Volume 2 Number 10

new

UC San Diego

## Statewide Actions Against Bakke, Apartheid & Cutbacks

### **COALITION FORMS AT UCLA**

This week's demonstrations/protests at UCSD should be viewed in the context of actions being taken by students and workers at campuses all over the state. In recent weeks, marches, rallies, sit-ins and walkouts of great size and militancy have been mounted at Stanford and many UC campuses. Thousands of people have participated in these actions; hundreds have been arrested. The general situation is unparalleled in California by any protests since those against the Vietnam War.

What the mass media is representing as merely a number of unconnected flare-ups ("the ritual, Spring student

### Exiled Chilean Educator Speaks Here

riots") is, in actuality, a single, particularly dramatic moment within a continuing political struggle. We are not wittnessing just a sudden, seasonal reawakening of political fervor or animal spirits. On one hand, the current activities in California universities reflect an almost desperate response to the escalating assaults upon the few gains made by women, minorities and the poor in their attempts to claim their right to an education. On the other hand, these activities indicate that the struggles of these groups-- and that of the mass of students against the incremental erosion of the quality of education-- have coalesced at a new, higher and more positive stage.



#### Enrique Kirberg

Professor Enrique Kirberg, former President of the State Technical University of Chile and now with the Institute of Latin American Studies at Columbia University, visited UCSD Thursday, May 19th. Professor Kirberg, who spent two years in Chile's notorious Dawson Island concentration camp before an international solidarity campaign helped gain his release, spoke at a faculty colloquium on the role of the university in workers' education, and appeared at an evening program for solidarity with missing Chilean political prisoners. The program also included Chilean songs and introductory remarks by Professor Emeritus Herbert Marcuse. At a press conference Thursday, Professor Kirberg summarized the deteriorating situation in Chile. Economic conditions are such that inflation is 174%, unemployment 18%, one half the populace starving, according to the Catholic Church, masses of children malnourished, and bankruptcy widespread. Many of the professional c who originally supported the fascist Junta are leaving the country(25% of the medical doctors and the engineers), the university is run by the military, 30% of the university faculty have been fired, thousands of students expelled, unions have been banned along with "subversive" books like Don Quixote. Women are especially hard hit, since available food goes first to workers and children. Prostitution has increased greatly.

Although the Junta, in a widely publicized move, made a show of releasing all but one political prisoner, who they say they want to exchange for a Cuban prisoner, Professor Kirberg said that thousands are still in prison on fabricated "criminal" charges, such as possession of imaginary guns. Torture is still common, he said, and the Junta's new style consists of simple "disappearance." At least 2500 Chileans have "disappeared." (Tens of thousands of Chileans were The demonstrations on different campuses may foreground different issues-- the Bakke decision at Berkeley, South African Investments at Stanford, TA cutbacks at UCLA-- but the concerns expressed everywhere are the same. The general tendency manifest at all the schools is toward a recognition on the part of many previously conflicting factions of the mutuality as well as the seriousness of the problems they face.

indicator

This tendency is nowhere better illustrated than in the formation of the Coalition Against Cutbacks at UCLA. Groups which have in the past pursued their grievances separately (and have been pitted against one another by the administration) have joined together to press for a common set of demands, and together have produced a series of effective protests and actions.

#### **BIGGEST DEMO IN 6 YEARS**

In late April, the UCLA Student Academic Employees Union (AFT 1781) responded to an Administration threat to eliminate 60 to 90 TA jobs next year by voting for a walk-out. The union made it plain that they understood the cutback as more than an isolated attack upon grad. student job security. They stated that it implied "A clear threat to open access to education -- cutbacks in minority admissions coupled with TA reductions would deny educational rights to poor and minority students," and they included in their original demands that the administration "reverse cutbacks in minority enrollment."

Despite administration sword rattling to the effect that TA's might be docked wages or fired, the walk-out was extremely successful. More than 200 union members, several hundred unafiliated TA's, 50 faculty members and 10 to 20 staff employees refused to work during the two days (April 28-29). Class attendence fell by as much as 80%. On the second day of the walk-out, the union, Mecha and other organizations joined in a united rally and march initiated by the Black Student Association. Between 1000 (CBS) and 2000 (police estimate) people took part, making it the largest demonstration on that campus in six years.



June 1-5 1977

people against Apartheid, Bakke Decision, and Cutbacks LEARN about effects of imperialism at home and abroad--protest UC investments in South Africa, decline of minority admissions and programs, and educational cutbacks. Place and time to be announced.

Following the walk-out and demonstration, the UCLA administration reduced the projected TA cuts to 35. However, according to a union spokesperson, larger cuts are still being planned.

The Coalition Against Cutbacks now comprises AFT 1781, the Black Student Association, Mecha, Women Against the Bakke Decision, the Women's Resource Center, the Viet Nam Vets Against the War, the Revolutionary Student Brigade, the Radical History Caucus, the United Vets Association, the

continued on page 6

### In This Issue

Big Mac in Wonderland Can you work on this paper? So you want to be a Doctor? Corporate Control of DNA work Storyville reviewed U.S. help in Argentine repression U.S. Banks in Africa Poetry, Letters Long Stories in Short

Allende, when rivers and fields were filled with corpses.)

Hopes of "democracy" eventually being resurrected by the Junta have faded even for Christian Democrat politicians such as former President Eduardo Frei, who originally gave his support for the Junta. Anyone who could conceivably be seen as a popular leader has been threatened or murdered, said Professor Kirberg, who cited several cases in point, such as that of former Chilean Ambassador to the U.S., Orlando Letelier, who was assassinated by a bomb, along with a co-worker from the U.S., Ronnie Moffitt, in Washington, D.C. last fall. Junta members have been quoted as saying that democracy is an outmoded social form and can never return to Chile.

Professor Kirberg expressed confidence that the Chilean people, continued on page 8

### "Representative" Government



With the elections of AS officers, UCSD undergrads now have a "representative" government. AS Presidentelect Jeff Leiffer campaigned for the removal of what critics called the "elitist" or "cliquish" COOP, in which any student was welcome to participate. Leifer was elected with 65% of a 12% turnout, or 651 students out of an enrollment of 7309, or about 8.9% of the total undergraduate enrollment.

# Letters

### Salaries for **Junior Bureaucrats?**

#### Open letter to UCSD students:

Well folks, it's new government time at UCSD. We got a whole passle of new leaders, newly elected and ready to go. To go where?

As we all know these good 'ol boys (and girls) have been promising to keep student fees down. This was a major plank in every platform.

But rumour has it that they are already breaking their word. The officers have gotten greedy. They plan to (or already have) ask the Registration Fees Committee to raise fees.

Why do they want to raise fees?

To provide new programs to benefit the students? To increase the number of TA's for next year? No. They are requesting fee raises to pay themselves salaries. \$1000/for commissioners and \$1500 for the pres.

Dear reader, they realize the apathy on this campus and think that they can vote themselves bread and circuses; because nobody cares.

I am a student. I care.

I am disgusted to think I should pay more to go to school because the AS officers vote themselves a salary: in dirrect contradiction of every campaign promise they made. Jeff Liefer promised us fees would not rise !!!

I charge every student, who wants to keep student fees down, to write to: REG FEE COMMITTEE, B-023 UCSD. Tell them you refuse to pay AS officers a salary. Get mad, people! If we let them get away with this there will be no limit on their abuse of students. They will believe what they have been told. Once you are elected, you can get away with anything. Integrity?

The AS officers, especially our president, should be committed to the welfare of the student body: not himself. He is making a gesture of bad faith by requesting a salary.

I challenge the AS to answer my charges. I encourage them to drop their ambition to put student money in their pocket.

In the event that reg fees are increased to provide salaries for the officers, I see no recourse for the student body but to petition for a recall election. This requires the signitures of 800 students (10%).

> Peter Stone **UCSD** student

"Independent Students For Democracy"

### Sexism at Work in Bio Dept **Tenure Denial**

Editor, New Indicator:

Dr. Hanna Friedman, Assistant Professor of Biology, was denied tenure recently on the grounds that her research work was "not up to the standards" expected of professors chosen for tenure at UCSD. At a meeting in Nov., 1976, of the Biology faculty, Dr. Friedman, and three male colleagues who had also been denied tenure, were granted, by general consensus of the faculty, a one-year extension of their UCSD contracts in order to permit them the opportunity of finding other jobs. On April 19, 1977. Dr. Warren Butler, chairperson of the Biology Department, contacted Dr. Friedman privately and told her that her extra year would not be granted because "there was no money available to keep her on the staff in any capacity." Two of the men granted the additional year under the same circumstances as Dr. Friedman are still going to be at UCSD

next year, but Dr. Friedman has been given, in effect, two months notice to find another teaching job-an action unprecedented in the Biology Dept. (The third faculty member turned down his additional year to take a position offered him some time ago. Yet, this new opening was not given to Dr. Friedman, either!)

Why has Dr. Friedman been given only two months notice? Why did the chairperson of the Biology Dept. go against the general consensus of the faculty members and decide arbitrarily (and unnecessarily, since open positions are available) to deny Dr. Friedman her additional year while granting it to three men? The answer is simple: Dr. Friedman is a woman, and thus apparently does not deserve the same consideration and treatment as her male colleagues, in the eyes of Dr. Butler.

Every person connected with UCSD shouldbe outraged at this blatant act of discrimination. Show your concern by signing protest petitions located in Cluster Library, the Women's Center and circulating around campus.

> Mary Giammona Selita Baratta Vanessa Edrich 459-7480



### Women Demand Health Care

To: Howard Hunt Interim Vice Chancellor of Student Affairs

The Feminist Coalition is deeply concerned over the lack of adequate health care for women at UCSD. Specifically the high cost of necessary gynecological examinations (PAP smears, pelvic and breast exams) is a forceful deterrent for many a woman when she considers having these cancertesting examinations.

Since women students are already paying \$33 from reg fees every quarter for their health care, and since PAP smears, pelvic and breast exams are necessary tests to insure women's good health, the Feminist Coalition and many other students feel that this part of gynecological care for women should be incorporated into the current student health care plan. The excess cost of ten dollars should also be eliminated.

At this time, a woman desiring the annual cancer tests is referred to the Birth Control Clinic, whether or not she desires birth control and is charged \$10 for the examination. As you probably know, the reason for this high cost is a result of the Birth Control Clinic being completely autonomous from the Health Center and as such, it does not recieve any of the reg fee money students pay each quarter.

This week you have been recieving short notes from many students telling you of their support on this issue. The Feminist Coalition has been soliciting these letters, plus signatures on a petition, in order to demonstate the support on this campus for gynecological care for women at no extra cost. We feel that there is a broad base of support among both men and women students as evidenced by the recent referendum (over 2000 "yes" votes for this issue) and by the personal contect with students we have had. We are hoping that you will also give us your full support.

The women students at UCSD deserve adequate health care. Only by providing these basic, life-saving gynecological services at no extra cost will women students' health care needs be met.

Please feel free to contact us if you have any further questions. A fact sheet about services at other UC campuses is provided for your information.

> Sincerely, The Feminist Coalition

### **Big Mac in** Wonderland -White Rabbit Goes Through the Looking Glass

Chancellor McElroy has searched deep into his soul and the UCSD budget, and discovered that "the total number of TAs in the student's education is not critical"(TT, 5/16/77). We shouldn't be surprised, what with McElroy presiding over the neutering of the Humanities Program, the obliteration of Third World Studies and the decimation of the library. We shouldn't blanch at the sheer cvnicism of a remark like "the most important educational experience 'is going to come from interacting with your fellow students, discussing ideas and learning how to use facts . . . ' "; a remark made, of course, in justification of coming instructional cutbacks. Still, there's a limit to how many outrages can be silently borne, and perhaps the time has come to lay aside all those quaint ideas about courtesy and respect and gentlemanly conduct, and call a hypocrite a hypocrite.

William McElroy draws a salary in excess of \$50,000 annually. He lives for free in a mansion the value of which is conservatively estimated at more than \$800,000. He receives a transportation allowance and an expense account, and also derives monies from personal investments. In earnings and benefits, his yearly income has been estimated to be around \$200,000. He heads the most over-administrated campus of the University of California. We spend \$170 more per capita on administration than the average UC campus, and yet, we have consistently had the worst student/TA ratio in the system. However, according to the Chancellor, this last fact is immaterial anyway. Perhaps we should set him straight. Small class size is important. It is significant that instructors know their students' names. Students should be able to get assistance on their work from someone besides a professor who looks out on a sea of faces twice a week. These are all "critical" for education; more critical, at any rate, than the Black Mansion, than a wagon-load of highpriced administrators mouthing platitudes and building temples like Third College's Academic Unit II, while perverting the whole concept upon which Third College was founded.

It seems it would be more than "nice if you could have a class size of fifteen from the freshman year through, but that [according to McElroy] is economically impossible." If this is the case, it would also seem that McElroy is a luxury we can no longer afford, along with the multitudinous Vice-Chancellors, Assistants-to-the-Chancellor, Provosts, Deans, etc.

This is a university. Its function is to educate. The first thing essential to such an institution is students, then teachers. Administrators are the most, not the least, expendable members of this community. Before one hour of teaching is lost, before one assistantship is eliminated, we should first hack away at the perquisites and excessive salaries of our all too numerous bureaucrats.

There is no need for the Chancellor to put on a bunny suit. His latest remarks indicate he went down the rabbit hole long ago. What he has to say has far more to do with Wonderland than with education at UCSD.

A concerned graduate student

The goal of the New Indicator collective is to produce the New Indicator newspaper collectively while developing political, social and cultural perspectives and actions directed against all forms of exploitation and domination, such as: racism; sexism; ageism; imperialism; and exploitation of labor. We are committed to critical analysis rather than duplication of commercial media, changing our conditions rather than functioning as a mechanism that helps adjust people to the status quo. The collective is interested in working with anyone in agreement or

sympathy with the above position, and the paper is open to any material they may offer, though we may disagree in part. The collective is "non-sectarian" in the sense that we support specific actions and struggles but do not adhere to or uncritically support any particular organization at this time. All copy is discussed at copy meetings which are open to the writers concerned. Copy which is printed without a byline may be assumed to represent the position of the New Indicator collective.

Basic guidelines to writers;

- a. Be concise, factual and concrete, avoid rhetoric and jargon;
- b. Include suggested headlines and subhead c. Include photos or drawings if at all possible;
- d. Include name, phone and mane of organization (if any);
- e. Specify byline or organization to be credited; f. Specify one of the following on editing:1) edit at will, 2) edit only in on with writer, 3) do not edit (return to writer).
- Please type all copy double-spaced, on 55-space lines. Production and distribution volunteers are also welcome. We will show

you basic newspaper production techniques. Every little bit helps.

#### the new indicator

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

the new indicator subscribes to Liberation News Service (LNS) and is a member of the Alternative Press Syndicate (APS). Articles and letters are welcomed.

new indicator collective student organizations center UCSD, B-023 la jolla california 92093 ph.: 714-452-2016

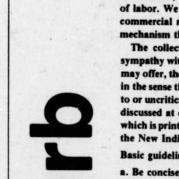
collective contributors and workers: alan, alfred, andrea, anne-marie, betty, brian, catherine, charles, dawn, dario, dave, david, don, doug, gene, gerry, john, julie, lise, mark, patrick, rebekah, rick, roger, sharon, sheri, and william. thanks.

goal

basic areas:

It should be clear that the dominant element in society (monopoly capital) is organized. The institutions that serve it, including the university, are also politicized and organized. The UCSD administration works steadily to implement corporate/ government needs and desires -- this applies to both the scope and the structure of the educational system. The administration is hired to do this work (as are "research" faculty), whereas we must organize in our spare time, if we have any.

it is obligated, etc.



## **The New Indicator Needs** People



### The Paper is Not the Property of a Few

The New Indicator's vitality and future depend on the extent to which support and participation can be drawn from the community. We need full, active members as well as part-time volunteers and contributors (any contribution, no matter how small, is needed) Requirements are a willingness to work collectively and cooperatively, and an agreement or sympathy with a "non-sectarian" progressive social, political and cultural perspective directed against all forms of exploitation and domination. A paper built around sharing learning, support of progressive political struggle, and critical analysis of our condition is our

The New Indicator will come out as often as it can with resources available, and without "burning out" its workers. We are hopeful of going weekly next year if enough people take part. (Unlike the Triton Times, this paper is produced in its entirety by collective members and volunteers.) If you are interested, and we hope you are, come by our office to read and discuss our statement of purpose and organizational set-up. And read on to learn more of what we perceive as our potential role in the university environment.

### Media at the University

Of the many popular misconceptions, there are three in particular that we must struggle against: (1) That the university is a politically neutral, "value-free" environment; (2) That media can be "objective"; and (3) That even if the university, society and media in general are corrupt, little if anything can be done about it. These myths can be countered briefly as follows ...

### The University is a Political Environment This fact can be demonstrated by looking at four

a) Research--what gets researched, by whom, and for whom, and to what use is it put?

b) Accessibility -- who benefits (and in what degree) from the resources here, i.e., who can study here, who can teach, who can administer, who can commission research, etc.? Who is excluded, and for what reasons (educational disadvantage, poverty, race, class ....)?

c)Competition--and the social relations and social consciousness, the regard for the other person, etc., that are nurtured and developed by the competitive, cutthroat process to which we are subjected if we want to "succeed" (in the univesity or on the outside).

d) Curriculum--education is preponderantly empirical, with little if any emphasis given to the ramifications, viability or social impact of research; to the social inequities of the educational system and process; or to the irrationality of our everyday lives as defined and limited by the system in which we are

### Media Are Never Objective

All media coverage--whether it claims "objectivity" or not--must be examined and judged in terms of what it says, what it does not say, how it goes about its coverage, its purpose for publishing, the forces to which

Commercial media are in business to make money. This is becoming increasingly difficult to accomplish independently, as is shown by the decreasing number of competitive newspapers in metropolitan areas. The OCEANSIDE trend is toward huge corporations controlling the entire "news" process. This condition provides the power and influence to commercial media to put across a

mythology about what is "objective," as well as what constitutes "news" and what does not. For instance, some media myths hold that:

a) "Reporting can be objective." Fact: Media do not print "truth" and take sides only in editorials. Who is quoted, what facts are selected, how much space is given a story, where it is located in the paper, etc., all reflect and manipulate point of view. It only appears to be objective when we accept the status quo, stick to official sources, and avoid controversy. It is prefereable to be honest about one's point of view and then try to get it across with convincing information and analysis.

b) "Any change makes news." Fact: Real change is news. For instance, if an administrator resigns, and the chancellor appoints another, that is not news. The real news is why the person resigned but also how administrators function, the purpose they serve, how they affect our lives, who directs them, how they could be made to serve the interests of all people.

c) "Anything official sources say is news." Fact: Commercial media keep a bunch of reporters following officials around, to get their quotes, to observe their actions from a distance, and then fill their papers with this "news." The real news is again behind the facade. Also, what "ordinary" or non-establishment people do and say is news and should be heard.

#### We Can Do Something

RALLY!!

JUNE 4

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In the context of political struggle in U.S. society and in the university, to pretend to be neutral is to be opportunistic, intentionally or otherwise. (Such opportunism parallels that of administrators who claim that the university is "apolitical" and that they are "just doing their jobs" when they administer the latest cutbacks.) To remain "neutral" in this environment is to feather one's own nest while allowing the presently stronger-because better financed and organized-forces of corporate monopolies and their social engineers (e.g., the chancellor) to implement their policies unchecked.

In what amounts to a war on disenfranchised and working people in this country, and a social program engineered to turn the rest of us into uncritical accomplices, it is imperative that a broad, unified response be mounted, sharing principles and goals in common. Gains have been made-affirmative action, UCSD programs like Communications, Urban & Rural Studies, 3rd World Studies, etc., even the existence of alternative journals like this one--all such gains have been achieved through collective political struggle, not through administrative generosity or humanism. These gains can only be defended and sustained through collective struggle. The adminstration will continue to erode them slowly, or will demolish them abruptly, in accordance with the level of resistance they encounter

At the present time many dedicated individuals and groups are doing principled work and study, both in the university and in the community at large. One task at hand is for such people to communicate their efforts to people at large in an effort to prevent disillusionment from solidifying into apathy and cynicism, and thus into unconsciousness and unconcern. We must endeavor to turn the legitimate dissatisfaction that exists into demystification and understanding of how the system operates and how it can be changed

Non-commercial media have a committment and responsibility to serve as a means for the understanding and change of the status quo. We must provide access to information not available through ordinary channels as well as attempt to analyze our condition, posit alternatives, and support progressive political struggle.

In order to build a conscious base, it is necessary to work daily on issues that affect both ourselves and those people alien to our everyday struggle. In this manner we can be prepared to deal in a more cohesive way with important issues and therefore be able to put them into perspective as part of the larger dynamic.

This paper is potentially a powerful force for helping to further progressive thought and action in our community. It cannot, however, function in isolation. We need to know what you are thinking and we need your help.



**Route of March** 

**B** - Balderama Park

The trials for the Pendleton 14 started on May 16. These 14 black marines are being tried by the Marine Corps for their attempt to put an end to the violent activity of the KKK at Camp Pendleton.

But it is the Marine Corps that must be put on tri and not the 14 black marines. The Marine Corps bra encouraged the KKK to intimidate and harass black marines and to keep white and black marines divided.

The basic demands are: Free the Pendleton 14 and RALLY: Support the Right to Self Defense; Defeat the KKK; Expose the Coverup of the Marine Corps.

People must unite and oppose the racist actions of the STARTS AT 2:00 PM KKK and the Marine Corps. This is a very important time because this is the first trial. Come to the march and rally and show your support.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4



SANTA FE PARK TO **BALDERAMA PARK** STARTS AT 1:00 PM **BALDERAMA PARK** 

Sponsored by: Camp Pendleton 14 Defense Committee, Defense Team, CAL Coalition to Free the 14, VVAW, NIA, People United to Fight Oppression, **Black Federation.** 

For information write: P. O. Box 99181, San Diego, CA or call (714) 239-2119 in San Diego; (415) 863-3100 in San Francisco.

Storyville:

## **A False Promise**

### **One View**

Storyville promises a lot: a musical about 'that unique Back O' Town section of New Orleans with a heartbeat of its own, where diverse cultures intermingled, jazz flourished, and life was for the living'--but it delivers little. The plot is cliched and maudlin, and if it was intended as a mere vehicle for the music, then the music is doubly disappointing. The songs are contrived and shallow, having no 'soul' despite the continual assertion in the lyrics that they do. They sound like bits and pieces of familiar melodies strung together-supporting the claim of some jazz aficionados that real jazz and blues can only arise out of the process of the black community, not out of the head of a white woman who has sat down and, in a prescribed period of time, attempted to produce songs for a show.

In the publicity for the play, UC San Diego Weekly refers to the composer/lyricist Mildred Kayden's comments about the zest for living and 'anti-materialism' that Back O' Town personified right before, one would imagine, the 1920's (about the only temporal reference is to the coming of Prohibition). But anti-materialism is hardly an apt characterization of a play which opens with musical numbers praising the wares to be had from passing street-vendors, if only you 'have enough cash'. The characters in the play are either prostitutes, white speak-easy owners, or struggling black musicians. The mingling of diverse cultures referred to in the program notes is represented by the presence of white, male clientele in a brothel of black and white women. And everyone, from street kids to the visiting French baron, is busily involved in some kind of hustling--hardly the 'free and easy life'.

Unlike similar productions (e.g. Hendrick's Evolution of the Blues), Storyville has a plot; the story,

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however, adds little to the enjoyment. Most if not all of the characters are stereotypes, from the clowning black (Hot Licks Sam) to the wise mammy (String Bean). Even the central characters remain flat: the wronged woman singer (Tigre) who has hardened herself to men, and the macho fighterturned musician (Butch Cobra Brown) who comes to town and sweeps her off her feet. Their interaction is one more schmaltzy assertion--among the plethora of such contemporary cultural products--of the transcendent goodness of monogamy and the nuclear family. A near death-blow is dealt to this aging institution when Tigre finds her new love in bed with another woman. But despite this penultimate betrayal, 'true love' wins in the end as Butch and Tigre go off to make music (literally) with each other.

There are many talented, enthusiastic people in the play, acting, dancing, and playing music. Unfortunately, they are imited by the script and the score. Perhaps the fact that everyone, especialy the audience, seemed to have a good time is enough to redeem the play. But it would be nice if the entertainment on campus were a little more innovative.

### **Another View**

My reaction to Storyville was undoubtedly conditioned by seeing The Producers on TV the same afternoon. In this Hollywood spoof, Gene Wilder and Zero Mostel produce a ghastly Broadway show celebrating Hitler that they are sure will be a colossal flop--only to find on opening night that it's a huge success. At Storvville Saturday night, I felt as they must have, appalled at the well-dressed audience's very positive response to a worthless show.

slow-moving and predictable plot, I cast about for comparisons; only two came to mind. The first was television variety shows, and upon further reflection and after a glance at the credits. I realized Not only had the Drama why. department imported actors and actresses, designers and/ or directors from (too) near-by Hollywood, but it had also succumbed to the mindless crass-entertainment syndrome so prevalent on the tube and in theaters a cross the country. As a result, this show was nothing but slick, at best.

Having lost interest very early in the

A bit further into the show, I realized that this comparison might not hold: the lewdness-level of Storyville was far higher than anything the networks or sponsors would allow on TV. Even the audience--primarily upper-class, middle age whites, that night--tittered nervously as black and white prostitutes did their bump-and-grind around the white pimp/saloon-owner in one number idolizing 'the top banana'. However, the sex was completely gratuitous, and didn't enrich the play's thematic nor contribute to the subtlety of the portrayal of human relationships. So the comparison did hold: the show adopted the same non-critical, even glorifying stance toward just about everything, that TV is infamous for. The depiction of male-female and rich-poor relations was consistently sexist, racist and generally expressive of the unpleasant realities of ghetto life. Storyville, however, glorifies this reality--and the audience ate it up. Nothing pleased them quite so much as being shown that all those 'happy colored folk' did was enjoy singing and dancing around the streets of New Orleans!

The plot itself centers not on the conditions of life in the racial ghetto, nor on the relations of the (racially and sexually) oppressed men and women to the club-owner, but on the finally triumphant romance between a trumpeter and a night-club singer. The program itself admits (without even attempting to explain or justify) that 'the play is not meant to be a historical account of the place and people but, rather, a retrospective fable of the time,' but I could not help making a second comparison between Storyville and the recent performance at UCSD of the San Francisco Mime Troupe's False Promises. The two musicals are certainly worlds apart in many respects, but they both treat the same material: male-female and inter-racial relations in oppressed communities, the role of entertainment, etc. In Storvville, for instance, the entertainment business is run by a white pimp who does nothing but exploit the community; in False Promises, by contrast, the Madame helps organize resistance among the oppressed. Interestingly enough the difference between the depiction of entertainment in the two shows reveals . also the conception of entertainment that they represent in themselves: False

Promises was historical and critical, while Storyville is explicitly ahistorical and glorifies instead of exposing the everyday life of oppressed people.

Why would the Drama Department go for a production like Storyville, and the kind of anti-intellectual entertainment-only ideology it represents? It seems clear to me that it has sought after prestige, big names, and flashing lights, and ignored the resources of and its responsibility to the univerity community. After all, the purpose of the university is to educate, not to provide a home-away-from-home for Hollywood glitter. Both False Promises and the excellent South African Mime Troupe's performance on Storyville's opening night presented a rich, fully-expressed social background as well as personal dramas exploring the nature of individual commitment to the community. All of this is missing in Storyville. One view sees theater as exclusively entertainment, while the other sees it as instructive and enjoyable. Both the music and the montage-style plot of the South African group's show were far more engaging than the more elaborate but empty production of our own Department. It has, unfortunately, in this case (an exception in a long line of excellent productions, right up to Eric Christmas' historical Romeo and Juliet) succumbed to a pressure pervading the university (or the education industry) from the top down: to put prestige and status above learning, and especially above learning in its most entertaining form!!

Significantly, audience-reaction to Storyville was as mindless and mechanical as the production itself: polite applause after every number; at the other shows, the audience often broke into spontaneous laughter and/or applause, with or without a song. There seemed to be a difference between genuinely enjoying oneself and merely being entertained.

Yet entertained they were that night at Mandeville, anxiously but avidly swallowing a plastic vision of personal success for the man and his woman and kid in a corrupt and oppressive world where people nonetheless revelled in their misery! I couldn't help feeling that the audience, too, had been shipped in from Hollywood, either in a re-make of The Producers or perhaps to show students what entertainment was really like. It may be that people confronted with a stereotyped and empty spectacle absorb more learning viscerally from the audience-repsonse because there is nothing to learn from the presentation itself. A scary prospect, I must admit, but that night, none of the students I recognized stayed long enough to fall mindlessly into the programmed audience-response. (I was ashamed to clap, and refused to.) On my way out, I kept an eye out for Gene and Zero, for someone to share my shocked dismay and disbelief. But it looked like the rest of the audience was looking forward to the second half.

## So You Want to be a Doctor?

god.

of it."

The learning process in medicine ignores a major part of the empiric learning theories of contemporary



### PART TWO

To an undergraduate looking forward, medicine promises a lot: job security, prestige, and a "humanitarian" purpose. What is overlooked and underplayed is the tremendous price that must be paid to become a physician. Before embarking on the never-ending process that constantly tests one's physical and emotional stamina, it would be nice if today's pre-med student could in some way get the real scoop.

The premed mentality (obsession with grades, letters of recommendation, establishing oneself as a sterling example of humanity) never ends. Looking back, most of us remember the hassles of the pre-med hustle. But it is with a chuckle since, by comparison with the travail of med school and residency training, those were the "good ole days." The undergraduate years were essentially an intellectual vacation for most of us--a chance to learn a catalog's worth of human experience without the daily pressure of working, preparing meals, conforming to dress codes, and other socially acceptable (and required) behaviors. Already, though, the pre-med begins paying the price.

There are the prescribed courses and the pressure to perform for a superior grade. Then one has to cultivate character references. Parents have been known to offer "contributions" to schools for such a purpose. And, if in the end, all fails then some dejected premeds have been known to kill themselves. It is absurd and contradictory that this process can be called higher education. The chance to experience the thrill of learning has been reduced to competitive performance.

This competition doesn't end in medical school. Of all areas of education, medicine is probably the most conservative, dogmatic and intolerant of alternative viewpoints (I take that back to a certain extent--there's business school). On one of my medicine clerkship evaluations I was faulted officially: "Any student who doesn't wear a tie is incapable of being a doctor." Alternatives excluded by the medical establishment include herbal remedies, faith healing and, until minimal acceptance recently, acupuncture; yet medical schools teach the future MD the fine art of the "laying on of hands," the supposed benefit of the doctor's simple touch. This is one of the skills crucial to becoming a full-fledged doctor, a demi-

Competition is no less fierce for the premed-cum-medical student. Again there is the absurd attention to detail while concepts go unappreciated. There are national board exams in addition to the other course exams, wherein the competition has been honed so that one is now competing against the "creme de la creme" from every other medical school. And what is the price here? How often does the community hear of suicides, suicide attempts, drop-outs, students under psychiatric care? How often do marriages break up when the student is enticed--forced--to worship medicine and thus his own position? These problems are covered up effectively if not always compassionately. A student in my class attempted suicide with pills, and the retort of the head of medicine was: "As a medical student she could have done a better job

### by A Medical Resident

psychology. One doesn't get positive reinforcement in med school. One learns to CYA--"Cover Your Ass"--which continues to be indispensable for the professional. A smooth time consists in successfully avoiding the intellectual inquisition of attending phsyicians and residents in the one-upsmanship of clinical rounds. Many students have the indelible memory of the attending phsician who "loves to have a couple of medical students for breakfast." I can remember the intense nervousness and sick feeling that we all had occasion to suffer while enduring the grilling of a staff attending physician in morning rounds. This is higher, higher education, founded as it were on the aversive conditioning principle of learning.

What the world needs is more doctors. Really, what the world needs is a few more doctors but a lot better distribution of physicians and a more realistic distribution amongst the medical specialties. Look at the statistics: we have too many cardiologists, surgeons, and other subspecialists. What is needed is more primary care doctors--general practitioners--who will know as well as treat their patients. Again medical school is failing here. The bright students are wooed by the fancy machines and the flash and prestige of the high-powered specialties. The general practitioner is pooh-poohed by the elite in academia. Students are led to believe that they would be wasting their talents seeing snotty noses. And it works! In my med school class the assimilation was complete. Among first year students, hair, clothes, and recreational drug use ran the gamut. Most were liberal and more or less human rights activists. At graduation, the hair, clothes--men with ties, and the demeanor of these same students were professional. They exhibited the calm, dispassionate personality well-packaged, welleducated. Talk in social situations always focussed on the mechanics of medicine rather than on the politics, the social implications of medicine.



### **Have** Corporations **Already Grabbed Control?**

significant developments of the 20th

century. The memo concerned the

formation of a new Interagency

Committee of the federal government.

Its mission: "To review federal policy on

the conduct of research involving the

creation of new forms of life."

That Interagency Committee has since

convened at the National Institutes of

Health (NIH) in Bethesda, Maryland, on

November 4 and November 23, for a

total of five hours and 30 minutes. There

were no TV crews present, no

On September 22, 1976, President photographer to shoot pictures of the Ford sent a memorandum to the heads proceedings for the record book. UPI and AP didn't even list the meeting on of all major federal departments and agencies. Although it received no their daily calendars of important events to cover in Washington. Both sessions attention at the time, the President's memo may be remembered years from were conducted behind closed doors. now as the keynote to one of the most

With these meetings, just three years after molecular biologists had succeeded in separating and recombining the DNA molecules that carry the genetic code for all living beings, unlocking for the first time the secret of creating life itself, the United States officially entered the Organic Age.

At this moment, microbiologists are at work in more than 180 separate laboratories across the country, usily spending more than 20 million dollars in Recreational drug use? Oh yeah, people still smoked dope but alcohol became the main hypnotic. Already there were rumors about so-and-so's incipient alcoholism.

Then of course, there was again the emotional trauma of applying, interviewing, and awaiting acceptance notices for internship/residency positions. It was little different from applying to med school; officials still look at the "grades," general performance and letters of recommendation. The only slightly saving grace was that we all knew there was someplace to go even if we didn't care to be there.

Now I'm a resident in a prestigious program, in a prestigious hospital, in a prestigious community. I've come a long way, passed many tests--and I'm still treated like a "nigger." Being a pre-med looks attractive as I work 100 hours a week. I find it hard to be a compassionate doc when I've been on my feet for a solid 36 hours. Everywhere around me are housestaff who are tremendously depressed. We don't see movies, we don't see loved ones and family, we don't have time even to learn about our patients; in the guise of better patient care, our personal needs have become secondary. We learn by doing but often the patient pays the price for our education. It's hard to care in such a competitive, aggressive atmosphere. Not only is the work load tremendous but the attending physicians remain ready to chastize for missed diagnoses--never to reward for a job well done. By god, CYA is the law of the land. And the housestaff is now interested in money! Theirs is a "fucked" existence but "I can tolerate it" since shortly "I'll be earning \$50-60,000 a year." Besides, they have to work to pay for their new houses and cars. Alcohol use is still high but another anesthetic has been introduced--money. It buys away the pain of sleepless nights, marital discord, and the constant denial of personal needs. One doesn't hear too much about social reform, socialized medicine, national health insurance, around housestaff. They are on their way into the elite upper class-and they think, by god, they've earned their privileges.

Where in this whole scheme, in this evolution from undergraduate to physician, is the patient? That is too large a subject to broach now. Besides, look around. Malpractice, the cost of being sick, lack of health care and nutrition for the poor, too well tell of the status of the patient today.

But also in this evolution, where is the physician? I haven't gone further than my current residency status, but statistics and first-hand accounts from private physicians show that theirs is not an enviable position either. The highest incidences of suicide, drug abuse/addiction, divorce and psychiatric problems are found among physicians. Can money or prestige atone for or remove the burdens of being a physician? I doubt it. We just can't expect people to act like demi-gods. Try and try as they will, physicians can only be frustrated by the burdens that they are shackled with, that the rigor of their training has created.

So am I sorry that I've gone the route? In a way, yes. I'm content with where I am now and what I can still do, hopefully, to improve my life--and further, perhaps change things enough to improve the lot of both physicians and patients generally. Yet I'm a different person now that I was before I started, and I'll never be able to say if I could be doing something better or worse. What is important for those who come later is that they realize that medicine is not divinely sanctioned. The trauma comes when we try to fulfill the prescribed role of demi-god. The educational process is guaranteed to hurt and carries even the outside chance of maiming if not killing. Being a doctor is not the only admirable thing to do with one's life. There are alternatives. Think twice, and thrice, and if medicine seems worth it, then fight like hell to make the care of patients and the training of physicians more humane.

### Vending Machine

he puts four dimes into the slot he gets himself some cigarettes

he gets cancer he gets apartheid he gets the king of greece federal tax state tax and excise he gets machine guns and surplus value free enterprise and positivism he gets a big lift big business big girls the big stick the great society the big bang the big puke king size extra size super size

he gets more and more for his four dimes but for a moment all the things he is getting himself disappear

#### even the cigarettes

he looks at the vending machine but he doesn't see it but he sees himself for a fleeting moment and he almost looks like a man

then very soon he is gone again with a little click there are his cigarettes

he has disappeared it was just a fleeting moment some kind of sudden bliss

he has disappeared he is gone buried under all the stuff he has gotten for his four dimes -- Hans Magnus Enzensberger

UCSD **Crafts Center Ceramics Sale** June 1-3 10am-7pm Crafts Center Building, UCSD

# 

continued from page 1

Organization of Latin American Students, the Iranian Student Organization, the National Committee to Overturn the Bakke Decision, and the National Lawyers Guild. The Coalition's

#### four demands are:

1)that UC work in earnest to defeat the Bakke Decision:

2)that minority enrollment be increased; 3)that the number of TA's be increased; 4)that the current level of veterans' enrollment and the programs designed to ensure their stay on campus be maintained.

The Coalition sponsored a rally and march to the chancellor's office this last Thursday to demand that he meet publicly with them to discuss their people participated. The chancellor replied (through his secretary) that he would only confer privately with selected representatives, and that he would be "out to lunch" for the rest of the day. A sit-in at the administration building

is planned for this Friday. Several members of the Coalition interviewed by the NI expressed great interest in making contacts with organizations at this campus. They believe that they are engaged in a long term struggle, and are planning to work continuously through the summer, possibly aiming for a general strike next Fall. They are in contact with similar coalitions and unions on other campuses in hopes of achieving solidarity around the issues they have raised throughout the UC system.

Any group or individual wishing to get grievances. Although the action was in touch with the Coalition at UCLA called on short notice, more than 200 may do so by phoning the NI (x2016).

# **DNA...**

### continued from page 5

government grants in pursuit of the creation of new forms of life. They are experimenting with so-called recombinant DNA. By now most newspaper readers have heard of the controversy surrounding DNA research at universities. But, sheltered from the glare of publicity that bathes every new debate at Harvard or Stanford, something much more ominous is happening. Today seven major drug companies are engaged in, or about to begin, recombinant-DNA research. The companies will soon apply for patents on the new forms of life they are developing. In time this research will translate into an unparalleled commercial bonanza for the pharmaceutical, chemical and agricultural companies as they introduce literally dozens of new life-forms into the market place.

While the commercial prospects for this new technology have whetted corporate appetites, the potential dangers in its further development and application--although some of them are still years off-pose perhaps the single greatest challenge to life that humankind has ever faced.

How does one even begin to look at a technology that could eventually lead to the creation of new plants, animals and even the alteration of the human species?

And then there is the more immediate question before us as we enter the Organic Age: should our present corporate system be used as the developing and marketing process when life is the product?

At present, seven major pharmaceutical companies are now engaged in or about to be engaged in secret recombinant-DNA research. Nine other corporations involved in drugs, chemicals and agricultural products are now looking into the potential application of recombinant DNA.

The almost air-tight secrecy surrounding this particular research, says Medical World News, is "reminiscent of the atmosphere surrounding biological-warfare research a few years ago."

Even though NIH (the agency responsible for overseeing the Interagency Committee) continues to assert that it has no "official" knowledge of research going on in the private sector, its director, Dr. Donald Fredrickson, initiated a meeting nine months ago (on June 2, 1976) with representatives of 20 U.S. corporations to ascertain their nterests and needs regarding research into recombinant DNA. At a meeting held at NIH headquarters on December nimself said: "It is essential that there be a way the industrial technology of this country can take advantage of this."

government isn't hard to understand once one looks into the backgrounds of the officials involved. A number of the consultants to or members of the NIH consultants to or members of the NIH group that drew up the government's regulatory guidelines on DNA research have industry ties. More important still, of the 15 members of the key Interagency Committee for whom we were able to obtain background biographies, seven had previously been employed with major U.S. corporations. Two of these had served with major pharmaceutical companies new involved in companies now involved in recombinant-DNA work.

The most astonishing thing about commercial recombinant-DNA research today is that nobody knows which government agencies have the authority to regulate it. Perhaps the Center for Disease Control, which oversees the

inter-state shipments of hazardous biological agents; perhaps the Food and Drug Administration, when companies begin using recombinant-DNA techniques to create drugs or hormones for human use; perhaps the Patent Office, when companies apply for patents on these products; perhaps the Environmental Protection Agency, under the new Toxic Substances Control Act. Then of course there's the National Institutes of Health, which has drawn up the research guidelines on the subject but which has no power to enforce them.

Industry loves this situation, of course. The confusing welter of bureaucracies makes it much easier for the corporations to go ahead and do what they want.

A significant faction of the Interagency Committee is urging that federal guidelines on recombinant-DNA research be made voluntary and that the industry be left to police itself. In the unlikely event that the committee takes a tougher stance and recommends, for instance, the creation of a new superagency with enough money and muscle to closely police all DNA research, look for the industry to resist. There will be cries that the government is interfering with free scientific inquiry; the drug companies will fight back with all the lobbying power at their command. If the committee compromises and urges a distribution of regulatory authority among various agencies, government regulation may remain almost as diffuse and ineffective as it is now.

Not a single person on the government's Interagency Committee we interviewed even questioned the right of commercial firms to patent processes for creating new forms of life. Dr. Delbert S. Barth, the Environmental Protection Agency representative to the Interagency Committee, summed up the prevailing sentiment of his fellow committee members on the question: "This is a moral and ethical question-and I don't have a strong opinion."

And because the members of this group either are pro-business or do not have a strong opinion on the moral or ethical questions involved, they will in all likelihood recommend that private corporations likes Miles, Upjohn and Abbott be entrusted with the authority to create and market new forms of life, for profit.

The only question regarding commercial patents being addressed by the committee is a technical one: How to protect the secrecy of research going on commercial labs so that co will not steal trade secrets before the firm . can patent a new life-form process. Up to now, recombinant-DNA research has been seen as largely a health This cozy behind-the-scenes and safety question. With the possibility of hazardous viruses escaping from labs, relationship between industry and it is indeed. But even this question is bound to seem secondary as the broader implications of recombinant DNA begin to be understood by the general public When America begins to ask itself

upon us, there is no longer any question of going back. The question now is how we proceed, and how we prevent ourselves from embarking on an inexorable corporate course toward Huxley's Brave New World.

by Jerry Rifkin, Larry Gordon and Dan Smith, from Mother Jones

### **Protest Hits** Argentine **Repression-U.S. Support** for Junta "First we kill all the subversives; then ... their sympathizers; then ... those who remain indifferent; and finally, we kill those who are timid." Argentine General Iberico Saint-Jean

torture them.

In the more than seven years since then, the South African government has been faced with a new eruption of protests and a chronic economic crisis, and once again U.S. banks are lending huge sums of money to shore up the regime. In the first nine months of 1976, U.S. banks responded swiftly to South African appeals for assistance-with \$800 million in new loans. The total now on loan to South Africa from U.S. banks and their branches was recently estimated at almost \$2 billion by Senator Dick Clark, Chair of the U.S Senate Subcommittee on African Affairs.

Africa.

WASHINGTON, D.C. (LNS)-A group of Catholic priests and laity staged a demonstration here April 19 to protest the recent wave of murders and arrests by the U.S.-supported military regime of General Jorge Videla in Argentina.

In recent weeks the junta has seized a well-known priest, Father Carlos Bustos, several members of the League for the Rights of Man, and prominent pacifists. Even liberal opponents of the guerrilla struggle have been rounded up for criticizing the tactics of the military.

### **Repression and U.S. Role**

The intensified repression began more than a year ago when General Videla's junta seized power. "People just disappear off the streets and are machine-gunned to death," stated one demonstrator who asked not to be identified. "If someone complains, then they disappear. The junta employs paramilitary groupings that are definitely conected with the army. They take prisoners to 'safe-houses,' where they

"A lot of Argentine military have been trained in the U.S. or in the (U.S.directed counter-insurgency school in the) Panama Canal Zone. The U.S. has given the police aid, including a computer system described as the most modern in the world."

In keeping with its alleged position on human rights, the Carter Administration has reduced military aid to Argentina, while maintaining intact \$50 million in arms credits and military training.

Amnesty International, the Londonbased organization that keeps track of political repression around the world, estimates there are between 4 &6,000 political prisoners in Argentina.



Argentina junta leader Videla

"That's a very, very conservative figure," says Father Jim Weeks, who was expelled from Argentina last August after eleven years of missionary work. "Most people say there are at least 15,000." Other well-informed observers put the total at two or three times that figure.

### **Economic Aid**

In addition to military aid, the U.S. is also moving to help bail out the junta from the effects of the world recession, protestors emphasized. Private U.S. banks have provided more than \$500million in new loans during the past year.

The International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and theInter American Bank for Development -- all of which are dominated by the U.S. -- have furnished the junta with \$750 million in loans. At least as noteworthy as the amount involved, financial observers point out, was the "ready approval" of the loans, which began within three months of the

President Carter recently intervened personally with Congress members to block legislation that would place conditions on loans from these "international"banks, depending on the applicant country's respect for human rights.

And in Argentina, the military is imposing the highest tax rate in history: 24.5% of the value of all goods and services produced in that country. As in other countries, the rich substantially evade taxation.

"They're squeezing the payments out of the laborers," commented the observer quoted earlier. "Real salaries are lower than they've been since the '30's. Parents aren't sending their children to school. In a country of plenty there's hunger--yet they're exporting grain to Europe."

None of this is being accepted quietly by the people. A well-developed guerilla movement continues despite years of heavy repression.

For more information about Argentina, write to the Argentine Commission for Human Rights, 1912 "N" Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 10036.

### Renewed Campaign Against U.S. Bank Loans to S.Africa

NEW YORK (LNS)-Ten years ago, U.S. citizens opposed to South Africa's racist apartheid system launched a campaign against U.S. bank loans to South Africa. The protest focused primarily on a \$40 million revolving loan fund to South Africa from ten U.S. banks and continued until the loan was terminated on November 21, 1969.

Supporters of the African people, organized by the Committe to Oppose Bank Loans to South Africa, are again calling on Americans to close accounts with banks loaning funds to South

Banks which loan to South Africa In New York these banks are Citibank. Chase Manhattan, Manufacturers

Hanover and Morgan Guaranty. In Illinois, the First National Bank of inCalifornia, the Bank of America. Other banks making loans to the South African government or businesses are the European American Bank, the Bank of New York, Barclays Bank, the Chartered Bank, and Northern Trust

These are all part of the same banking establishment that has a record at home withholding loans from poor of neighborhoods, manipulating the urban financial crisis and defying fair employment laws. The banks attempt to justify the loans to South Africa by saying that what's good for South African business is good for the economy as a whole and therefore for the black majority as well.

In light of this supposed benefit to the black majority's interests, it is remarkable that organizations representing African people-such as the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (South Africa) and the African National Congress (ANC)-have long opposed foreign investments in the country.

As ANC acting President Oliver Tambo has said of business investment in general, "South Africa is an attractive center for profitable foreign investment precisely because migrant labor in abundance is organized and

made easily available to business by the regime as a conscious act of Chicago and the Continental Bank; and policy .... Companies are not motivated by the desire to bring employment to the African people or to improve the economic condition of African workers (but)...largely by considerations of profit, their share of the market and the sources of the raw material supplies they require

#### BANKS ROOTING

NEW YORK (InternationalBulletin/ LNS)--Top U.S. and foreign banks have a major stake in seeing Zaire's President Mobutu win a speedy victory against the rebels in Shabaprovince. The continued fighting there is threatening what the Washington Post recently described as "elaborate efforts" by 98 banks to rescue Zaire "from international bankruptcy in order to collect on massive loan payments that are long overdue."

Zaire currently owes \$3 billion in foreign debt, \$500 million of it to private banks. A plan to help Zaire repay its bank debts was devised last fall. Mobutu agreed to adopt an International Monetary Fund (IMF) "stabilization program" and repay millions of dollars in defaulted debt, in return for loans from the IMF and a pledge by Citibank to try to raise \$250 million in fresh cash. But shortly thereafter, fighting broke out in Shaba province, throwing Mobutu's budget--and his future--into doubt.

The Committee to Oppose Bank Loans to South Africa urges U.S. citizens to withdraw funds from those banks that have extended loans to South Africa. For a form letter with which to nitify banks of such actions, contact them at 305 E. 46 St., NY NY 10017.

### FOR MOBUTU

Citibank officials say the new financing is impossible until the war in Shaba is satisfactorily settled. "Unless the country can be saved by a speedy military victory or a large influx of foreign aid," says the Post, "Zaire is likely to become the first nation in recent years officially to be declared in default of its debt to the world's commercial banks."

There is no doubt, says the Post, that the presence of American private capital in Zaire "is a factor in Washington decision-making." Private investments in Zaire, it adds, were undertaken with explicit U.S. government encouragement. Citibank's specialist on Zaire, Hamilton Meserve, has been spending one day each week in Washington exchanging views and information with the State and Treasury departments, World Bank, IMF and other agencies and at least a dozen banks are regularly in contact with the State Department about Zaire.

# Long Stories In Short

### Psychosurgery Gone Wild

Rochelle Lefkowitz, Seven Days

In the 1940s and 1950s, lobotomies irreparably altered the brains of over 50,000 Americans. Then, for nearly a decade, it seemed that public outcry had sheathed the scalpels and drills of psychosurgeons. But now the specter of psychosurgery has returned.

On March 14, a HEW-appointed commission endorsed psychosurgery as a "beneficial form of therapy." The 11member National Commission for the Protection of Human Subjects of Biomedical and Behavioral Research also recommended that psychosurgery no longer be considered an experimental procedure. Psychosurgery, they said, "should not be denied to prisoners, children, involuntarily confined mental patients, or those unable to give informed consent." By withdrawing the designation "experimental," the commission allows psychosurgeons to bypass the Nuremburg Code, which forbids the US, as well as other signers, to perform "experiments on captive populations."

Ironically, the commission was appointed in 1974 in response to public protest against psychosurgery. The commission based its sweeping endorsement of psychosurgery on only two empirical studies, involving a total of 61 subjects. In one study, the principal researchers, themselves psychosurgeons, questioned only 19 of their 156 former psychosurgery patients. Despite such screening, 62% of the subjects of one study claimed "unfavorable outcomes," namely dizzy spells, memory loss, uncontrollable tremors, physical pain, and suicidal tendencies. Although psychosurgery was endorsed for children, none of the studies' subjects were children. Yet the commission expects their clean bill of health for psychosurgery "to be approved without significant changes," according to a HEW spokesperson.

Approval would free federal funding for human experimentation--with the only safeguard a review board to make sure the surgeon is competent.

Washington, D.C. psychiatrist Dr. Peter Breggin, an outspoken opponent of psychosurgery, denounced the commission report as "a giant step backwards." He warns, "They have established a legal basis from which programs like Hitler's Nazi eugenics could be easily established." Anti-psychosurgery groups are already gearing up to fight the commission's recommendations. Public protests have occurred from Boston to San Francisco.

### UFW Protests Drowning of Worker by Border Police

NEW YORK (LNS)--Members of the United Farm Workers union (UFW) picketed offices of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco, and Fresno, California April 22 to denounce the drowning of a campesino by border police near El Paso, Texas.

The campesino, Ramon Longoria, was trapped by agents of the U.S. Border Patrol on April 20 while trying to cross the Rio Grande River. Longoria, unable to swim, was frantically trying to reach shore when, according to witnesses, the police pushed him back into deep water with a long stick. Longoria's-body was not recovered.

UFW president Cesar Chavez sent a telegram to President Carter demanding an investigation of the drowning.

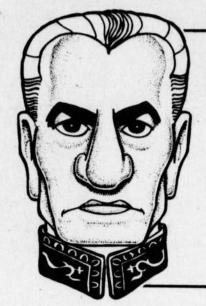


### Spreading Medicare Money Around

NEW YORK (LNS)--The Health, Education and Welfare office in Atlanta, Ga. recently compiled a list of doctors who have all earned \$100,000 or more from Medicare.

The first request for the list, according to the American Medical Association, came from the stock brokerage firm of Hornblower & Weeks, Hemphill Noyes.

continued from page 1



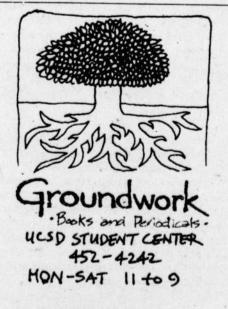
### Shah of Iran Enjoys CIA Relations

from Seven Days Magazine

Ten men and one woman went on trial in Teheran for alleged membership in subversive organizations, distributing subversive literature, and plotting to kidnap the American and West German ambassadors. Eight of the eleven were educated in the United States, where they are said to have become Marxists.

Like all political prisoners--estimated by A' esty International to number between 25,000 and 100,000--who come to trial, they go before a military court, which does not allow them to repudiate confessions made under torture, denies them access to the military lawyers who defend them until ten days before the trial, and does not allow them to confront prosecution witnesses. The burden is on them to prove their innocence.

As yet there have been no protests from the Carter administration, which has just appointed William H. Sullivan, the man who presided over the illegal US bombings of Laos in the 1960s, as ambassador to Iran. In a column two years ago Jack Anderson noted that the Shah of Iran was restored to power by the CIA in 1954 and the two "have lived happily together ever after... The CIA is so close to the Shah, according to our sources, that he has actually funded CIA projects when its budget has run dry."



Mike Wallace: In other words you're saying you do what every country does?

Shah of Iran: Sure, why not?

Mike Wallace: If torture is necessary, you torture?

Shah of Iran: Not torture in the old sense of torturing people. . . But there are intelligent ways of questioning now.

> Excerpted from a "60 Minutes" interview with the Shah of Iran

The Shah's other favors for the US government include crushing the leftist rebellion in Oman and building up a military force capable of intimidating any other potential left-wing forces in the region.

### Kansas City Funds Huge ROTC Program

NEW YORK (LNS)--The priorities of the Kansas City, Missouri Board of Education are a little frightening to say the least. Ten high schools in the area are currently conducting junior ROTC training programs, with the total number of cadets at 2,000 strong. One high school, which is 98% black, has a coed ROTC unit of over 400.

Despite a teachers' strike this year protesting the general lack of funds for salaries and educational supplies, the school board continues to allocate money to these military programs. Last year, the Kansas City schools spent nearly \$320,000 on equipment and instructors' salaries for the junior ROTC program.

And last June, a number of junior ROTC students from Kansas City and other schools in Missouri and Kansas, were treated to a field trip at Ft. Leonard Wood Training Center. The week-long stay featured instruction in the fine arts of, among other things, machine gun firing, grenade hurling, and the use of Ml6 rifles.

> COMMUNICATIONS STUDENTS

> > THIS IS IT!

**MEET THURSDAY JUNE 2, 4pm** 

In Communications Lounge to

## Enrique Kirberg...

the great majority of whom do not support the Junta, as witnessed by the fact that they had elected Allende's Popular Unity government, will prevail. He attributed the absence of terrorism in Chile to the people's high political maturity and a consciousness that mass organization is necessary. Unions remain alive, he noted, despite the Juntaappointed figureheads. Strikes have had some success, and shantytowns have refused to pay electric bills. Also, underground papers are circulated. What is really needed to help bring down the Junta, according to Professor Kirberg, is economic pressure from the outside. A ceiling on military aid, as enacted by the U.S. legislature, is not enough-bank loans must also be cut off. There is now a bill before Congress to ban bank loans to countries which abridge human rights. Professor Kirberg expressed hope that the bill would pass, but noted that President Carter has taken a while to get around to criticising Chile's Junta for its human rights violations. Enrique Kirberg was elected president of State Technical University in 1968, in the first

elections to take place in a Chilean university. The movement he was a part of opened the university to the working class and enrollment rose form 13,000 to 36,000 in 1973. On the day of the Coup, September 11, 1973, a day President Allende was scheduled to inaugurate an exhibit at the university denouncing fascism and calling for avoidance of civil war, the university was surrounded and attacked by the military and all those inside arrested, including Professor Kirberg, whose office was pierced wall-to-wall by a cannon shot. Although international pressure helped free Kirberg, there are many others in Chile who have not been so fortunate, who have "disappeared." In many cases there are witnesses to the "disappearances" who are afraid to come forth and testify. Amnesty International, a non-aligned humanitarian group, needs help in is campaign to free political prisoners in Chile and other countries. If you can help, or want to know more about the situation, contact UCSD Amnesty International or Chile Democratico, c/o Student Organizations, 452-4450.

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### FILM

### "LUCIA"

3-part film dramatizing women's role in 3 separate periods of Cuban liberation struggle. HSS 2250 7pm June 1

'LAST GRAVE AT DIMBAZA' Thurs June 2 7pm TLH 107 presented by Coalition on South Africa and University Cutbacks Draw Together a Unified Response to the Communications Review Committee Opinion Poll. PLEASE DO NOT MAIL IN YOUR POLLS!

Any Students Called for Personal Interview Please Contact Mike 753-9303 Before Responding to the Academic Senate's Review Committee Poll

