, the A.S. Commission on the Status of Women has taken a strong stand against pornography and its treatment of women. Chair Razia Kadri feels that pornography can be separated from erotica by its derogatory and violent representation of women. "Pornography is violence against women. It generally involves a woman being used for sexual stimulation in ways that are very demeaning to her person," she explains.

According to Kadri the distinction between pornography and erotica is that "erotica involves love and sex and mutual caring and sharing," while pornography stresses violence against women.

One of the major concerns about pornography is the way in which it harms the public's image of women, reducing them to the worst possible stereotype. Women are shown being the submissive part of a power relationship, clearly being subjugated by a person or persons in control. The woman is usually powerless to stop whatever is done to her, and in worse cases, is made to appear to enjoy this treatment.

A.S. Representative Sherry Studley feels that the most dangerous aspect of pornography is that it impresses this distorted view of women into the national consciousness. From exposure to pornography, "people get it into their minds that it's alright to abuse women or other men," she said.

Many feel that this damaging stereotyping of women leads to an increase of violence against women, this being true in regards to children and men as well. Said Kadri, "There has been a stereotype in society that when a woman was raped, she was just asking for it. It's obvious that when you see violence over a long period of time, that violence becomes socially acceptable."

That there is such material depicting women as being either totally submissive or willing sex objects is hardly open to dispute. From the suggestive ad campaign for the Rolling Stones' *Black and Blue* album (which showed a woman, bound, bruised and spread-eagled, telling the world, "I'm black and blue from the Rolling Stones, and I love it!") to hard-core porn with titles like "Love Gestapo Style" and "Angels in Pain," derogatory images of women pervade our society.

However, when one tries to link pornography with sex crimes or sexual harassment, one finds that there is evidence both to support and refute the connection. Not only do many of the findings

However, when one tries to link pornography with sex crimes or sexual harassment, one finds that there's evidence to both support and refute the connection.

done in pornography research conflict, but what has been done is, in itself inconclusive. The Women Against Violence in Pornography and Media organization stresses that "Research...on the effect of pornography is sketchy and inadequate. There is very little data on the long-term effects of pornography and particularly on the development of negative, distorted, and dangerous views of women."

Despite the lack of any truly conclusive evidence one way or the other, there have been several startling findings on the subject.

The aforementioned report of the Commission on Obscenity and Pornography, which has been taken as one of the definitive works on the matter, has concluded that there is no causal relationship between pornography and sexual deviancy. Yet recently, much evidence has surfaced which



casts doubts on the commission's findings.

The WAVPM Newpage of June, 1978 cites a report done in Southern California in which seven populations of males, including rapists, were interviewed as to prior exposure and experience with pornography. Of these, 57 percent of the rapists indicated that they had "tried out" sexual activities depicted in pornographic media on real-life victims; 77 percent of child molesters with male targets and 87 percent of child molesters with female target said they had also done this as well.

Several members of the commission have also opposed its findings. Commissioners Morton Hill, Winfrey Link and Charles Keating have called the commission's evidence "scanty and manipulated" and "wholly inadequate to support the conclusions and sustain the recommendations."

These commissioners cite the Davis and

disturbs many, including San Francisco attorney Martha Howard. "I am troubled by First Amendment considerations. I fear wholesale suppression of speech and I distrust shifting court interpretations. But...the theme is clear—violence in pornography encourages violence against women. Each of us is endangered by depicted degradation of women."

Since it possibly constitutes a direct threat to women's safety, many feminists have argued that pornography thereby forfeits any rights of protection by the First Amendment. Diana E. H. Russell, author of *The Politics of Rape*, feels that "pornography is an abuse of the right to freedom of speech, and that the First Amendment was never intended to protect material that condones and promotes violent crimes against any group."

Yet, because pornography has yet to be conclusively proven harmful to women's safety, the First Amendment considerations remain controversial and unresolved. A.S. President Marty Cusack sums up the beliefs of many, saying, "It seems clear to me; 'Congress shall make no law abridging freedom of speech.' That seems pretty explicit. You don't prove someone wrong by silencing them."

Kadri also is opposed to total censorship. Instead, she hopes that "we can raise enough consciousness so that no one would either want to show a pornographic movie or want to go see one."

She feels, however, that some decision must be made. "We have to decide which is more important, First Amendment rights of the people who produce movies that violate women's rights or the 14th Amendment right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness of every woman in this country. Which is more important?"

Despite their differences, both sides agree that one of the most important considerations now is making the public aware of just what the whole issue of pornography entails. Said Kadri, "If someone points out to you what exactly it is that you're seeing, you get a completely different concept of what it is," rather than ban pornography outright, she feels people need to be

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Fighting Back

A History of Gay Liberation

By MICHELLE TOGUT

Gay liberation had its tentative beginnings back in the summer of 1969 when a group of homosexuals decided to defy a police raid of the Stonewall Inn in Greenwich Village, New York.

The late 1960s were turbulent times, a militant era when blacks demanded civil rights, the Vietnam War raged and youth protested against the "establishment." It does not seem strange that this was the time a growing gay consciousness should emerge.

"Stonewall Inn had always been hassled by the cops," explained Tom Guelcher, a representative of UCSB's Gay People's Union. "But what made this night so different was that the gays started to fight back. It was the first time the gay

community said 'no more. You can't treat us the way you have in the past.'"

It was 2 a.m. on June 28, 1969 when police officers entered the Stonewall Inn, allegedly to round up the bar's owners who were selling liquor without a license. However, the bar had been operating for three years without a liquor license only blocks from the police precinct, according to an article in the *Advocate* (June, 1976) by Randy Shilts.

Shilts wrote that after the police closed the bar, a crowd lingered in the streets. Others joined until there were approximately 400 people milling about. When the six or seven officers emerged from the bar, crowd members began throwing pennies at them, then beer cans and, finally, rocks.

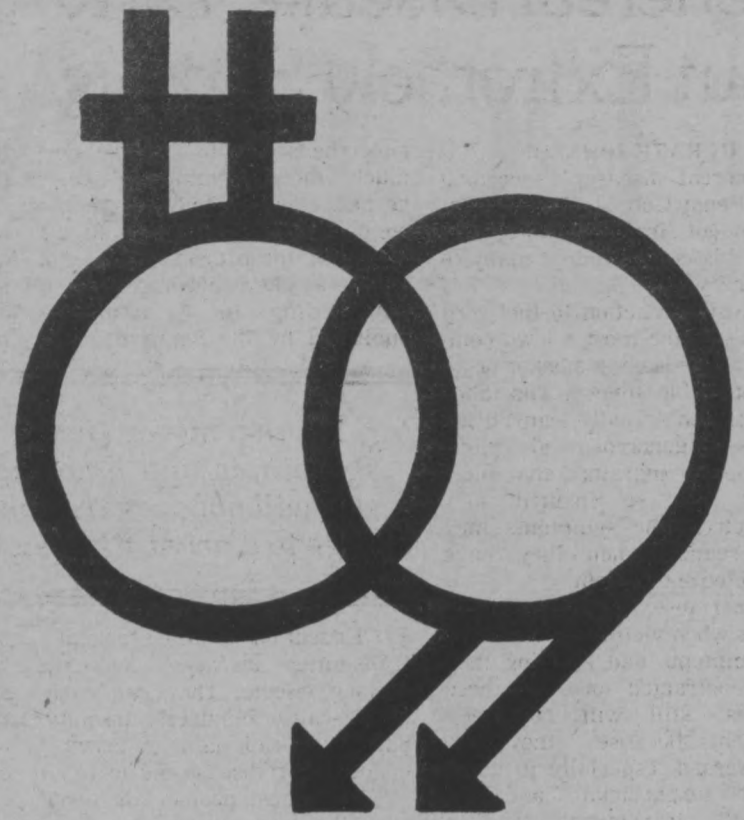
Someone shouted, "Christopher Street belongs to the queens," and within minutes a riot had erupted. Badly outnumbered, the police barricaded themselves into the bar, while the gay community outside tried to break down the doors.

This riot lasted for about 45 minutes until the Tactical Police Force arrived en masse and dispersed the crowds. But, by the next afternoon, they were back, gathering around the Stonewall which had been converted into a free store. Slogans of gay equality were chanted and gay graffiti abounded as over 2,000 people assembled. Traffic was blocked and tempers began to rise. A policeman mocked the protesters and this was the impetus for the beginning of another riot.

Once again, the tactical force was called in to disperse the crowd. Before the demonstration ended, 17 people were arrested and four police officers were injured.

Writes Shilts, "Whatever the reality of the outbursts of June 28 and 29, 1969, the riots have now become the keystone to the gay movement's scant mythology. Phrases like 'gay power' and 'gay pride' were born in its midst. Within weeks of the melee, a group calling itself the Gay Liberation Front was organizing demonstrations where lesbians and gay men sang 'We Shall Overcome.'"

"The embers of outrage had long been smoldering on the back burner of the American consciousness, but the Stonewall riot marked the beginning of the liberation movement as we know it today and at least the symbolic birth of what is now one of the most rapidly proliferating movements for social change to emerge in this century of American history."



Guelcher said that the gay liberation movement first formed in the big cities but over the years more and more groups have been emerging. One of the main goals of these groups is "for us to be accepted just as human beings because that's what we are."

A spokesperson from the GPU explained, "We have a Speakers Bureau which goes out and talks to small groups and tells them what it is like to be gay."

"You talk about the normal things you do. It is as normal for homosexuals to have their sexual orientation as it is for heterosexual people to have an orientation towards people of the opposite sex."

"It's not abnormal," the spokesperson continued. "It doesn't inhibit working conditions. Homosexuals lead the same lives as anyone else."

But, the spokesperson said that gay people had to fight the image that homosexuality is somehow "deviant or dirty or gross. Being gay is just as normal as being heterosexual is to a straight person."

"However, we have to fight socialization which presents us as dirty. All homosexual men are not effeminate and all homosexual women are not dykes. All types of people can be gay."

"The reason there is prejudice against gay people is that there is a lack of understanding of who gay people are and what they want out of life," Guelcher commented. "They are no different from anyone else except for being attracted to members of the same sex."

"It is unfortunate that what

(Please turn to p. 12A, col. 3)

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Lifeline is a weekly calendar of events, meetings, announcements & services published every Friday by the Office of Student Life. Student organizations having any announcements should submit them to the office on Tuesdays by noon. Phone 961-2382.

Friday, February 15

National Society of Professional Engineers Week: February 17 through 23
Madrona Hall: Film: "The Fillmore" Chem 1179 7, 9:15, 11:30 \$1.50
Studies in the Old and New Testaments: Meeting: UCen 2292 7 p.m.
Campus Advance for Christ: The Friday Night Alternative — 6512 Segovia #210 6:30 p.m.
Zen Meditation Center of UCSB: Meditation: UCen 3137 4 p.m.
Merhaba Folk Dance Group: Dancing: Old Gym 7:30 p.m. Everyone welcome!
LAMBDA CHI ALPHA JOG-A-THON Fundraiser for Heart Assn.: Campus Stadium February 15 through February 22.

Saturday, February 16

UCSB Bicycle Club: Bike Ride: Fast and Slow Groups. Meet at A.S. Bike Shop 8:30 a.m. Everyone welcome!
Chinese Students Assn.: Chinese Cultural Night Lotte Lehmann Hall 8 p.m. \$2.00. Folk dancing, Costume show, Martial Arts and much more.

Sunday, February 17

A.S. Program Board: Film: "Follow the Fleet" UCen II Theatre 6 & 8 p.m. \$1.00
UCen Activities: Talent Night: UCen Pavillion 9:30 p.m.

Tuesday, February 19

Men's Rugby: Film: "Rocky Horror Picture Show" Campbell Hall 6, 8, 10 & Mid. \$2.00
A.S. Legal Aid: UCen 3137 5:40 to 8:40 p.m.
Assn. of Pre-Law Students: Panel Discussion UCen Lawn 12 noon
Aish Hatorah: Jewish Consciousness Sessions UCen 2275B 4 p.m.
UCSB Student Health Service: Lecture: "Relationships: Dealing with Differences" by Jaclyn Henretig of Family Education and Counseling Center SHS Conference Room 5:30 p.m.

Wednesday, February 20

UCen Noon Concert: UCen Lobby
Student Hunger Action Group: Meeting UCen 2272 5:15 p.m.

announcements etc.

International Food Fair Meeting Wednesday, February 20th UCen 3137 12 noon.

The Office of Student Life is now accepting information for the Spring Quarterly Calendar. Please submit all information to the Office of Student Life Third Floor UCen.

The Office of Student Life has an opening for a work-study student in a typist/receptionist position — Please contact Jan in the Office of Student Life, Third Floor UCen or at 961-2382.

The Associated Students office is looking for a work-study student, if interested please check the job board at the Work Study office.

Venereal Disease 'Dirty' But Extremely Serious

By KATE JOHNSON

"Venereal disease," according to Dr. Penny Gott, staff member of the Student Health Center's GYN Clinic, "is considered by many to be a dirty word."

The usual reaction to the word "VD" is at the most a lewd comment; at the least, a snicker or an uncomfortable silence. The taboo against such sexually transmitted diseases as gonorrhea and syphilis is so deeply ingrained that most people are so insufficiently educated in the symptoms they don't realize when they have contracted one of them.

Furthermore, there are instances when victims, recognizing the symptoms and knowing they have contracted one of these diseases, still will not seek treatment because "they are embarrassed, especially to go to their private physician," said Gott.

Sexually transmitted diseases are much more than a subject for tasteless jokes. The symptoms of

gonorrhea, syphilis, or the now much more common disease, herpes, cannot simply be ignored out of embarrassment. The effects of one of these diseases will not pass away like a cold or a cut.

According to a pamphlet published by the Santa Barbara

the Health Center's GYN Clinic, "they are usually thinking of syphilis and gonorrhea."

Syphilis is a sexually transmitted disease characterized, in its first stage, by the appearance of a painless chancre at the place or places where germs first entered the body.

In the second stage of the disease are a rash or mucous patches, spotty hair loss, sore throat and swollen glands occur. Syphilis can cause brain damage, insanity, paralysis, heart disease, and

the genitals, sometimes accompanied by low abdominal pain in women, and pain on urination. However, says Breyfogle, "You can have gonorrhea for some length of time without any symptoms at all. You can be spreading it without even knowing you have it."

Gonorrhea has been determined to cause sterility, inflammation of the joints, heart, and liver, and blindness. It can lead to pelvic inflammatory disease in women, and urethral stricture in men. Newborn infants can be blinded by

gonorrhea without knowing it.

However, according to Gott, "Public awareness on the part of the doctors and patients can significantly cut down on the incidence of syphilis and gonorrhea in our population. The incidence of gonorrhea has definitely decreased from last year, and there were almost no cases of syphilis."

"The biggest problem," she continued, "both locally and nationwide, is herpes."

Herpes Simplex II, commonly known simply as "herpes," can be identified by a cluster of tender, painful blisters on the genitals, and pain on urination. "Usually," says Gott, "people that have it (herpes) know it, but we think that some people may have the bacteria and shed (transmit) it without knowing it."

Herpes has been linked to cervical cancer in women, according to Gott, and can cause severe central nervous system damage or death to newborn infants. Since, as Gott says, "Herpes can be transmitted to the newborn and be fatal," when a woman with an active case of herpes has a baby she usually must do so by cesarean

(Please turn to p. 9A, col. 1)

Furthermore, there are instances when victims, recognizing the symptoms and knowing they have contracted one of these diseases still will not seek treatment because "they are embarrassed, especially to go to a private physician."

VD Education Coalition, sexually transmitted diseases can have lifelong effects. They can eventually cause blindness, insanity, paralysis, brain damage, cervical cancer, heart disease and death.

"When most people talk about sexually transmitted diseases," says Celia Breyfogle, nurse practitioner and head of nursing at

death. Additionally, if a pregnant woman has an active case of syphilis, her baby can suffer damage to the skin, bones, eyes, teeth, and liver. Syphilis, however according to Breyfogle, isn't as common in our population as gonorrhea.

The symptoms of gonorrhea are a white or yellow discharge from

contact with the germs of an infected mother.

Even though the symptoms and effects of both diseases are outlined in many books and pamphlets published in answer to what Gott termed "the rising epidemic of venereal diseases in our country," it is still possible, she says, to have both syphilis and

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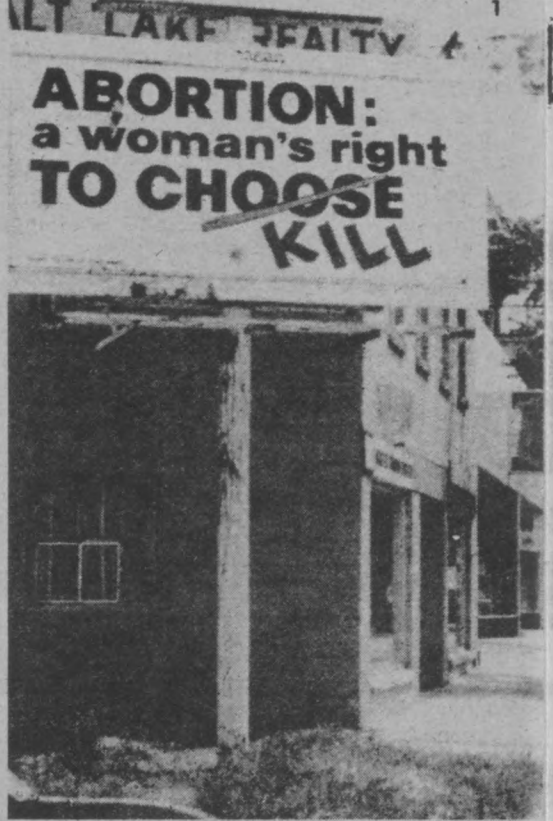
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Despite the increasing rate of abortions in this country, many people are still opposed to the practice because they feel it is murder and they express their views in a variety of ways.

The Conflict Continues...

By DAVE DALTON
The last two decades have witnessed many changes in American lifestyles, ideals and morality. Some of these changes have been slow in coming and some have met with bitter opposition. Perhaps the change that has faced the most emotional protests, both for and against, is the legalization of abortion.

It is somewhat odd that the current debate on the abortion issue is a relatively new phenomenon. Under British common law, abortion during the early stages of pregnancy was not considered a criminal offense. This approach to abortion was inherited by the American states. It was not until after the Civil War that abortion began to be considered a criminal act.

The reasons for this change in attitude toward abortion have been attributed to different factors. Some historians feel that Victorian sexual mores were responsible. However, it has been suggested that the main factor in changing the abortion laws was the fact that the mortality rates for women receiving abortions typically ran from 50 to 100 percent during this period.

It was not until the mid-19th century that American doctors recognized the need to perform surgical procedures under antiseptic conditions.

Clearly, the change in the mortality rate from over 50 percent to only 10.3 percent in every 100,000 legally performed abortions was a leading cause in the changed attitude during the 1960s and 1970s. Another factor that contributed to this change was the discovery that the use of thalidomide, a tranquilizer, during pregnancy resulted in a high percentage of deformed children. Despite the fact that many women would give birth to deformed children they were not able to obtain legal abortions in most states.

In addition the rapid growth of the women's rights movement in the 1960s also helped to change the attitude toward abortion. Women's groups argued that women

(13 weeks), the decision to have an abortion was up to the individual. During the second trimester, an abortion was allowable if it is "reasonably related to maternal health." After the second trimester, the state may prohibit abortion unless the woman's life or health is threatened.

In 1976, the court ruled that women of 12 years or older may have an abortion without the consent of parent, husband or any other party.

Soon after the court's landmark decisions, a debate ensued in the U.S. Congress over the funding of abortions for low-income women. "Pro-choice" groups argued that government funding was essential if the 14th Amendment guarantee of "equal justice under the law" was to be insured for all women. The "pro-life" groups denounced this contention saying that funding abortions with tax dollars was forcing all those who were not in favor of legalized abortion to condone an act which they considered murder. In the midst of this debate congress voted to deny federal funding for abortions through Medicare and other programs.

As the law stands today, the individual woman is guaranteed the right to legally obtain an abortion without the consent of any outside party. However, only a few states will provide the necessary funding for low-income women to obtain elective abortions.

California is one of these states. Recently, however, the state legislature voted to discontinue the funding of elective abortions through the Medi-Cal program. A suit was filed by Planned Parenthood and an injunction was granted allowing for the continued funding of abortions. The case is now awaiting appeal before the California Supreme Court and there is speculation that the case will be brought before the U.S. Supreme Court of the United States again.

Razia Kadri, chair of the Associated Students Commission on the Status of Women, said "I definitely think

In addition, the rapid growth of the women's movement in the 1960s also helped change the attitude toward abortion. Women's groups argued that women had the right to control what happened to their own bodies...

had the right to control what happened to their own bodies and that governmental controls on abortion invaded the fundamental constitutional guarantee.

Whatever the reasons, by the early 1970s the general attitude towards abortion was shifting in favor of legalization. However "right-to-life" groups began to form and oppose the movement to reform the existing abortion statutes. Public opinion polls showed that a majority of Americans disapproved of unregulated abortion even during the early stages of pregnancy.

In January, 1973 after a long and heated debate, the Supreme Court handed down its decision in *Roe vs. Wade*. The vote was 7 to 2 in favor of legalizing abortion. The court ruled that during the first trimester (usually

that the government should fund abortions through Medicare and Medi-Cal. Otherwise it's discrimination (against the poor)."

The current confrontation over public funding belies the overall controversial nature of the abortion issue. As Kadri remarked, "You can be pro-abortion or anti-abortion. There is no middle ground. How can you be somewhat for it and somewhat against it?"

The central debate over the abortion issue has traditionally been one of the life of the unborn child versus the right of the woman to have control over her own body.

"It's not that feminists are in favor of killing live things. We're in favor of a woman's right to choose.

Question?

Abortion Bitterly Debated

Every woman should have the right to choose an abortion, especially considering how many women were butchered at the hands of back-street abortionists and how many unwanted children were abused before abortion was legal," according to Kadri.

Elissa Lombardi of Students for Life, an anti-abortion group on campus, said, "Our main concern is the life of the unborn child. We believe that life begins at conception. The issue is when the fetus is a human being. That life takes precedence over the rights of women."

Students for Life and other "pro-life" groups view the Supreme Court's ruling that life does not begin until after the first trimester as "arbitrary," Lombardi said. "All scientific evidence points to life beginning at conception."

Diane Leonard of the UCSB Women's Center asserted that the "Scientific evidence is conflicting. People can quote facts that argue either way. It's a religious type of choice and that right to choose is protected by the First Amendment. Medically, until the fetus is six months old, it can't live outside the mother."

Another issue that is often debated by pro-life and pro-choice groups is the effect of legalized abortion on child abuse. According to Lombardi, "Students have shown that it's generally the planned pregnancies that lead to child abuse. Beating is terrible, but he's living. He has a chance to get away. Abortion is death."

Leonard asserted that a recent survey taken in Sweden produced the opposite findings. "Unwanted children are abused just as wanted children are," but she feels that the Swedish survey proves that social problems, including child abuse, are more likely to be experienced by the unwanted child.

Lombardi believes that abortion is never justified, not

even in the case of rape or incest, as the former abortion statutes allowed. "They're making victims of the woman and the child. The rape is not erased by the abortion," she stated. "We're trying to educate people about the alternatives to abortion like adoption. We want to offer help; counselors and support. This is not a question of "pro-choice;" it's a question of a human life."

Leonard believes that the issue of a woman's right over her own body is the paramount issue in the abortion debate. "I have known a number of women who don't have a lot of guilt. A lot of women don't see a fetus as a life per se. They feel that they have control over it. Guilt is not a healthy way to deal with it. I support the right of women not to become parents," she stated.

Kadri summarized her feelings by saying, "I don't think anyone thinks abortion is "morally" right, the fact is that you're killing a live thing. The fact is that sometimes that has to be an option. When there's a birth control method that's 100 percent safe and effective, there won't be any controversy. Hopefully, every child that's brought into this world will be wanted and have a loving home to go to. Hopefully every woman that brings a child into the world will be happy...because it's a beautiful thing; it shouldn't be made ugly."

In its *Roe v. Wade* decision, Justice Blackmun wrote, "We acknowledge our awareness of the sensitive and emotional nature of the abortion controversy...and of the deep and seemingly absolute convictions that the subject inspires." These "absolute convictions" are still very alive in both the pro-life and pro-choice groups today. In that one side feels as strongly about its position as the other, the abortion debate is likely to continue for quite a while.

Interview

The Experience of Abortion

By DAVE DALTON

Marie is a sensitive young woman, whom I have known for a little over two-and-a-half years. During that time, she fell in love with a man named Michael. Since she has been involved with Michael, she has had two abortions. She is now happily married to him and is eight months pregnant with her first child. Recently, I talked to her about her

on having an abortion; they're counting on not getting pregnant. That's the mentality; they're hoping that they're not going to get pregnant. I know it's ridiculous, but they're still not thinking "Oh no problem: I can always have an abortion."

Portal: When you had your abortions, did you feel like you were ending a life? Did you think about what the child might have

the first place. You just have to deal with it by yourself. That's what I resented. I cried for the better part of the month and a half that I was pregnant. Your body is totally torn apart. During the first three months of pregnancy, your body is trying to adjust and not doing a very good job; you're tired all the time and nothing makes sense. That's when people have to make a decision about getting an

"I think it was mostly a sense of loss. When it's that small, it's all hope and potential and fantasies. You can let yourself run as free in your fantasies as you want, but then there's always reality."

experience and feelings about having to terminate two pregnancies.

Portal: What about the moral question of taking a human life?

Marie: What about the human life that's the woman's that's pregnant? It's already pretty much established. Her life is the primary life to deal with. She's well into her life and she's safe. She's not quibbling over whether or not she'll be human in two months; she is. She's pregnant and she has to deal with that.

Portal: But what about the question of moral responsibility?

Marie: It would be nice if everybody was "morally responsible." That would be nice. What if a woman you were just casual with ended up getting pregnant, through no fault of your own of course? Someone you barely know. Picture thousands of people being "morally irresponsible." Say you're dealing with two people that really care for one another; sometimes having children can be absolutely disastrous.

Portal: I think the ideal goal is to eliminate the situation in which abortion is necessary by a birth control method which is 100 percent safe and effective.

Marie: I think that anyone that has been through an abortion would agree with you. Nobody likes using that as a form of birth control. I think it's everybody's last resort. People get pregnant without using any form of birth control. But they're not counting

been like?

Marie: Sure you do, especially if you're someone that's always wanted to have kids; it's very hard. I think mostly it was a sense of loss. When it's that small, it's all hopes and potential and fantasies. You can let yourself run as free in your fantasies as you want, but then there's always reality. Nobody wants to hear the sound of the vacuum and think "God, what am I doing?" Nobody enjoys that.

Portal: What kind of strain did having the abortion put on your relationship?

Marie: I don't know, you start flogging yourself with "Does the person really care?" Nothing is really satisfactory. If you're in the middle of college you don't really want to have the kid, but you do want to have the kid. You want the person to say "Oh yes, wouldn't it be wonderful if..." No matter how much they care or how sensitive they are, it's never enough. It's really hard to be pleased when you're pregnant and you've decided to have an abortion. It's you that's having the abortion and that puts you really alone. It's you that goes in and does it; it doesn't matter who pays for it or who drives you there. You have a time limit on it.

Portal: Were you bitter about getting pregnant?

Marie: It wasn't fair of me to get mad at anybody else for my being pregnant because I did it; it was my diaphragm and I could have put it in. I felt really alienated. You feel foolish that you got pregnant in

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Remembered for Life

Rape: a Crime of Violence and Degradation

By KARLIN J. LILLINGTON

On Valentine's Day a year ago, a young UCSB coed left her campus dorm room in the late afternoon to go jogging around the lagoon. As she ran she suddenly felt an arm around her neck and the sharp point of a knife pressed against her throat. Moments later she was forced into some bushes on a hillside and raped.

This victim and three others like her got a small piece of satisfaction Feb. 5 when the man who perpetrated a violent crime against each of them, John Parrish, was convicted of four counts of rape and sentenced to nearly 24 years in prison.

But such a conviction is small recompense for the humility, pain, horror, guilt, and degradation a victim of a rape or similar sexual crime typically goes through, not just in the immediate aftermath of the crime, but often for the rest of her life.

Rape is defined in the California Penal Code as "an act of sexual intercourse accomplished with a person not the spouse of the perpetrator, under any of the following circumstances: 1. Where a person is incapable, through lunacy or other unsoundness of mind, whether temporary or permanent, of giving legal consent; 2. Where a person resists, but the person's resistance is overcome by force or violence; 3. Where a person is prevented from resisting by threats of great and immediate bodily harm, accompanied by apparent power of execution, or by any intoxicating, narcotic, or anaesthetic substance, administered by or with the privity of the accused; 4. Where a person is at the time unconscious of the nature of the act, and this is known to the accused; 5. Where a person submits under the belief that the person committing the act is the victim's spouse, and this belief is induced by any artifice, pretense, or concealment practiced by the accused, with intent to produce such belief."

Rape can also be committed against one's spouse, where one's



resistance is "overcome by force or violence," or where one is prevented from resisting by "threats of great and immediate bodily harm, accompanied by apparent power of execution."

But according to Mari Tyrrell, program coordinator at the Santa Barbara Rape Crisis Center, and Cherie Gurse, coordinator of the Rape Prevention Education Program at UCSB's Women's Center, rape is broader than the medical definition. They both view rape as any sort of sexual contact

point, a large percentage of men and women will experience rape, not necessarily by having a crime committed against them, but perhaps by having a friend or relative raped.

And of the great number of rapes that are committed annually, only a very small percentage will ever be reported. The FBI estimates that only one in nine rapes is reported. Other estimates place the number at three and a half to nine. In any case, those numbers raise a very serious question. Why

perhaps more importantly, the way it views the victim, has been a major factor in the underreportage of rapes. And society has always tended to perpetuate a number of rape myths that are only now beginning to be dispelled.

One of the myths most vehemently protested by those working to increase rape awareness is that a woman in any way, either in the way she dresses, walks, or talks, brings rape upon herself. "That is really absurd," says Sergeant Vicky Harrison of

"One of the reasons rape is unreported is because a woman receives an internalized message from society that she caused the rape and it is something to be ashamed of."

that is forced against someone's will.

And rape is a crime that does not only happen to the other person. According to a 1968 study, a sample of 261 college women revealed that 3.4 per cent had been raped and 31 per cent had experienced sexual violence short of rape. In addition, 3.7 per cent of college men interviewed admitted they were rapists.

One of Gurse' reasons for working to increase rape awareness is because she says that at some

are so few rapes reported to authorities?

"One of the reasons rape is underreported is because a woman receives an internalized message from society that she caused the rape and it is something to be ashamed of. Or, she has probably heard and seen in the media the treatment of victims in court and by the police," says Gurse. "She may be trying to protect friends, family, or a lover she feels can't handle it."

The way society views rape, and

the Campus Police, currently assigned to the Foot Patrol. "there are victims who were out jogging in baggy sweatpants and a sweatshirt, and there are victims who were dressed in a bathrobe and are in the privacy of their own home."

"Rape is not an issue of a man seeing an attractive woman and getting an uncontrollable desire to rape," says Gurse. "Women who are 60, 70, and 90 years old are raped, as well as babies and young girls, and that debunks that whole myth. If a man were simply sexually turned on and had no desire to dominate and control, he would simply try to meet the woman and get to know her." Rape is motivated by aggression, anger, and violence, according to Gurse.

"However, you can't deny that sex is there as a vehicle for that violence," Gurse adds. "In some cases it is simply a tool. In other cases, it may be that some men get sexual gratification out of being violent. But rape as an act of lust is a blatant myth."

There is no such thing as a typical rapist, although they can be divided into two groups: strangers and acquaintances. "Stranger rape" is more likely to be reported than "acquaintance rape," according to Harrison, Gurse, and Tyrrell, usually because the woman believes it is her fault that the rape occurred because she didn't discourage the man enough, or she thinks no one will believe her when she says the man raped her.

"There is often a feeling of 'maybe I didn't make it clear to him,'" says Harrison. "Especially there is confusion over what actually happened. When a guy comes in through a window and rapes you there are fewer doubts."

Just as there is no homogeneity in the type of rapist, there are no similarities between victims, either. However, once a victim has been raped she is likely to pass through "some pretty predictable stages," according to Gurse. "First, there is an immense feeling of relief that she is still alive. Right after, there is a lot of disbelief-shock, numbness, a feeling of 'I can't believe this has happened to me.'"

For many victims, the next stage is a feeling of intense guilt. "Our

cultural system says women ask to be raped. The result is that the victim feels guilty," says Tyrrell. "Victims spend their time berating themselves; they keep asking, 'what did I do to cause this?'" says Gurse.

"At that point, we try to counsel the victim. We say, 'You did not do anything wrong, you did not ask to be raped. He did something wrong, not you,'" says Tyrrell.

A victim who decides to report a rape will be met by police officers right after she calls. If she is phoning from the campus or I.V. it is likely that one of the officers will be a woman, usually Harrison if she is on duty and is not out on another call, because she has had special training in handling sexual assault cases.

From the point that police officers meet the victim "we try to do what we can to accommodate her needs," says Harrison. Officers will question the victim and get a suspect description, and other officers will be dispatched to try to find the assailant. The victim will then be taken to Goleta Valley Hospital for a medical examination. If a suspect has been found and identified by the victim (usually by driving inconspicuously past him as he is detained by police officers), he must also undergo an exam for evidence, then will be held on \$10,000 bail.

The victim will undergo a longer questioning by a police officer when she feels ready, and a case is presented to the district attorney within a 48 hour deadline. Harrison explains that the two day deadline often makes it seem as if police officers are being cold or detached or are unnecessarily rushing the questioning. "The reason we seem cold is that we're trying to be objective," she says. "We try to balance our role as police officers. On the one hand, we are there to accommodate the victim's needs. But we are also trying to put together the best case we can for prosecution. If we seem to rush, it's because we know we have deadlines." If a case is not presented to the D.A. within 48 hours, it is dropped and the suspect is released.

Harrison stresses that a victim can change her mind at any point in the proceedings and decide not to press charges. But she emphasizes, along with Gurse and Tyrrell, that it is very helpful to at least file a rape report. By calling the Rape Crisis Center a victim can have an anonymous victim report filled out. This is sent to the police station in the area of the crime, and "it at least lets us be aware that we do have a problem and that we have (a rapist) working in the area," says Harrison. "She just might give us information that helps us to get a suspect for a case where a victim did decide to report it." She says that rapists are usually multiple offenders and often have a certain mode of operation for each rape.

Both Gurse and Tyrrell feel that Santa Barbara has a very good police department and judicial system that treat rape victims with sensitivity. The Rape Crisis Center, which operates a special rape hotline at 963-1696, and the Women's Center both work closely with the police in the area.

Gurse feels that the hardest thing for most women is to not feel paranoid in the face of the knowledge they have about rape and how to avoid it. "I like to hope that maybe rather than being paranoid from hearing all this information, women will be prudent," she says.

But, she adds, it is important to realize that "even if you do all the avoidance measures in the world, it could happen that you have an off day or you trust in someone and still get raped."

"Rape will not stop until men simply stop raping," she says.

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Several of the many birth control methods on the market today.

By MEG McCANDLESS

Thanks to recent advances in the field, birth control is now more accessible to more people than ever before. These advances have resulted in a wide variety of birth control methods, designed to suit various lifestyles and attitudes. Once you have decided to use birth control, the next step is to find a method that suits your lifestyle.

According to Bill Stefanech, pregnancy counselor for the I.V. Medical Clinic, it is important to find a method that suits both partners, because "birth control must be used in order to be effective." Said Stefanech, "We talk with people and they want to know what is the most effective method. We tell them that the method they use most religiously, rather than

the one with the lowest theoretical failure rate, is what's most effective. You can play percentage games, but the problem is, you just don't get 12 percent pregnant. Statistics are just a guide — there are no guarantees with any form of birth control."

In addition to considering the lifestyles of the people involved, it is also important to take into account both partners' attitudes when selecting a method of birth control. According to Becky von Kaenel, project coordinator for the Family Planning Awareness Project, "The idea is that any method of birth control will be more effective, if not more comfortable if both partners are aware of how it works. Women have moved past this blanket feeling

that 'This is my responsibility.' Now there is some expectation that the men they are involved with are aware and sensitive."

That other factors besides the theoretical effectiveness of the birth control method are involved in preventing pregnancy is evidenced by the number of unplanned pregnancies which occur each year. According to von Kaenel, although the number of unwanted pregnancies on this campus is lower than that of the general public, the number is still substantial.

"When people who need it don't use birth control," von Kaenel stated, "you have to consider the factors. First, how available are birth control services? Here they're close so that's not a factor. Nor is cost a factor. Instead, we're dealing with problems of motivation, education and attitudes."

Providing information and education are two major functions of the Family Planning Awareness Project. However, the project which is a joint venture between the Student Health Service and the I.V. Med Clinic, attempts to do more than just educate people. "You can distribute all the educational information you want, but you must do more than just provide information. Education is the first step, but it just isn't enough by itself. You must examine people's motivations," explained Richard Elbaum, assistant administrator for the

project.

One form of birth control which is especially affected by the partners' attitudes and motivations is the diaphragm. Said von Kaenel, "Motivation and comfort with the partner play a large role in the diaphragm. Some people don't feel comfortable enough with their partner to say 'Wait a minute while I put my diaphragm in.'"

Utilizing both mechanical and chemical means, the diaphragm helps to prevent fertilization in two ways. The diaphragm is a shallow rubber cup which is used to cover the opening of the uterus, thus preventing sperm from entering. Additionally, both sides of the diaphragm are coated with a sperm-killing cream, jelly or foam. The diaphragm may be inserted up to two hours before intercourse.

Effectiveness of the diaphragm, according to a pamphlet released by the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare entitled "Contraception: Comparing the Options" ranges from 80 to 98 percent. Thus of 100 women who use the diaphragm with a spermicide for one year, 2 to 20 will become pregnant. Despite this, however, the diaphragm is currently the most popular form of birth control according to Celia Breyfogle, nurse practitioner in charge of family planning at Student Health.

Said Breyfogle, "Since students do read a lot, they are very much

aware. Students are now very concerned about their bodies. The diaphragm is a safe method, so people are willing to put up with its disadvantages. Health concerns have made it the most popular."

Breyfogle added, however, despite the risk factors associated with various methods of birth control, carrying a full-term pregnancy is three times more dangerous than any method of birth control. In *Family Planning Perspectives*, the mortality rate associated with giving birth was 5.0 per 100,000 women in the 20-24 age group. In the same age group there were 2.4 deaths associated with abortion, 1.5 with the pill and 1.2 with the IUD.

According to Breyfogle, both the pill and the IUD are gradually becoming more popular. "The pill is a matter of convenience. It is easy to establish a habit of taking a pill every day and it's also very effective. These are the two major advantages in this age group," Breyfogle explained.

An oral contraceptive which must be taken for 21 days of every month, the pill most commonly prescribed is a combination of two female hormones, estrogen and progesterin. The combination of these hormones acts to make the body believe it is pregnant. As a result, the body does not release an egg, and fertilization does not occur.

The pill, according to the HEW pamphlet, is more than 99 percent effective. (Please turn to p. 12A, col. 1)

Anti-Abortion Laws Recent, Practice a Part of U.S. History

By CATHY KELLY

Perhaps because of the current controversy, "abortion" is often thought of as a twentieth century phenomenon. Few people seem to realize that in the United States alone, abortion was for many years a commonplace occurrence, and that widespread anti-abortion legislation is a fairly recent development in the history of abortion, according to many historians.

"There have probably always been abortions. Women have probably always performed them on themselves, and others. But it's the kind of history that we have no clue of. You're trying to find out about such a really personal thing," said Lisa Kelly, a graduate student and Ph.D. candidate in history at UCSB.

In both English Common Law, and later American Written Law, abortion was illegal only after the fourth month of pregnancy, or the "quickening." This did not signify an approval of abortion so much as an uncertainty of when a woman was actually pregnant, according to UCSB Assistant Professor

Patricia Cohen.

This loophole allowed a woman to abort the fetus legally. "...this practice was neither morally nor legally wrong in the eyes of the vast majority of Americans, provided it was accomplished before quickening," according to

Although skeptical about poisons and purgatives most 19th century medical writers considered physically induced abortions and acceptable risk.

James C. Mohr, in his book, *Abortion in America*.

In addition, abortion was considered reasonably safe by the medical standards of the day. "In abortions, dreadful and alarming as they are sometimes, it is great comfort to know that they are almost universally void of danger either from the hemorrhage, or on

any other account," according to Dr. Denman, one of the leading obstetrical authorities of the day.

Although skeptical about poisons and purgatives, most nineteenth century medical writers considered physically induced abortions an acceptable risk, Mohr wrote.

However, abortion was not thought of as a means of family limitation in the first third of the nineteenth century, Mohr maintains. John B. Beck, an authority on the medical jurisprudence of abortion in the 1830's, believed that "the practice of causing abortion was resorted to by unmarried females, who, through imprudence of misfortune, have become pregnant to avoid disgrace which would attach to them from having a living child."

It was not until the 1840's that women began to utilize abortion as a form of birth control. Before that time, abortion was perceived as a recourse of the desperate. After 1840, however, it became evident that a sharp increase in the

(Please turn to p. 12A, col. 3)

Venereal Diseases

(Cont. from p. 5A)

section. Herpes can have severe, lifelong effects on its victims. Says Gott, "it is recurring. The herpes virus lives in the body of the nerve cell, and is not accessible to any local treatment. There is no current treatment for herpes."

The Santa Barbara VD Education Coalition is working to reverse this. The coalition, according to Gott, was "founded several years ago in an effort to educate the public as to the rising epidemic of venereal disease in our country."

Sponsored by the Junior League and the Chamber of Commerce, one of the goals of the coalition "was to educate the teachers so that they could educate the students in the junior high and high schools," Gott said. However, she adds, "The highest incidence of VD

is in young adults of the 20-30 age range, rather than high school students."

Said Breyfogle, "Our student population is fairly educated. They are aware of the possibilities, but they probably don't know all of the symptoms. I think that with more knowledge and literature available, a person is more likely to recognize the symptoms, be concerned about them, and come in for treatment."

Gott said many people come in for treatment after they read literature on VD and discover they have it.

"People have to be made aware of the complete confidentiality of the VD clinic," said Gott. Added Breyfogle, "I couldn't be working in this job if I were judgemental at all." I want to keep everybody healthy, and that's it."

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Commentary

Struggle for Equality Changes Male Roles

By IAN HILL

The feminist struggle for equality has been a long and grueling one which will most likely continue for many years to come. One outgrowth of the movement, however, has been the creation of a different kind of struggle, a struggle within the American male to change, to open up and grow with the changing attitudes of women. As women continue to strive for the opportunities for self-actualization and individuality, men are finding that they too must change and must discard the traditional role of masculinity.

Since birth, men have been strictly conditioned against such a change and are finding, as women have found, that change is hard to institute. Yet if men are successful in abandoning the traditional role formed through the centuries, we may find that the women's movement will not only achieve equality for women, but also a new generation of happier, more secure and well-rounded men.

The problem for men lies in the fact that traditional upbringing and socialization tends to develop narrow, or limited personalities. Socialization is defined by Webster's Dictionary as: "... adaptation or making one conform to common needs of a social group." The common need of the American social group seems to have been the need for a great deal of differential treatment towards men and women in an effort to draw distinct sex lines.

Research has shown that as boys grow up, they are treated differently than young girls. Fathers will toss around their infant sons more than their daughters. Young boys are also given different types of toys. Balls and bats develop not only hand-eye coordination, but also encourage the release of

aggression.

During these early years, a great deal of differential reinforcement of behavior occurs. Parents and teachers have traditionally reinforced boys for aggressive behavior, independent behavior, and strength and toughness, while at the same time discouraging some types of emotional behavior such as crying. Boys are not encouraged to paint or play with dolls but, instead, are taught to play army, race with each other and learn the importance of winning.

Another socializing factor that greatly influences young boys and men is the various role models they are exposed to. Boys see their fathers controlling the activities of the family, making important decisions, working hard and bringing home money so that the family can live comfortably. In addition, all the important persons on television are men: newscasters, detectives, sports heroes, governmental leaders and astronauts. Meanwhile, many boys see their mothers doing nothing but service work; they cook and clean and talk to neighbors on the phone.

As a result of this differential treatment and reinforcement, as well as the different role models that boys are exposed to, boys learn that they are to be strong, responsible and able to handle any situation without displaying weakness or emotion. More importantly, they learn that women are basically their inferiors, capable only of doing housework and very susceptible to weaknesses such as crying, depression and anxiety.

These are messages that men have received not only as youngsters but all through adolescence as well. Yet today,

these seemingly stable images are changing. As a result, men often become confused. Men feel that women aren't supposed to be assertive, strong, demanding or powerful. This confusion demands a counter-strategy and that strategy often includes a reassertion of male superiority.

In *A Room of One's Own*, Virginia Woolf examined a great deal of scholarly works written by men during the 1920s. She found this fear of challenge throughout their essays. "Possibly when professors insist a little too emphatically upon the inferiority of women, they are concerned not with their inferiority, but with their own superiority," Woolf remarked.

Situations have improved since the 1920s, yet it is still easy to find insecurity and fear among men, even on the UCSB campus. How often are men seen acting loud and boisterous, expounding on their athletic or beer drinking skills in an effort to impress women? The '70s saw a great growth of the "macho" movement where men act strong but cool, powerful yet silent.

Reactions of discomfort and fear towards stronger, more assertive women are not necessary. What could happen instead might be for men to use women as a positive example to follow. What the women's movement basically embodies is an effort by women to freely realize their entire potential as human beings. Women have years of practice at being weak, emotional and subordinate in society and now they seem to be finding that they can be powerful in relationships and careers, apply themselves in areas of science and business, and be outspoken members of society. Men have had years of practice being the strong



providers, the "calm pillars of strength." Now it is possible for men to follow suit and begin developing more androgenous personalities. Emotional expression can be a very healthy thing. Men may feel a lot more comfortable if they could learn to admit that they too have weaknesses, instead of constantly hiding them, fearing ridicule.

This same adrogy can greatly benefit intimate relationships as well. Consantina Safilios-Rothchild, a professor of sociology and author of *Love, Sex, and Sex Roles*, states that: "Traditionally, men have been afraid of love because they were afraid that love would rob them of their independence, their toughness, as well as their carefree orientation towards life." She feels that today women want to know and love what she terms "real men." According to Safilios-Rothchild, "they do not mean tough, masculine men, they mean adult men...men who know who they are, who are aware and can face their emotions, their

vulnerabilities, their shortcomings and the complications of daily life. Moreover, they mean men who are ready to accept reciprocal relationships in which both partners can freely give and receive love and sexual caring."

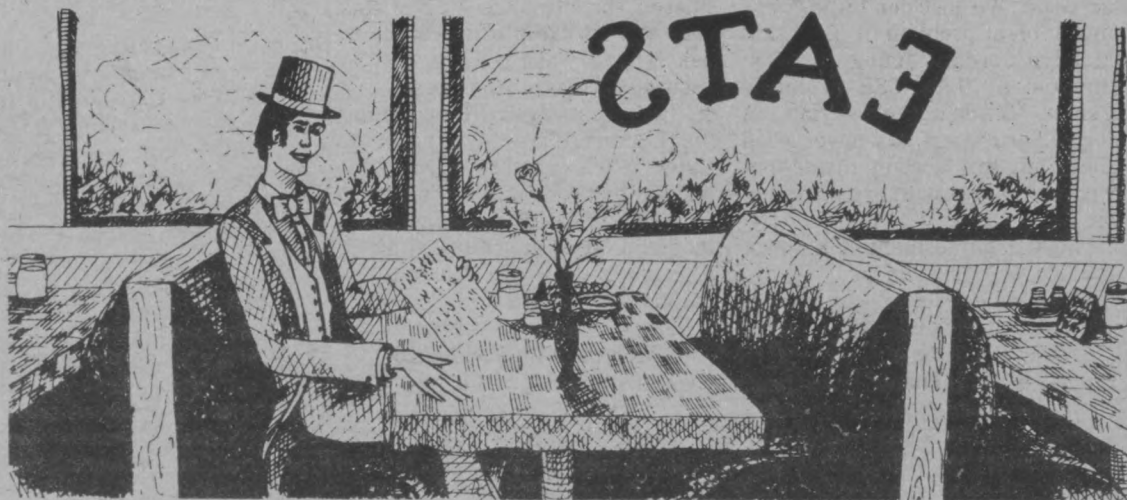
Sexual caring and expression are normal, healthy things for both sexes to strive for, and men need not be put off by, or think less of women who might act sexually aggressive. If, and when, children become a factor in a relationship, it seems men could reap great benefits from sharing child-rearing duties. A man could know his child better by taking an active role in his/her growth and development.

When men bring about these changes in themselves, they might be surprised to find that women are their intellectual, creative and competent equals. Men may realize that dealing with women on this level is a joy rather than a burden and will, hopefully, do a bit of growing and maturing themselves.



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By CATHY KELLY
and
CHRIS LEE

There are scores of Mexican restaurants on the South Coast. A handful of these offer an array of some of the most satisfying and authentic Mexican food this side of the border. A few seem to be thinly-disguised, trendy establishments that could easily have been the malt shops of the '50s or the tea houses of the '60s, or perhaps both. Most, however fall into the vague area called middleground. The Playa Azul Cafe, at 902 Santa Barbara St., is an example of one such restaurant.

This is not to say the small restaurant's offerings are merely passable. Indeed, the food is good. It's just that when a dozen other Mexican restaurants within ten miles of each other all boast similar quality meals, "good" begins to seem rather common place, and "great" becomes the epicure's exclusive goal.

The Playa Azul Cafe is not great. For the Mexican food aficionado, it will serve not as the ultimate goal in the eternal quest for worthy restaurants, but as a pleasurable rest stop along the way.

This rest stop is tucked away in

what appears to have once been a family home. Inside, its simple decor stands out not so much as elegant as very Santa Barbara. From the hanging plants to the understated flower arrangements on each table, this restaurant exemplifies the mellow atmosphere that transforms Santa Barbara visitors into Santa Barbara residents.

The food itself is good, but not outstanding. Fortunately, the same can be said for the prices. \$3.75 buys a tostada with chicken, beef, or pork that fills the plate and the stomach. Perhaps a little light on the cheese and heavy on the lettuce, but a tostada that is satisfying none the less.

The Chile Verde Burrito is also a meal in itself. Filled with large, juicy chunks of pork and covered with a guacamole sauce, the spicy offering costs only \$4.75.

Other favorites on the menu include the Chile Colorada Burrito and huevos rancheros. Most meals hover in the \$3-range, the notable exception being the \$4.75 Chile Verde Dinner. The Playa Azul Cafe also features an assortment of appetizers such as quesedillas, guacamole, and the inevitable chips and salsa. Also available is a

moderate range of Mexican and American beers, plus table wine.

Although in many ways the Playa Azul Cafe is similar to other local Mexican restaurants, it outclasses most of the competition in terms of service. Rarely is a water glass unfilled or an order seemingly sent by way of Guadalajara en route from the kitchen. One should, however, plan on a slight initial delay during peak hours. The restaurant is relatively small, and reservations aren't accepted. Also, beware to those who fancy a late night feast: The Playa Azul closes at 9 p.m. on weekdays and at 10 p.m. on Friday and Saturday nights.

The Playa Azul Cafe is essentially a Mayita's with a little character or a Serranito's without the constant din of loud surfers and students. Although the Playa Azul may fall into that broad middleground of restaurants, it's simple yet relaxing atmosphere and it's prompt service give it an advantage over much of its competition and place it among the top of the middleground in the vast, similar sea of South Coast Mexican food.

NOTICE

COMMUNITY HOUSING SURVEY

The UCSB Community Housing Office in cooperation with several Isla Vista agencies is conducting a survey of Isla Vista housing and population characteristics. Survey questionnaires were delivered to each household in Isla Vista yesterday.

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Sexual Harassment Now Getting Local Attention

By CATHY KELLY and MICHELLE TOGUT

Sexual harassment on college campuses has been a major source of controversy over the past few years, receiving national attention when one San Jose State professor, Philip D. Jacklin, was dismissed on grounds of sexual harassment,

me," she added. "I feel it was sexual harassment because after the quarter had ended the teacher told me that although I had earned an A-minus in the class, he'd only given me a B-plus because he was afraid that if he had given me the A-minus, it would have been because he liked me so much,"

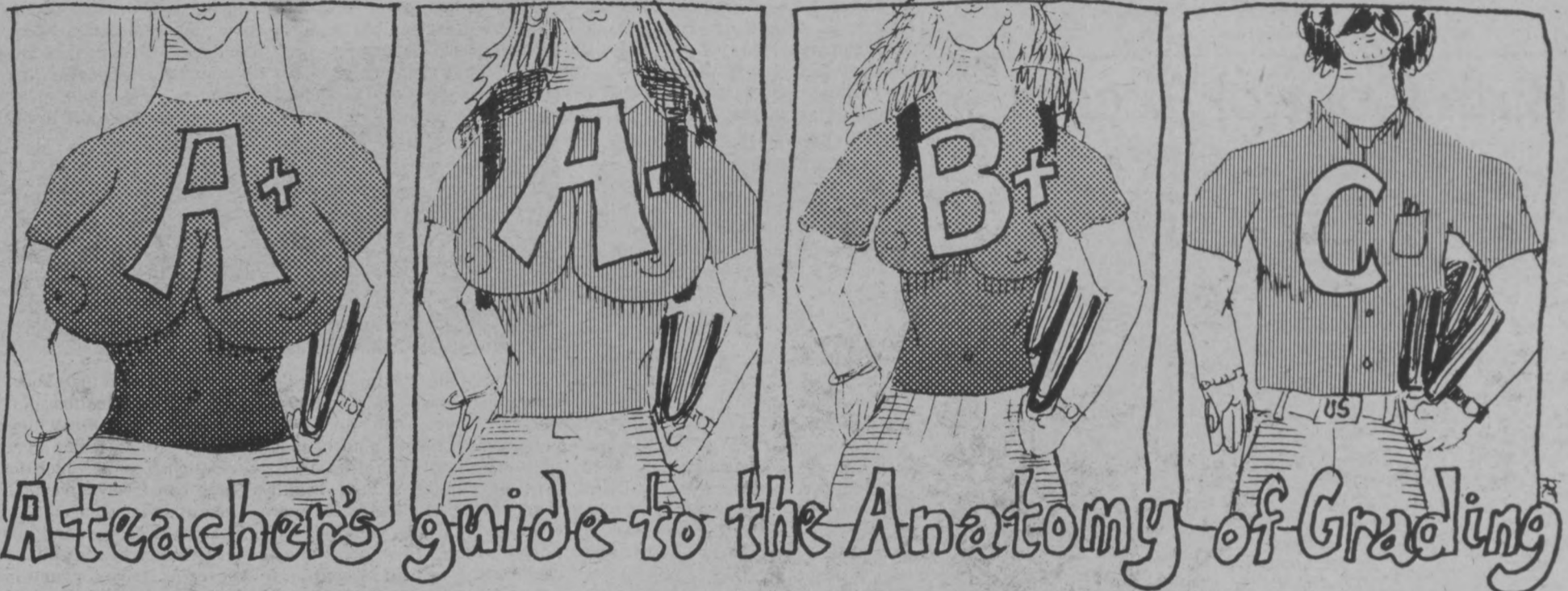
was not sure exactly what was wrong with the situation until the end of the quarter," Cindy said. "I didn't know who to report it to and I was frightened that no one would believe me. In short, I was just too dumb and naive." Cindy believes that if the same thing happened to her today she would not hesitate to report it.

harassment as "directly coercing someone into doing something they don't want to do because you have a power relationship. In that sense, it is a civil rights issue. You are denying someone the right to refuse."

Sexual harassment is analogous to rape according to Jordan. "Woman experience guilt and wonder if they provoked it. It has traditionally been a question of 'was it my fault?' I also think that without a clear definition of sexual harassment, women are not clear whether they have been sexually harassed."

perhaps, still, students are not aware of the avenues open to them. "I think more students go to the informal office of the ombudsman," McAda said. When a victim goes to the ombudsman's office, "we try to clear the air. Our specific action would depend on the situation. It might involve just talking to the person involved," Frank said.

To address the problem of sexual harassment, Chancellor Robert Huttenback is expected to announce appointments to an ad hoc committee investigating the scope of these problems at UCSB.



and a Berkeley assistant professor Elbaki Hermassi was suspended without pay on similar charges. Despite this national attention, sexual harassment has only recently become an issue at UCSB. Although students, faculty and staff all seem to agree that harassment is an issue here, there is no consensus on the frequency or even on the definition of sexual harassment. And while few doubt its existence, no formal complaint has ever been filed with the university.

"Every campus is in the same situation we are. We all need more information on the subject," according to Harleen McAda, UCSB's Title IX co-ordinator.

"Sexual harassment definitely is an issue. We just don't know how much of a problem it is," said Marilyn Jordan, acting assistant director at the UCSB Women's Center. McAda agreed, saying, "A formal grievance has never been filed, but this doesn't mean that cases of harassment are not going on."

"Sexual harassment is a tip of the iceberg phenomenon. It has been going on for a long time," said Ombudsperson Amelia Frank.

Frank estimates that only 36 reports of sexual harassment have come through the ombudsperson's office in the past ten years.

While victims may not report harassment for a variety of reasons, many women have had experiences with sexual pressure. "I know I was sexually harassed and a number of my friends have been," one woman reported. This woman, who wishes be identified only as Cindy, said she had been pressured by her English teacher.

"During the quarter, he used to do things like one day I missed class so he asked me why I missed it which was unusual in itself. Then, when I told him he seemed relieved that it was only because I was sick," Cindy explained. "He said he was afraid I'd been out on a long romantic walk on the beach with some other man."

"At the end of the quarter, he made subsequent advances toward

Cindy said. She claimed that the professor had put a lot of subtle sexual pressure on her. "I would go to his office hours and he would read erotic poetry in a very erotic manner. It didn't occur to me not to go to office hours. I was a freshman. I went to everybody's office hours; I thought it was mandatory," she said.

Another woman, Beth, reported that she had been harassed by a teaching associate in a political science class she was taking. "I was signed up for the class but I didn't go the first day," Beth said. "The T.A., who was teaching the class, came to my office and asked me to take the class. I went the next time, but the time after that I missed the class because I was sick and he came to the office to ask why I wasn't there and to assure I was taking the class."

"He was always real nice to me but I didn't think anything of it. Later in the quarter, I had to interview him for a story I was doing for his class," Beth continued. "We made an office appointment and I brought a tape-recorder but the batteries went dead."

Beth said that the teaching associate then invited her to his apartment to tape the interview there with his tape-recorder. "I always thought the guy was asexual, so I didn't feel threatened. Besides, it was business."

"We did the interview and drank a little wine. We talked for a while and then he just sort of grabbed me. I didn't know what to do; I was so surprised. Finally, I just yelled 'stop, stop' and he did. He was real embarrassed, I guess."

"He told me that he didn't do this to all his students, that I was special. I got an A-plus in his class, and always wondered if I'd earned it or it was just a pay-off. I probably got as much out of the class as I would have, maybe more because I really worked hard to prove I was a good student," Beth claimed.

Neither Beth nor Cindy reported these particular incidents to anyone. "It was my second quarter here and I was just a freshman. I

According to Beth, "I felt really guilty, like I'd led him on. I had no idea who to report it to and it looked kind of fishy since we were over at his house and didn't have to be there. If it happened now, I don't know if I'd report it or not."

McAda defines sexual

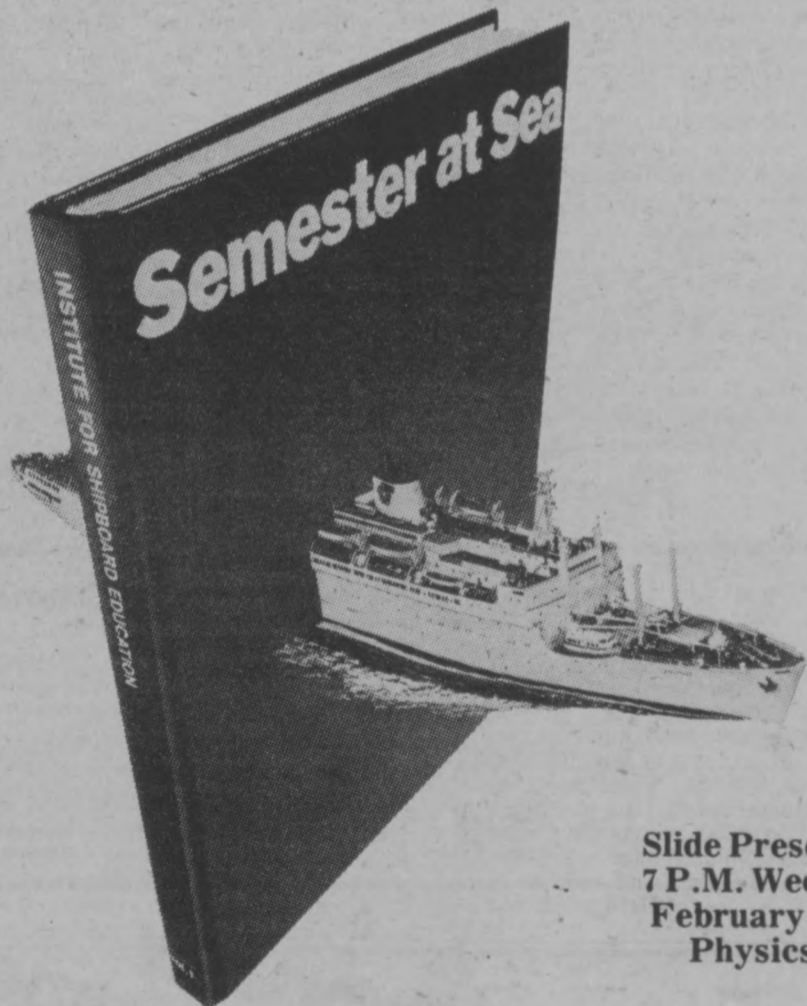
Similar to rape, women need to be aware of support organizations, Jordan said.

Formal complaints of sexual harassment are handled through the Title IX Grievance Procedure. "We have made great efforts to publicize this procedure but

The committee will be asked for recommendations by the end of spring quarter McAda said.

"We are very impressed with his reactions. He's very impressed with the seriousness of the issue. Everyone in the administration seems concerned," Frank said.

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Pornography's Place

(Cont. from p. 3A)

educated about sexual roles in society so as to be able to more adequately deal with the pornography question.

So, until the Supreme Court can take a firm stand on pornography and offer a concrete definition of

obscurity, and until conclusive proof of its casual relationship to sexual deviancy can be determined, the debate will remain unresolved. It is possible, however, that through a better understanding of the nature of pornography, the public will be able to resolve the question itself.

NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

Vol. 97-82 & Year. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1947. FOUR CENTS & NUMBER.



THE FEMALE ABORTIONIST.

Birth Control Access

(Cont. from p. 9A)

effective. Because of the side effects and risk factors associated with it, however, the pill is less popular than the diaphragm. According to Gail Martin, medical coordinator for the I.V. Med Clinic, however, "We don't see many of the side effects, partly because we are dealing with younger, healthier population. The exception to this is if the person smokes. The reason for this is that cigarettes and the pill both act as vaso-constrictors-- putting increased stress on the heart," said Martin.

"The most common side effects are water weight gain and increased blood pressure for some women. Sometimes women also have more headaches and changes in emotions. For this reason, we do a careful screening on patients before putting them on the pill," said Martin.

"We also ask women who are on the pill to come back every three or four months for a check up to see if the pill is agreeing with their body metabolism. Often, by changing dosages or using different combinations of hormones, we can decrease the side effects," Martin added.

The intrauterine device or IUD is a small plastic or metal device which is placed in the uterus through the cervical canal. Although how the presence of an IUD prevents pregnancy is still not completely understood, it is currently hypothesized that the IUD interferes in some way with the implantation of the fertilized egg. Effectiveness of the IUD ranges from 94 to 99 percent according to the HEW pamphlet.

Breyfogle sees the advantage of the IUD, "as a matter of convenience. You don't have to think about it--it is a long-term form of contraception." The IUD must be inserted by a physician, but after it is in place it needs only be checked by the woman once or twice a month.

According to Martin, problems sometimes associated with the IUD include increased menstrual cramping, heavier periods and a higher incidence of pelvic infections. Because of the increased chance of infection, "women with multiple sex partners may not be the best candidate for an IUD. This is because exposure to various types of bacteria contributes to infection," Stefanech commented.

Although individually not very effective, the combination of foam (2-29 percent) and condoms (3-36 percent) is almost as effective as the pill in preventing pregnancy. Advantages of foam and condoms include: they can be obtained without a prescription, rarely cause side effects and require no long-term planning before intercourse. Condoms also offer some protection against sexually transmitted diseases such as venereal disease. One disadvantage of the foam method is that it must be used one hour or less before intercourse.

A variation on the rhythm method, the Fertility Awareness Method is a relatively new innovation in the field of birth control. Explained Martin, "FAM is based on three signals: basal body temperature (measured in the morning prior to any strenuous activity), mucus of the cervix and the calendar." According to Stefanech, "FAM is the only refined method of birth control which is approved by the Pope." Classes on FAM are currently being taught at the I.V. Med Clinic.

Concluded Stefanech, "People are becoming more conscious of their bodies and as a result are switching to diaphragms and FAM. They don't want chemicals and stuff in their body. People need to be aware, however, of the other side. There may be an increased risk factor involved in alternate choices. There is no right or wrong, however, in selecting a method of birth control. There is simply good, better and best for the individual."

History

(Cont. from p. 9A)

abortion rate could be attributed to the number of married, Protestant, native-born women of middle and upper classes who wished to limit their families, according to Mohr.

Professor Jesse Boring of the Atlanta Medical College pointed out in 1857 that abortion was no longer the recourse of "the unfortunate only, who have been...ensnared by the seducer," but also involved "the virtuous and intelligent wife and mother." Dr. George E. Smith of Hillsdale, Michigan reported in 1873 that abortion had become so common that "it (is) rare to find a married woman who passes through the childbearing period who has not

had one or more."

The frequency of abortion also rose among the lower classes during that period, Kelly said. "It goes hand in hand with industrialization and urbanization.

It was during this post Civil War period that the first wave of anti-abortion legislation was passed, according to Cohen.

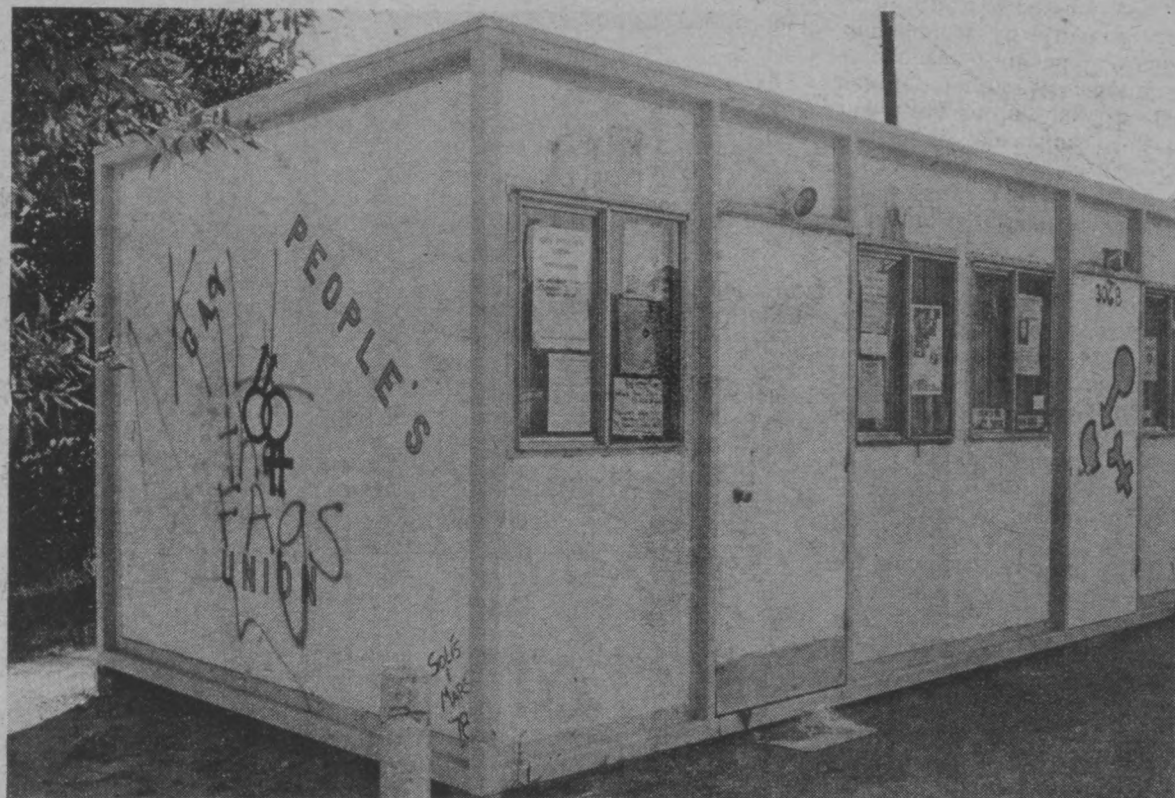
"The issue then was that more people were becoming aware of the problem. This was partially because of the rise in the number of men doctors treating women for women's disorders," Kelly said.

A anti-abortion crusade was launched by American physicians during this period. Their pressure "pushed state legislators beyond expressions of cautious concern about abortion and its possible excesses to straight-forward

opposition to the practice. Equally important, the doctors' crusade began also to affect the underlying public tolerance of abortion that had remained so common in the United States through the 1850's," Mohr wrote.

This campaign produced at least 40 anti-abortion statutes of various kinds on state and territorial lawbooks between 1860 and 1880, according to Mohr.

"In my mind, the anti-abortion laws were class legislation. The middle classes had access to birth control, or at least a doctor who could do something about the pregnancy. Birth control loosened up because it appealed to racist sentiment. You could give birth control to the poor and limit those people," Kelly said.



A History of Gay Liberation

(Cont. from p. 4A)

society has made of gay people is causing the problems."

Guelcher feels that the more gay people come out of the closet, the easier it will be for the gay community to fight prejudice. "I think it is the most important thing a gay person can do to throw off prejudice against gay people," he claimed.

Commented the GPU spokesperson, "People are afraid to come out in this community because it just isn't cool."

Personal discrimination is only one form of discrimination a gay person may suffer; housing and employment are two areas where being gay could be unacceptable to others. "If you have a job and your employer finds out you're gay," Guelcher said, "he could fire you.

The same with housing."

However, Guelcher feels that the continuing community outreach in which gay people are involved, the more articles and interviews which are done and the more the word homosexual appears in print and on television, the more the general public will accept gays and the less threatened by the gay community they will feel.

Politically, gay people have been seeking legislation to secure the civil rights all people have. "We don't want to be treated differently," Guelcher said, "We don't want special privileges, just the same rights as everybody else."

Yet, every now and again, initiatives like the one for which Anita Bryant successfully lobbied in Dade County, Florida and last year's Proposition 6, the Briggs initiative, which would have prevented admitted gays from teaching in California's public schools, are brought before the voters.

"In some ways, gays have suffered setbacks from these two items, but I feel we made more gains overall, though in Florida we lost," Guelcher said. "That election repealed the county ordinance against gay discrimination.

"It was bad for gay people, but it gave the issue of gay rights national prominence."

He continued, "Briggs and Proposition 6 were helpful to the gay community in terms of the different people who came out against it, especially Gov. Reagan."

Guelcher feels that Pres. Jimmy Carter has helped gay people though the president believes that homosexuality is a sin. Carter allowed a gay committee to meet in the White House with several members of his staff. They specifically discussed gay rights issues.

However, in both state and federal legislature, gay rights bills have not fared as well. "For years in Congress in the House of Representatives, a bill has been introduced with 30 and 40 sponsors

to prevent discrimination against gays," Guelcher said. "It has never made it past the first committee to the full House. It keeps getting pushed back. Very similar legislation has been introduced into the Senate -- several times."

A similar bill, introduced into the California State Assembly by Mark Agnus designed to protect gays from job discrimination, failed to make it past committee this year though it had the endorsement of Gov. Brown.

In 1976, a sexual consent bill, tied in the Senate, was passed by the last-minute efforts of Lt. Governor Mervyn Dymally who allegedly rushed back to Sacramento from out of town in order to vote on the bill. This bill, which went into effect in January of 1977, allowed for any sexual activity between two adults in private as long as both parties consented. This rule extended to homosexual behavior.

Still Guelcher feels that gays have made great progress over the past ten years. "Everything is changing for the better," he stated.

Presently, a coalition of gay organizations nationwide have formed a Convention Project in hopes of getting gay delegates selected to the Democratic and Republican National Conventions this summer. Their main objective is to urge the passage of a gay platform plank in the campaigns of both parties.

This plank might be worded: "We affirm the right of all lesbian and gay Americans to full participation in the social, political and economic life in this country, without fear of prejudice or reprisals based on sexual orientation. To support this commitment and give life to this principle, we call for an executive order, prohibiting discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation in all government employment and government programs, and we further support the enactment of legislation to protect the civil rights of gay people and repeal all the laws which are used to stigmatize persons on the basis of sexual orientation."

SUN	MON/TUES	WED	THURS/FRI/SAT
			1-2 Rockabilly Rhythm Devils
3 Nat Dove	4-5 Tom Ball and Kenny Sultan	6 Buford	7-8-9 Rockabilly Rhythm Devils
10 Rob MacJay	11 Tom & Kenny 12 OLYMPIC SPECIALS*	13 OLYMPIC SPECIALS*	14-15 Rockabilly 16 OLYMPIC SPECIALS*
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