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Students Demand Tenure!

To many, tenure is the big issue of the day. After the rally held two weeks ago (at which 300 people demanded tenure for skilled professors) a meeting was called to plan future action. Out of that meeting has grown the Coalition for Quality Education, which will meet again tomorrow evening.

Tenure itself was designed as a mechanism protecting faculty of any school from arbitrary firing. Probably the main idea was to keep controversial educators, and educators who find it hard to get along with administrators from having their job security threatened.

Tenure in itself has two basic problems. First, if a bad teacher receives tenure, it is hard to get rid of him/her. Second, tenure may be arbitrarily withdrawn, meaning that its security may not be too secure after all. Both of these problems, as well as the problem of good professors not getting tenure, lead us to the question of who should decide which professor receives tenure and which does not, or the more basic question of whether tenure should exist at all.

At the moment, the authority for granting and denying tenure is spread over a number of groups and individuals. Ostensibly, this complexity means a fair decision for the people involved.

At four years, and seven years, after a junior faculty member is hired at UCSD the tenure comes up for review. The worthiness is examined first at the level of his department (history, PoliSci, etc.), the Provost of the college & the Graduate Dean, the Academic Senate, and then by ad-hoc sub-committee of the Academic Senate. The Academic Senate, which by its name should be a representative body of all involved in academics, is actually composed of senior professors so that it does not even



represent all faculty, much less the target of academics, the students. Though I'm skipping a few steps, recommendations are made by the aforementioned which are reviewed by the Vice-Chancellor of Academic Affairs, Paul Saltman. Saltman makes the final decision based upon these reports, though he needs tow negative recommendations to justify denial tenure to anyone. Observations have been made that Saltman, with all the power he wields, can easily influence the recommendations at any level, if it serves his interests.

Two flaws in the system are the major source of student complaints at UCSD. First, there is a built-in bias in the evaluation process: research weighs more heavily than teaching in tenure decisions. Judgement of both research and teaching is, by nature, subjective, but while UCSD has CAPE (Course and Professor Evaluations) as a gauge of

teaching, there is no relatively objective barometer of research quality.

The second major flaw, the lack of student representation in the tenure process, is enforced by the emphasis on Research. One might argue that the

Popular Prof. **Gets Tenure!**

Saltman vows won't happen again...

Professor Page Dubois was granted tenure last week. It was a pleasant suprise to many students who had resigned themselves to watching their favorite profs denied tenure one by one. Paul Saltman was unavailable for comment but informed sources say Page's tenure was quite a blow to the Vice-Chancellor, who in the past has been instrumental in denying tenure to many popular professors.

Professor Dubois holds her chair in Comp. Lit., specializing in Greek Lit.

students, who are here at UCSD to recieve an education, ought to have some voice in the choice of their educators. Paul Saltman, however, feels that the students have no basis for an intelligent

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Commentary

Lumumba-Zapata Still Undergound

Still on Regent's Hit List

Lumuba-Zapata appeared at UCSD in 1969. The campus management has tried unsuccessfully to figure out who these renegades really are. Archnemesis Big Mac has another plan-to wipe out the effects of their work. To bury the dreams of the political movement inspired by our heroes, even their names

are illegal. Long Live Lumumba-Zapata, Long Live the Movement.

The present Third College Council have defied the popular will of the students and faculty of the college, and have refused to allow the college's name to reflect the founders of the collegethe Lumumba Zapata Movement.

Shocked

San Diego psychiatrist Dr. Gary Aden has been asked to address the coming convention of the American Psychiatric Association in Chicago. Dr. Aden is best known as the psychiatrist who, along with Dr. Robert Moore, opposed two bills designed to protect the rights of California psychiatric patients receiving shock treatments. The two successfully sued to block the first bill, and attempted to nullify the second.

The bill in question requires informed consent for shock therapy as well as requiring that each case be reviewed by a small committee of psychiatrists before the controversial treatment may be administered.

Aden has been accused of being a shock doctor, one who makes his living from shock therapy. He was investigated in the Spring of 1978 by both the State department of Public Health and the State Board of Medical Quality Assurance. The investigation concerned charges raised by a patient who charged that Dr. Aden had coerced her into receiving the treatments by threatening to have her committed to Patton state Mental Hospital.

Although Dr. Aden was not found culpable, other charges against him have not yet been investigated. An affidavit sworn by a patient in March 1978 alleges that Dr. Aden was still not obeying the informed consent law even while he was under investigation.

Women's Conference

"Bread and Roses" was the motif of the Women, Culture and Theory Conference held April 6-8 at UC Irvine. The purpose of the conference, as stated by co-ordinator Emily Hicks was "to bring together people from a variety of disciplines and interests" and "to provide a catalyst... (which would) attempt to break down those institutional, disciplinary and ideological barriers which too often divide and isolate us."

Over three days, 150 women and men attended 11 panel discussions. The feelings of solidarity, enthusiasm and mutual support were tremendous.

One of the most "bread" oriented topics was "Women, Labor, and the Unions" adroitly moderated by Sue Galloway. She opened with the fact that the average wage for women in the U.S. is a meager \$6,000 annually, whereas the average male wage is over \$11,000. Of all people earning over \$15,000, only 5% are females. So, ultimately women earn about 60% of what men earn. Lydia continued on page 10

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Repressive Law in Congress

One of the most controversial bills to be introduced to Congress in recent years, the Federal Criminal Code Act, is once again being considered by both the House and the Senate and has already rawn fire from many groups as having repressive "Nazi-like" provisions scattered throughout.

The bills are an effort to collect 200 years of piecemeal laws into one comprehensive criminal code, a project that was to take only one Congressional session to conclude, but which is now into its third consecutive session as a result both of disagreements between the House and Senate on some of the more stringent provisions and loud objections from various organizations.

The bill, sponsored in the Senate by 'liberal' democrat Ted Kennedy, severely restricts the right to freedom of speech, to demonstrate, etc. Locally the Citizens Commission on Human Rights is organizing opposition to the bill, and has compiled a pamphlet containing examples of the repressive features of the current legislation, as well as suggested revisions. These revisions, while not a final solution, are a good point from which to open public discussion of these

A Call To Action

The corporate purveyors of information (dailies, TV, etc.) present the "news" in terms of prescribed categories. Typically, information about what are deemed important events and personalities are sold us as isolated "news" items. These items, we are told, are "objective," and are offered in a manner which seperates them from one another and from "subjective" reporting, usually represented by "human interest" stories, opinion columns and editorials. This format akes a number of artificial distinctions in the interpretation of reality-principally it leads people to believe that the occurences they read about have no connections with their daily lives; that they (or we) have no effect upon nor control over "big news" and big news has no effect upon them (us). Moreover this interpretation tends to discard our daily lives as unimportant and unworthy of examination which might lead to change.

The new indicator rejects this mode of interpretation and presentation as a distorition of reality that serves the political interests of the elite which holds economic and political power in this country. This is a community newspaper, the purpose of which is to aid our community in understanding itself and its relation to the world. So, as much as possible, we try to present events not as isolated bits and pieces, but as connected parts of larger patterns, which influence and can be influenced by our actions or inactions. This, at least, is our

The direct connection between U.C. and the racist, repressive government of South Africa is a dramatic example (certainly not unique), not only of the reality which underlies the "news" but also demonstrates how one's relation to events can be changed from passive contemplation to active participation, in this case protest, by a clear

understanding of our existing involvement in them. This understanding should not be limited to a few disparate moments when the truth is thrust in our faces. Rather, it should be the way we look at all events in our daily

The university resembles its parent institutions (big business, government) in many ways: one of the most obvious being its likeness to the functioning of a machine. UCSD is a very big, often repressive machine that runs on one energy source not yet in short supplyunquestioned assumptions. The most basic of these have to do with our day-today experience of repression, a muchused expression but nevertheless a word with a very real meaning, and what we, as individuals and groups can do about it. There are anomalies, routinely ignored, which need to be held up to examination and criticism. Some of these, formulated as issues to be confronted, include:

-"sexual liberation" and sexual repression;

-dorm and off-campus life (what it's like, what relationships are fostered by conditions, physical or social):

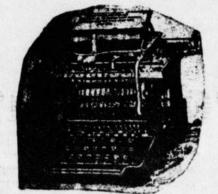
-the realtionship of student to

-resurgences of racism & antisemitism in various forms and how this effects not only the campus community but the social order when we move out of this environment;

-job prospects and how these limit and define our lives, our human potential (consider both the ramifications for us as individuals and a social group and the causes of the conditions that prevail and how they can be changed);

-refusal of famous profs to teach any one other than the "top ten percent." (what this means for us as individuals and for the community);

denial of tenure to outspoken



faculty and how this affects our prospects for an expansive, humane and intellectually challenging education;

-tightening of honors and admissions requirements, what this means for our potential (i.e., what's the use of competing if only a small percentage can succeed, regardless of how much we all learn?);

-shortage of child care and how this limits access for many people and contributes to a homogenous social environment in which we interact mainly with those just like us;

-lack of diversity in student population, de facto segregation, lack of interaction of those divergent groups that are here:

denial of tenure to women and ethnic minorities and how this impoverishes the intellectual and social environment (by tendency of profs to replicate themselves in tenure decisions, the lack of successful role models for women, and minorities, etc.);

-how we, as individuals and in groups, can by confronting, analyzing and acting on these concerns, both personal and social (i.e. South Africa). can learn about ourselves, our expectations, our potential to make changes happen.

The new indicator would like to serve as a place for expressions of response, examination, calls for action, etc., on issues like those mentioned above. We will be trying to work with the new Commissioner of Communications and the Media Board to facilitate academic credit for investigative journalism and well-developed commentaries. In any event, if you would like to see such communication occur, please contact us, as an individual or group. Our office is in the Student Center, upstairs, north of Future Foods. Our phone number is 452-2016. Get in touch

More On **ASUCSD**

Last issue we ran an article entitled 'Anarchists Win in Landslide." While our case that 25% was a less than inspiring turnout was perhaps overstated, subsequent events have made that turnout look fantastic.

Six percent turned out for the AS runoffs. Now that is pitiful. It shows, however, the degree to which the AS has made itself irrelevant to students. The AS is not a 'representative government,' it is only a committee of the administration. It is not legitimate because it was installed fraudulently in 1977. It is not accountable, because most AS officers are guided by self-interest and delusions of grandeur.

This is a good time to recall warnings of Student Cooperative Union activists. Students were warned of the dangers of a special elite, elected by a miniscule percentage of the student body, 'representing' us while they racked up brownie points for their resumes. We were also warned that the AS would aid the administration in limiting the funds of progressive groups.

Which is not to say that the AS may not do some good things this year, or next. We'll withold judgement on that. However, students should consider structural revision-so that we can limit the damage the AS can do, as well as make it accountable, and accessible, to all students.

Note: Additional installments of our interview with Vice Chancellor Armitage have failed to appear for a basic reason: the theft fron our office of a tape recorder, loaded with the Armitage tape.

Also, our planned in-depth report on tenure has been delayed by the theft of the primary researcher's book bag, which included notes and correspondence on tenure.

If anyone can help with the return of these materials, we'd appreciate it.



Conspiracy? Or Neglect?

Open Letter to the UCSD Community

(truncated version to TT) Universities have long been criticized for turning out technical specialists instead of wed-rounded citizens. In reaction to the impact of industrialization following the Civil War, universities adopted a departmental strucutr 11 encouraged and increasingly equired specialization, and then institued compensatory programs in the humanities to encourage study of the nature of man and the history of civilization. Particularly after the horrors of the First World war and under the influence of John Dewey's philosophy of education, administrators of higher education were convinced that increasingly abstract socialization should be balanced by an understanding of contemporary experience and of major social issues. The Humanities Program in science-oriented Revelle College is a descendant of those midcentury convictions.

Most recently, critics of the university have added the charge of conspiracy to the older one of neglect or over-sight: university administrators-probably because of their undeniable connection to big business, to the corporate ruling class-have been accused of deliberately (and if not, then at least consciously) short-changing humanistic study in favor of the technical disciplines, in order to prevent the study of contemporary experience and of the major issues facing study of contemporary experience and of the major issues facing society today. Students are forced to specialize more narrowly and earlier, the argument goes, so that they don't have a chance to step back and survey the whole picture and their role in it.

Whatever the merits of the conspiracy theory—and the dismissal here at UCSD or promising young scholar-teachers (in Sociology and now in History) because they are critical can only lend it support—there is no doubt that many students are shutting themselves off

At times this newspaper has been very

wishywashy on the subject of the

ASUCSD. Personally, I have never

found all that much satisfaction in the

organization. To use a few catch-

phrases, the council's actions have been

racist, sexist, reactionary or ill-

relations through narow specialization-even if this is done out of concern for future prestige and material comfort in the context of a dismal job market. And-whatever their motivesthere is no question either that most students exhibit an astonishing ignorance of and confusion about themselves, not to mention the society and age in which they live. Forced to ingest mountains of material that means little to them now, and will (for a lucky few) mean only a paycheck later in life, most students have to forgo exploration of what is and will remain central to their lives: themselves, their feelings and convictions, their relations to other people and to the community at large. Whether considered from a strictly political point of view, or from a more general humane one, specialization is clearly threatening to turn some of our (purportedly) best-educated young people into ignorant and inconsiderate automata, heedless of the world around them and therefore prey to its designs on the quality and meaning of their lives.

This concern has been voiced before for the better part of a century by now. And of course the problem is still with us, in spite of valuable compensatory gestures like the Humanities Program. Here at UCSD, however, the situation has become suddenly worse: alone among all UC campuses, all facing similar budget trimming, our administration has cut back funding for the college writing programs. At a time when students entering UC show increasing difficulty thinking cogently for themselves and sharing their convictions with others through writing, UCSD sees fit to reduce its efforts to improve the basic thinking and writing skills of its undergraduates.

The administration's rationale will no doubt be deceptively simple in its liberal appeal: they are simply evenly distributing the budget squeeze over all instructional programs. But in an institution notorious for its imbalance

LETTERS

between technical and humanities support (UCSD was almost denied accreditation for this reason, among others), this distribution can hardly be considered fair: the writing programs are already, by the administration's own account, one of the least expensive instructional programs on campus. Whatever the polemics, the fact remains that UCSD administrators are planning to sacrifice the basic literacy of undergraduates for marginal gains in comparatively well-funded research departments.

Whether by intention or mere neglect, our administration is turning UCSD into the automaton-producing diplomafactory portrayed in radical cartoons. And it is not only society at large that will suffer the consequences. Department Chairs of History, Literature, Philosophy and Sociology have already complained about the extra workload for their graduate students who TA in writing programs. The budget cuts (in some cases doubling section size) will make it dificult for them to finish their graduate work. But

career ambitions, but they will also lack a skill fundamental to the democratic process: the ability to reason independently and coherently and articulate one's personal point of view. They may also regret the missed opportunity to learn about themselves and their classmates. One of the functions of the University today is to train future workers for their slots in an advanced industrial

of course the burden will fall most

heavily on the undergraduates: not only

will they find the inability to express

themselves a severe liability to their

economy, but this should not be allowed to obscure or over-ride its commitment to educating complete human beings. Our administrators' plans to slash writing funding betrays its lack of commitment to basic undergraduate education. Let's hope it was through oversight rather than deliberate intent, and that our appeals don't fall on deaf ears. Let's be prepared to prevent the sell-out of higher education, in case they

UC/CIA cont.

First, he set out to destroy Lumumba-Zapata College. The College had been run by a Board of Directors representing students, faculty, staff, and the management - this Board of Directors was accountable to a General Assembly of the college. Lumumba-Zapata College was dedicated to criticism by action against institutionalized racism and sexism, and it was dedicated to solving problems of the exploited and oppressed communities in San Diego. The last stronghold of this profound dedication was the Communications Program, this too has become a sickly, butchered remnant.

Even as Lumumba-Zapata College was being dismantelled, a different opposition formed against UC collusion with Big Capitalism. In 1975, a UCLA secretary leaked UC plans for "affirmative action recruitment" for the CIA. The leaked letter was between CIA Director Colby and UC President Saxon. Statewide opposition formed. Here at UCSD the Student Cooperative passed the "Anti-CIA Resolution". That Spring of 1975, the Student Cooperative was ratified in referendum by 60% of the vote (turnout was 35%.) The Chancellor voided the results, saying the turnout was 'too low'. Simultaneously, an Anti-CIA Coalition formed. The coalition did various actions including letter writing campaigns, teach-ins, films and demonstrations. When Saxon visited UCSD in Fall of 1975, the Anti-CIA Coalition drew more than six hundred demonstrators. From photographs taken, ten students were isolated for reprimand. The ten were all members of the Natty Dread Collective (now the New Indicator Collective.) Eight were members of the Student Cooperative Steering Committee (including three of the five Chairpersons.) One was the Communications Board Coordinator. Though the San Diego District Attorney's Office saw no basis for prosecution, the Chancellor made sure the student leadership would be neutralized. He set up a classic Kangaroo Court, the University played plaintiff, prosecution, judge, and jury. The hearings drained energy away from movement organization and discredited the movement

Following the hearings, the Chancellor targeted the Student Cooperative. In the Spring of 1976, the Unionism Ammendment was passed. This signified growth in student leadership. We understood the adversary relationship between students and the administration/management. A union run by a democratic, open assembly of the students was seen as the means to struggle for our rights. Unknown to the students, at that time, but known by the Chancellor since his arrival here, the students had a legal base to challenge the Chancellor's control of the Campus Activity Fee. The University was threatened by a militant student union that might gain control of over \$150,000 a year—STUDENT

The Chancellor used typical Nixonian tactics. First, he used Reg Fees (\$5000) to finance initial planning during summer months. Through his Vice-Chancellor Murphy (whom he fired after the campaign,) New Indicator funds were temporarily frozen as well as the Union's funds. The Triton Times/Guardian had almost free reign in the propaganda war against the Union, since the New Indicator Collective was split and intimidated. The Union's natural supporters were confused since it took a long time to expose the fund-freeze as an administration ploy. Even though the referendum was fraudulent from inception to the reinstalla tion of the Associated Students, the Chancellor succeeded in destroying the Student Cooperative Union.

The Associated Students has proceeded to reduce the budgets of progressive organizations, restrict access to Student Center facilities, and spend tens of thousands of dollars creating a huge, unresponsive bureacracy. "Student government" is a misnomer since the AS is legally a committee of the Regents

The Chancellor has done what he set out to do - make UCSD a bastion for fascist research and development. How far will he take us down the road to 1984?

Why is the CIA at UCSD?

by Vic Bloomberg and Montgomery Reed

When UCSD admitted its first undergraduates in 1965, President Johnson was just beginning the massive escalation of the Indochina War. At that time, people who claimed the U.S. was fighting to protect the business interests of giant corporations were widely considered to be crazy. 'Radical paranoid' was a label often used on people who claimed that the U.S. governmentused secret agents to infiltrate and disrupt legal civil rights groups, student groups, labor unions, and leftist organizations in this country (as well as movements and governments around the world.) Even today this kind of label is used to discredit movement activists, as well as intimidate movement sympathizers, when similar

History will continue to vindicate these 'paranoids'. The Pentagon Papers, the Congressional hearings on Watergate and on the CIA, the current stanglehold the energy monopolies are excercising are well-known examples of this vindication. We must come to grasp the nature of the struggle. Monopoly capitalism has replaced free enterprise as the dominant economic reality in the United States. The U.S. government does act in collusion with Big Business to maintain neo-colonial dominance on this continent and abroad. We have an obligation to ourselves and future generations to combat the subversion of fredom by Big Business and to do all that we can to minimize the odds against

These odds are considerable. As students in the University of California we experience repression far more intense than students elsewhere. Though this repression may seem invisible, it is insidious and concrete. the UC system is central in the national military and industrial programs. These programs include research and developement for weapons systems, for biological and chemical industries, for agribusiness, and for the intelligence gathering capabilities of coprorations, the military and the government. In order to protect the role of the UC in all of this, as well as to recruit from the reserve labor pool, the CIA has been and will contiune to be at UCSD.

UCSD is especially important to corporate america. This campus was built in San Diego primarily because this town is a military installation. Chancellor McElroy was brought here in 1972 by Governor Reagan and the UC Regents. They found him with the help of President Nixon. Nixon had appointed McElroy to the Presidency of the National Science Foundation. When McElroy became Chancellor of UCSD, this school contributed meagerly to major national research programs. Now this campus ranks ahead of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and University of Wisconsin - Madison (which rank no.2 and no. 3) in awards of federal research grants. What else has Chancellor McElroy accomplished at UCSD?

continued on page 3

Creey Springer

Institute. For example, there is no doubt

informed. However, a new administration will begin, and so is the usual Spring student activity, protest. I am not a sage, but I would like to offer a few suggestions on the subject of activism. going to take. By the very nature of its organization and relationship to the administration, the AS has served in a way which

A Plea for Thought

compromises students' needs. The Vending machine Boycott is a perfect example. In the face of mass mobilization of student forces, the AS slowed down, divided by administrative tactics. If the AS could stop all use of the vending machines, you would have Bill McElroy and Larry Barrett in the palm of your hand. I believe that possibility was there, was perceived by the administration, who then took action to see that the possibility was never realized. This split is not due to the actions of Pres. Jenkle of the Laga Task Force; it is due to the very structure of the AS.

I suggest that the AS become radical. Not in the sense of becoming an extremist left group bent on useless dogma, but in the true sense of radicalism, looking at the root of matters. For example, there is no doubt

in my mind that it is possible to have full student participation in the tenure process. The secret of politics is changing an adversary's perception of costs and benefits. If you really want tenure, you have to make McElroy see great costs in denying students access to the process. Admittedly, this will not be easy. It may require student strikes, demonstrations, sit-ins, mass nonpayment of reg fees, and the mobilization of people UC wide. It will be difficult, but if you really want a voice in tenure, that is precisely what it is

We've already asked, "Please, Uncle Bill, can't we please help with the tenure decision?" Uncle Bill has said no. It will take a considerable, but not impossible effort, to change his mind.

The tenure issue can not be solved in the six weeks which remain in this quarter. Movements must start in September and not in May, they must be continuous struggles, and the AS can help in this continuity if it chooses to do

I wish the new regime the best of luck. You people have great potential not only in yourselves, but in other people around you with common goals. You can achieve all you wish to. For this, you must not only question authority, you must confront it in a real power struggle and win. Please do not lapse into complacency and infighting which seems to have plauged early attempts at gaining student control over student life.

Casey Springer

The Graduate Student

I would like to preface this column on the Communications Program with a brief rehash of how power is structured in this university. Formally, administration and faculty run this university, sometimes as allies, sometimes as indepe 'ant interests, and sometimes as antage . The grounds for conflict between dministration and faculty is over e ...ation as property. From historical tradition, the faculty claims academic freedom, asserting the tenured professor's right to conduct his or her class, and his or her research, without outside interference. From the necessities of managing and protecting government, military and corporate "investments" in the university, administration encrouches upon the faculty's academic freedom with policies, regulations, and procedures. The faculty possess skills and reputation which can draw support to the university. The administration holds the purse of public and donated private funds, and clearly seeks hegemony over the university's entire educational process. Historically, and in places like U.C. Berkeley today, faculty maintain their position through powerful and prestigious departments. However, in response to the turmoil of the late '50's and early'60's-of students attempting to push for some measure of control over their education—the educational design for future universities in the California system (U.C. Santa Cruz and San Diego in particular) changed. Clark Kerr was influential in promoting the collegiate organization of the university, with the hope that breaking up the student population into smaller college units would lessen student alienation and unrest. The college system works well.

political action, but in lessening departmental power by constructing a parallel power of college provost and program that can be played off against the faculty as well. Taking the lead from public employe unions like AFSCME, the faculty are considering unionization across departmental lines to increase their own power.

not only in dividing student efforts at

In all of this the programs gained through student struggles-Communications, Third World studies, urban and rural studies, etc.-exist in a kind of limbo. Take Communications for instance. Unlike the campus writing programs, Communications does not have provost protection, and because of the interdisciplinary nature of the faculty and the field, it exists outside the normal departments. Strike one! Then there is the matter of the Program's history of getting its shit together, both internally and with respect to the administration. Schiller was never very tactful with the administration, pulling fewpunches in complaining about administrative, and even departmental harassment of the Program. And TA's often complained. and in one case, revolted against instances of incompetent teaching during the Program's formative years. Strike two! Finally, consider how the Program was managed. The Communications Course Group consisted of all faculty, students and staff and it made decisions on hiring, general curriculum, the allocation of funds, etc. As any professor or admistrator worth his or her salt will inform you, and inform you proudly, the university is not a democracy. Strike

When Schiller left, the Communications Course Group suggested several individuals to head up the Program, all of whom Saltman rejected. Saltman insisted on Michael Cole from Psychology and the Communications Course Group reluctantly accepted. Cole, at first, seemed to offer the program much. With Cole would come

three FTE's, with Cole would come numerous grants and much money, and with Cole would come prestige and

While all of this may be true, Cole's regime has forced some unpleasant changes on the Program. Aside from the issue of tenure for Real, Cole took the opportunity offered by low student attendance in the Communications Course Group to begin holding faculty meetings without the students. Cole himself filled the three FTE positions with friends doing the kind of communications he approved of. Even though Cole insists that he prefers the interdisciplinary approach of a program to the insularity of a department, the Program's emphasis has narrowed from critical macro and micro communications to uncritical micro communications. Some students have complained of an increasing commercial media emphasis within the Program. And graduate students TAing in the Program, many from Sociology, continue to complain of instances of poor teaching. Further, graduate students praise the interdisciplinary nature of the Program, but contend that the Program makes little effort to train or provide resources for TA's to teach the interdisciplinary content of the program effectively. In other words, while many TA's found great value in the concepts they were picking up teaching the course, the actual teaching of such things as taxonomy and componential analysis to undergraduates proved frustrating, given that these were often new to the TA, and given that the Program neither prepared TAs nor provided them resources to consult for aid. One graduate student went to a friend in Anthropology outside the Program for help to insure that the course material was understood and taught effectively.

Some Communications majors have suggeste removing Cole. Others think that, with Schiller's return next year, the Program will return to normal. And some hope to reinstate student participation in the Program through a revitalized Communication Students Union that will demand changes in the Program. Whatever the approach, what must be remembered is that, until the educational property of the faculty and administration is socialized by graduate and undergraduate students and staff, programs like Communications will remain in precarious positions.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

The filth printed in your paper under the title "The Graduate Student" and "Koala Komix" must stop. Despite the highly misleading picture of "Paul Janosik at Work" in your last issue, I've seen able to ferret out the true identity of this individual.

"Paul Janosik" or "Smoke Magician", or whatever other aliases you use--know that one person at UCSD is wise to you. Stop writing and drawing your communist trash, or I will inform your department of your activities. I'm sure they would be very interested to know that one of their graduate students is trying to destroy their department and their university.

A student for America

Dear student for America, Go fuck yourself.

Paul Janosik

Funky La Jolla

Charles A. Patterson escaped his physician's care last week, and has returned to UCSD. He is currently undercover, in an attempt to evade both his doctor and the many people he has infuriated. Those wishing to contact Charles should leave a note in the new indicator office, though we know not where he is... Meanwhile, Doghouse Riley continues to fill in....

Last issue I mentioned some of the trauma associated with the so-called gas shortage, the regressive tax aspect, etc. Add to that, a friend tells me, the general anxiety resulting-more crime, neurosis, psychosis, accidents, etc. If you have an automatic transmission, by the way, don't idle, especially in Drive-it'll burn right up, cost you hundreds. It's happened several times already around

Another bad aspect of the mess: while the big fellas clean up, the small businesspeople are being hurt. No one Africa soon, allegedly to help schools wants to drive out of their way to pick up there integrate. One has to wonder what a small item. I am particularly peeved connection, if any, there is between such that the East Coast Fish Deli on activities and the CIA and military University at Normal is in trouble. research done here and the massive Navy Heard the proprieter complaining about and Marine recruiting done here (not to this. Too bad, since it's a great place- mention the less visible CIA good stuff, good prices, good recruitment) and the Regents' atmosphere; eat there or take out, raw or investments in South Africa and

And it gets especially infuriating when you realize that the whole things Food Service Committee recently voted artificial, anyway. They've got tankers to close the Coffee Hut, a move most see backed up outside LA, more oil than as the final step before a Faculty Club they know what to do with. They're just not selling it. And these short I hours plans to stop this, and put the Coffee Hut they insist on keeping just make matters under their jurisdiction. In any event, a

Those who missed the meeting with Saltperson two weeks back missed a masterful exhibition of double-talk.

Friends tell me that Saltman spoke of seeking credibility from his colleagues. who he defined as those who come here to learn or teach, not wanting to shove anything down the faculty's throats, etc. Yet he refused to even give his reaction to student demands, and espoused his belief in the silent, and thus satisfied, majority (the ones who make up that 60% who never graduate, no doubt). He proceeded to deny tenure to yet another excellent prof that day...

Not to carp on the AS, but it's rather curious that two of the victors in those recent AS elections were Elections Commission members or poll workers. Kind of makes one wonder....

That case against the UCSD administration for unfair labor practices/union busting is still dragging through the courts...

I'm sure you read, somewhere, about UCSD sending two people to South

And, finally, to wrap things up the opens there. I hear the AS is considering faculty club is the last thing anyone needs (at last word, response among the faculty to McElroy's survey shows a distinct lack of enthusiasm). So why's Big Mac going for it anyway?....

ACTION MUST NOT BE A REACTION **BUT A CREATION!**

A PROPOSAL

Sometime near the end of May groups of creative people take over the walkway between Muir and Revelle and go crazy:

Artists take chalk, tempura paints and crayons to the sidewalks, or draw on huge sheets of butcher paper hung up on buildings;

Poets and writers stand on soap-boxes to read their works; The sky is filled with twisting, soaring, colorful kites;

Groups of musicians, actors, mimes and dancers fix themselves along the walkway, while others stroll about among the crowds;

Puppet shows perform for the kids; Jugglers and magicians make people laugh and clap;

Groups of crazies run from classroom to classroom during breaks writing cryptic messages in colored chalk on the blackboards;

Everybody brings lunch and shares it around:

Colorful flags, banners, and flowers are everywhere;

Actors mimes, and dancers create actions that involve the audience;

People come dressed in costume, or paint each others bodies;

People hand out chalk, paint brushes, flowers, musical instruments, joints, etc., to involve the spectators;

People rushing from class to class stop, smile, but rush on because they're late! Some stop and stay, missing their class! Some pick up a piece of chalk, or join in a jam, and then ...

ALL POWER TO THE **IMAGINATION!!**

ORGANIZING MEETING: TUESDAY, MAY 15 5-6PM ON GRASSY KNOLL BETWEEN GYMN AND STUDENT CENTER

be there or be square

By the roots of my hair some god got hold of me.

I sizzled in his blue volts like a desert prophet.

The nights snapped out of sight like a lizard's evelid:

A world of bald white days in a shadeless socket.

A vulturous boredom pinned me in this tree. If he were I he would do what I

Sylvia Plath

I was going to write about the history of electro-shock therapy. I was going to review the medical literature on shock. I was going to present an in-depth treatment of the shock controversy. But

my midterms have dissapated me, my deadline was last Tuesday (today is Saturday), and I have a cold. Again. So instead of the article I might have written, I will give you some personal observations on shock

The first 'successful' shock treatment took place August 16, 1938. The treatment was successful not in the sense that the patient showed some improvement, but rather that the psychiatrist, Ugo Cerletti, was able to introduce a convulsion by means of the simple expedient of applying a current of 110 volts to a mans head for 0.2 seconds. It had been observed that Epileptics with mental illness showed some improvement after a convulsion, since psychiatrists did not know how to induce epilepsy, they instead set about learning how to precipitate convulsions. For a long time insulin was used to produce convulsions. Before that injections of a camphor deriviative were used. But both these methods were unreliable and very time consuming, it often took hours for the patient to have his seizure after an injection. So Cerletti was simply looking for a way to speed things up. Doctor Cerlettu knew electricity could cause convulsions because he had seen pigs shocked in a slaughter house and many

of them had convulsions. It remained to find evidence to suggest that shock was somehow beneficial. So, there were dozens of studies, almost all of which found shock effective for everything from depression to mania. The scientific technique of these early experiments is open to question, as the few that were actually controlled at all were not double blinded. That is to say, the investigator would make sure that neither the experimented group nor the control group knew whether they had recieved shock or a placebo. This could be easily arranged by giving both groups anesthetics. But the investigator himself who got what. This is called a 'single blind,' and is today considered bad method as it has been shown that the experimenter finds what he expects to find. That is, improvements in those who got the shock. Current double blind studies, where the psychiatrist evaluating the subjects does not know who got what, have produced studies showing shock to be no more effective than placebo.

In one double-blinded study physicians and nurses attempted to determine which patients had had ECT and which had had Placebo. "On the day of the last treatment the patient's own doctor and two or three ward nurses were asked to judge which kind of treatment had been administered. In only one of ten patients was there complete agreement. In that case the wrong decision was made. A peripheral shock (to the legs) patient was judged to have had ECT." (Costello, C.G. "Electroconvulsive-Therapy. Is further investigation necessary?", Canadian Psychiatric Assn. Journal, Vol. 21, 1976)

A well publicized example of finding improvement where there was none, was reported in the journal World Medicine in 1974. It seems the ECT machine in an English mental hospital had not been turned on in the two years it had been used. The physician who reported the error in World Medicine, Dr. Easton

Shock Treatment Discussed

Jones, had actually worked with the machine, the only reason the staff using the machine ever discovered the machine was not functioning is because a new nurse had used a similar machine in another hospital. Until she spotted the bug, nobody had reported that the treatments were ineffective. Yet many clinicians swear to the efficacy of ECT.

Dr. Cerletti's experiment was given without anesthesia or muscle relaxants. The convulsions a patient experienced were so violent as to break bones and damage teeth. Muscles were often torn as well. None the less, that is how the treatments were given for years.

Today ECT is given with general anesthesia and muscle relaxants. A typical treatment looks like this. The morning of the treatment the patient recieves a painful injection of Behadryl and Atropine. These drugs act to reduce secretions and to a lesser degree relax the muscles. He then spends a couple of nervous hours waiting for the arrival of whoever is to give him the shock. When the 'shock doctor' does arrive, the patient is led into a small room and told

to lay on a Gurney. "Chewing gum, hairpins or dentures?" asks the nurse as she slides an I.V. needle into the patient's

After the chewing gum, etc. has been

disposed of, a fast acting barbituate is injected via the I.V. the patient loses consciousness. next succeyl choline is injected. This drug so effectively paralyzes the patient that he cannot even breath. The doctor picks up a bag mask and ventilates him once or twice, then a small rubber device is placed inside the patient's mouth. This device protects the patient's tongue and teeth. Now the doctor picks up another device, this one looking like a stereo headphone with the easpieces wrapped in a damp gauze. These odd looing electrodes are placed against the patient's forehead and a button is punched on a box that looks quite like a stereo tuner. But instead of music a short buzzing is heard and the patient starts to twitch.

The twitching is the convulsion, toned down considerably by the paralyzing drug. After twenty or thirty seconds the twitching stops and the succeyl choline

wears off. The patient breathes. When the staff is certain the patient will continue breathing he is wheeled to is continue breathing he is wheeled to his room, and tied to his bed with leather restraints. After a few minutes he regains consciousness, but he stays in bed until he can convince a passing staff member

Nest week I'll talk about shock's side effects as well as the reason it is so often prescribed. If there is anything special you want addressed, leave a note for me at the new indicator office. By then I should be over both my cold and my

Steve Sparrot

INVESTIGATIVE REPORTERS

Here is your chance to investigate to write to be published

choose your own area of study or select from our stock of article ideas academic course credit possible contact New Indicator office now Student Center, UCSD

452-2016 ***

1984

It's five years early.

On March 26, 1979, Judge Robert W. Warren issued the first "prior restraint" injunction to suppress publication of an article in American history on the basis of "national security." He said he did not welcome the "notoriety" his action would bring, and we sympathize. Like all too many Americans, Judge Warren is a victim-a victim of the mystique of secrecy in national affairs, a victim of that old, tired "national

security" shell game. We now know how far the Government of the United States is prepared to go to prevent citizens of this country from having information necessary to stop the arms race: If the Government is willing to trample on the First Amendment rights of this small magazine, then the First Amendment has no meaning for any of us.

In 1971, the Nixon Administration moved against The New York Times and The Washington Post in the Pentagon Papers case an unprecedented attempt to assert a right of censorship and prior restraint. This gross violation of the First Amendment was promptly and unequivocally rebuffed by the courts. Now the Government has mounted a similar attempt against The Progressive-a small publication of political commentary.

Why? Perhaps the Government felt we would roll over and play dead. Perhaps it assumed that to challenge a relatively small political magazine published in Madison, Wisconsin, would be easier than to attack the nation's two most powerful newspapers.

The Government was wrong. We have resisted its attempt at censorship, and will continue to do so. And we believe we will win.

In recent years the Government has cried "wolf" too many times. Americans are properly skeptical of repeated claims that our "national security" has been or is about to be jeopardized by the disclosure of public information. (In the Pentagon Papers case a judge asked the Government to provide a list of the ten most damaging "secrets" which would, if published, inflict injury on the United States. It was later found that every one of the ten had previously

appeared in print.) That the Government should be obsessed with secrecy is, by now, hardly surprising. Knowledge is power, and the mystique of secrecy works very hidden from anyone, only a political well to limit public participation in decision-making. It is tragic that a Federal judge should be so impressed with the Government's secrecy mystique as to have infringed, for the first time, the First Amendment

Let's Review the Facts

Q. Why would The Progressive want to tell anyone how to make an H-bomb? A. We wouldn't want to, even if we could. The Progressive's history, as you may know, is a long and distinquished record of opposition to war. and since the dawn of the nuclear age this magazine has consistently called for nuclear disarmament.

The Government alleged—and some of the press erroneously reportedthat the title of our suppressed article is "How a Hydrogen Bomb Works." Wrong. Our article is, and always has been, entitled "The H-Bomb Secret." with the emphasis on secret.

Q. What, then, is the article about? A. Our hypothesis, when Howard Morland began researching the piece, was that much of the secrecy the Government invokes in the name of "national security" is totally unwarranted, armament questions, environmental ty issues, the bloated military budget. and to make it stick. By focusing on the greatest so-called that there is no technological secret coupon below.

secret withheld from the American There are other questions, of course:

· Is it true, as the Government asserts, that this article would help other nations to manufacture a hydrogen

· Why is The Progressive so determined to publish this article?

· Why is The Progressive willing to

· If there are no "secrets" in the article, why is the Government going to such extraordinary lengths to suppress

incur enormous costs and risks, and to jeopardize its very survival, on this · What are the implications of this fight, in First Amendment terms, for

the nation's press-indeed, for all Americans? All these questions, and many others, are answered in detail in the special May 1979 First Amendment is-

sue of The Progressive. We invite you to have your own copy of this special issue and to keep abreast of developments as they occur. The First Amendment issue, and the issue of the nuclear arms race, have that it serves only to close off public been raised as they may never be debate on matters of great public pol- again. The American people have an icy importance-arms control and disment, "Stop censorship! Stop spreadhazards, occupational health and safe-ing nuclear arms around the world!"

Join us by mailing the attached subsecret the H-bomb we demonstrated scription card, or by clipping the

YES! I want to keep up First Amendment fight	to date on developm against the Governmen	ents in The Progressivent.
Please start my subscri	ption to The Progressi 18 issues for \$19.3	ve
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City	State	Zip



P. KOALA MEETS FASCISM U.C. S.D.

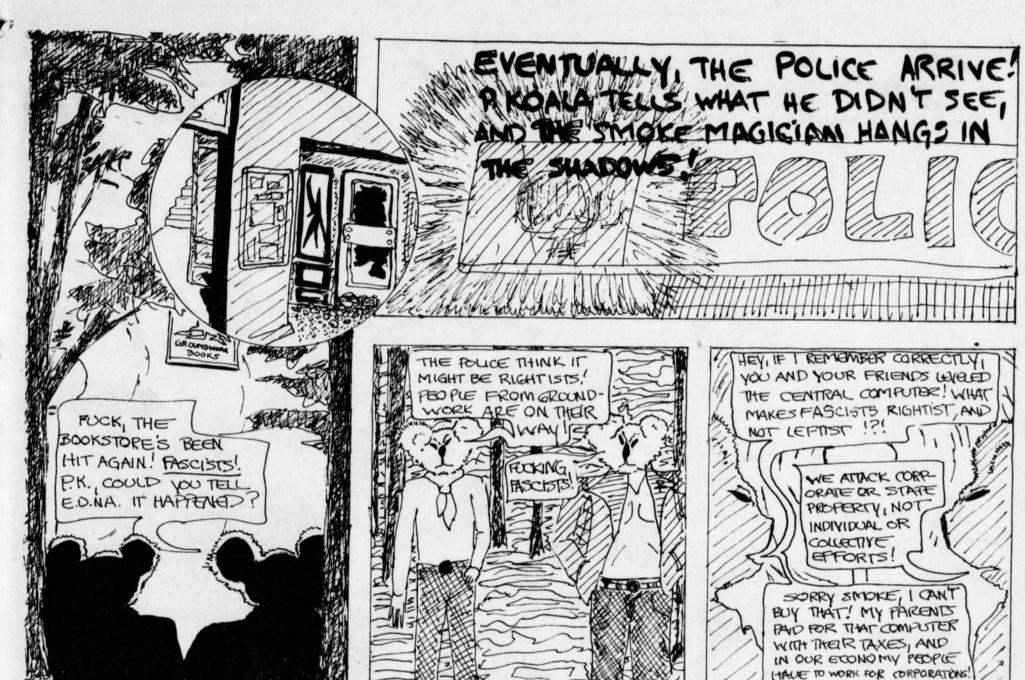
NO, NO! IT CAN'T HAPPEN HERE!



P.K. SEES A FRIEND ...







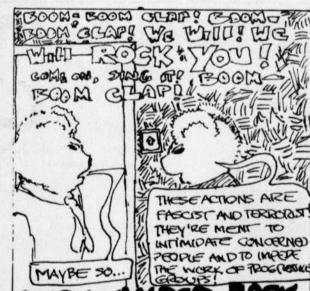
THE TWO WALK ALONG



WELL LEFTISTS TRY AND COMBINE ACTION WITH THEORY IN A SYNTHES IS THAT EXPRESSES REPRES THANARD AND FREUINGS FOLLY! IT'S CALLED PRAXIS! WE TELL PEOPLE WHAT AND WHY WE'RE DOING THINGS WE TRY AND INVOLUE THE PEOPLE, AND WE WANT PEOPLE'S CRITICISMS! DIRECT ACTION DIVORCED FROM THEORY COMMUNICATION, AND FORE LEPTISTS ON BETONE RED FASCISTS IF THEY SEPERATE THEORY FROM PRACTICE TO MANIPULATE OR PUCK



THOSE BROKEN WINDOWS WERE ACTIONS WITHOUT APPARENT CONNECTION TO ANYTHING! IT WAS PURE TERRORISM! FASCIST TERRORUM! IT'S LIKE RAPE RAPE IS NOT A SEXUAL ACT! IT'S AN ACT OF VIOLENCE! WOMEN'S FEAR OF RAPE HELPS KEEP THEM 'IN THEIR PLACE' SO RAPE IS MISO A POLITICAL ACT-AN ACT OF POLITICAL TERRIZORISM! THIS SUMME THE PRINT CO-OP WAS FIREBOMBED! A WINDOW IN THE GAY STUDENT ASSOCIATION OFFICE WAS BLASTED BY A FIRECRACKER! AND THIS IT THE SECOND WINDOW BIEDHUNG FOR GROWNOWORK!



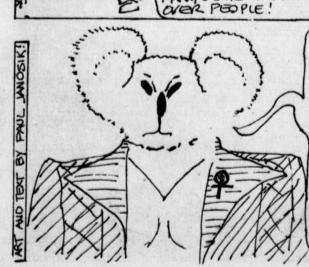
WE ATTACK CORPORATE OR STATE

PROPERTY, NOT, INDIVIDUAL OR

COLLECTIVE.

EFFORTS!





RECENTLY, A WINDOW IN THE MEDIA ROOM OF THE STUDENT CENTER WAS BROKEN! TO RETELL AN OLD STORY: "WHEN THEY CAME FOR THE COMMUNISTS, I SAID, 'I'M NOT A COMMUNIST!, AND I TURNED AWAY! WHEN THEY CAME FOR THE JEWS, I SAID, 'I'M NOT A JEW! AND I TURNED AWAY! WHEN THEY CAME FOR THE LIBERALS, I SAID, I'M NOT A LIBERAL! AND I TURNED AWAY! THEN THEY CAME FOR ME, AND WHEN I TURNED, NO ONE REMAINED TO HELP ME! "IT REFERS TO NAZI GERMANY, BUT ITS APPLICABLE HERE! PEOPLE AND GROUPS DOING LIBERAL AND PROGRESSIVE WORK ARE BEING HARASSED, EVEN TERRORIZED, ON THIS DAMPUS! DON'T WAIT FOR THE ROOK TO FLY THROUGH YOUR WINDOW BEFORE ACTING.
STUDENT CENTER AND OTHER AFFECTED PEOPLE CAN CONSCIOUSLY WATCH OUT
FOR EACH OTHER! EVERYONE CAN BE AWARE AND ALERT! END THIS BULLSHIT!



Boycott Chiquita

Bacca and Jan Breidenbach then outlined their strategies as union organizers for clerical workers in California. Their first difficulty was in overcoming the feeling that unions are principally male bastions serving men's needs. Their second difficulty was to unite women who had traditionally operated as rivals for men's attention and had been taught to mistrust each

The "roses" bloomed when Leslie Labowitz and Suzanne Lacy presented a slide show illustrating how they use performance pieces to provoke more positive feminist coverage by the media. They juxtaposed the LA Times' sensational coverage of the Hillside Strangler with slides of their planned "media events." Labowitz directed a memorial drama for the victims; larger memorial drama for the victims; largerthan-life actresses eulogize each victim, representing a greater tragedy against women: "I represent the 400 women who have been raped in LA this month." Labowitz and Lacy thereby force the press to treat the total historical implications of the slaughter, not just individual women as isolated victims. In a second month-long performance in City Hall women stencilled heavy, black RAPE's on ahuge wall-size map of LA. geographically marking each reported rape. They added ten more outlined red RAPE's to illustrate the estimated number of unreported cases. TV cameras then cover healthy, active women, (not bloody victims) and the incidence, the sheer volume of the crime, not racy details. Thus the image perpetrated by media on popular consciousness was positive about women and negative about the crime.

An exploration into the anti-feminist female was chilling. Deidre English, the co-author of For Her Own Good and an editor for Mother Jones, reasoned that the New Militant Right feels that feminism benefits only men. "Marriage is an expensive protection racket," she posited. "Women exchange sex and submissiveness for money, a stable environment for their children, and for protection from other male violence." In this traditional marital consciousness. both the husband and the wife respect the man's obligation to support her and her children. However, more job opportunities for women and more accessible means of contraception erode this traditional marital contract. The "romantic" (which English differentiates from the "rational") woman's credo is to "hold her man." She feels that nothing is worse than being without a man, without a breadwinner, and without a home. The New Militant Right fears that feminism means only "a hard-earned Six Thou and the right to buy her own \$300 abortion.

Fransesca Cancian added to the list of insecurities, the fear that feminists want to relinquish the responsibility for love. care, nurturance, and emotions. Antifeminists fear the eradication of interpersonal communication. Cancian suggested ways to break down the ng female/male. private/public. family/work, expressive/instrumental. harmony/efficient dichotomies. The New Woman and the New Man must both "share the emotional work of the world." New Society needs new structures of work, new modes of consumption, and new sources of emotional bonding outside of the family.

The idea that oppression is harmful to both the oppressed and to the oppressors was a ubiquitous theme. Sylvia Wynter delineated the similarities of socializing women and "nigger breaking." Women are made aware of their inferior status by "rigid enfranchisment of the norm;" the norm is dependent upon deviation from the norm. Thus masculinity is but the contrast to an antithetical concept of femininity. Middle class can only exist in conjunction with lower and upper class. Wynter decried the establishment of norms altogether.

Ricky Sherover emphasized how "racism robs white people as well as blacks of self-appreciation." "Being a

Women's Conference, cont.

guilty racist is no better than being a non-guilty racist." The belief that only Third World people are "exotic" and have "culture" blinds white people to their own culture. Such blindness is due either to misinformation about the other or to internalized oppression against the self. Sherover sketched her work with white "everyday" racists and how she coaches them to begin to appreciate and value themselves so they can extend that positive evaluation to others. Feeling good about oneself can put a ceiling on "surplus powerlessness; people are really less powerless than they think." Sherover stressed, however, that these are only "emancipatory" measures; there cannot be an emancipated person until evervone is.

Two other thought-provoking discussions highlighted women in China and differences between women of the 'Old Left' and the 'New Left.' Judith Stacy hypothesized that Mao's land reform and re-institution of the family as a social unit was basically reactionary and robbed Chinese women of their newly acquired status and power as individuals. As land, shelter, and provisions were meted out to the family instead of to the person, the power reverted back to the "democratic patriarchy." An example of this de facto assumtion of male-dominance was manifested in a patriotic exhortation to support the army's struggle against Japan: "Defend your country against invasion! Protect your wives against enemy rape!" Stacy wryly noted, "Few women have wives to protect."

In the same panel discussion, "Women in the First and Third Worlds," Kay Trimberger hypothesized about the differences between women of the Old Left (1920's-1940's) and women of the New Left (1960's on). Her major contention was that the older radicals were mostly Jewish, second generation. and part of extended family networks in which fathers were quite visible. These women considered themselves primarily as "helpmates" to politically active husbands. Contrastingly, New Left women are of many denominations (or not religiously affiliated at all) and have been raised in suburban nuclear families in which fathers were generally absent at a 8-5 job. These women have often sacrificed marital relationships in their commitment to feminist revolution. The confusing issue of Trimberger's inprocess thesis is her basis for intimacy. The Old Left built intimate friendships on shared work and shared values; the New Left on "psychological awareness and commonality of struggle." Surely shared work and values are still significant cohesive factors. Trimberger, however, did not discuss how new and consciousness raising and assertiveness training have been differentiating factors between the Old and the New Left .;

Some of the bread for thought failed to rise. Martha Rosler showed two videotape productions which she defended as having been shown all over the world, implying that, therefore, they must be good. Her first film featured a

woman pronouncing the names of kitchen implements from A to W. She said it was a commentary on the latent aggression in housewives and the potential weaponry of knives, tenderizing hammers and hamburgerpatty pressers. Then she bored the audience for 45 minutes while a woman was thoroughly measured by two male doctors while a group of white-coated women looked on. A symbolic interlude of the quantified woman displaying broken brown and white eggs in a bowl relieed the tedium but little. Rosler's justification was that she "wanted to justification was that she wanted to "torture the audience the way women have been tortured by society;" metaoppression?

Rosler's tapes were unsuccessful for four reasons. To begin with, these tapes bagan the conference. Such a conference should begin by getting individual participants to feel comfortable as a group; it should not begin by further isolating and confusing the audience. Secondly, a conference needs to start energetically and rallyingly, not soporifically. Thirdly, it is difficult to process and respond to an aesthetic production with the emotionally invested artist present. And lastly, esoteria is fine, but the onus of communication should beon the speaker not on the audience; Rosler further mystified, jargoned and intimidated the audience in the so-called question and answer period. It seemed ironic that she would classify the latter film as an "Opera," a fairly bourgeois, reactionary, highly formalized term, as a means of legitimizing it as Art and yet not be able to explain how it resembled the concept

Similarly, the exploitation of esoteric language made Susan Buck-Morss' observations on Duane Hanson's supermimetic sculptres unintelligible. Her analysis seemed to be that Hansen's sculptures exposed capitalist exploitation by showing people's fatigue. Like Esperanto, her words were vaguely familiar but her meaning lost. (She was introduced as having just published a book "demystifying" Adorno.) Contrasted to this intellectualized academese or elitist mental masturbation, were the warm, down-to-earth, responsive-to-theaudience deliveries of the union workers, Sherover, Lacy, Stacey and English. At a conference where unity was the ostensible issue, such specialized vocabularies served only to seperate the "initiated" from the "unelightened masses"-in other words, perpet intellectual classism. Indeed, the auditorium itself did much damage in promoting the academic model; the speakers were elevated on a podium and seperated from the audience. This sheerly spatial division into Us and Them perpetrated the one-way structure of information dissemination

The greatest disappointment was the Famous person, Juliet Mitchell, author of Women-s Estate and Psychoanalysis and Feminism. It was obvious that



Mitchell came unprepared; she de a rambling commentary, generally proposing the opposite view from Wynter's: people will always think oppositionally or in terms of diadic norms, e.g. male/female, we/them, dark/light. Her stated thesis was "The women is not the female of the species," meaning that "humanism is not reducible to sexual nature," She argued that "reciprocity" (a mode of exchange between equals) could only happen "across lines of distinction. Mitchell singled out these dealistic antimonies as crucial for the survival of society.

The most passionate controversy arose after the discussion "Is there a Feminine Nature?" Temma Kaplan reinterpretated Freud's landmark study of DORA. Her strongly convincing thesis was that Dora's (actually Ida Bauer's) hysteria was the only form of rebellion left a woman in strongly repressed turn-of-the-century, patriarchal-Jewish Vienna. A dream of Ida's mother's peral drop earrings led to Kaplan's exposing Freud's phallocentric interpretations. This long presentation ended with Kaplan's appeal for greater sexual options as productive outlets for enhancing and enacting creativity via

The ensuing rabid response from the audience had little direct bearing on the specific topic; instead it was a knee-jerk response to the negative image of woman which the general consciousness associates with Freud. "Tell us about Karen Horney, about Melanie Klein!" the audience demanded, as though female analysts (whose teachings were nevertheless based on Freud's) would not betray them

The last panel discussion of the conference opted out; two of the three women failed to show. Thus a disgruntled Arlene raven gave an impromptu lecture on "Politics, Education and Women's Socialization.' To conclude she asked three members of the audience to discuss their "moment of realization," that is, when they first became radically aware that they were treated negatively because they were women. These autobiographical accounts included beatings by the police and bureaucratic harassment due to sexual politics while trying to earn an MA (or a PhD). These horror stories galvanized a collective consciousness in the group based on similar experiences. Such interlacing of personal feelings and objective analyses could have melded the audience together at the beginning of the conference; but coming at the end of three exhausting days, it was frustrating. The audience was suddenly acutely aware of what they had missed by not meeting and sharing with colleagues

This ending charecterized the conference's major failing: fascinating questions were raised and scintillating people were introduced but no time was alloted for followup. Certainly collective meals could have provided the social forum to bring seperate covies of women together. Even the initial wine and cheese soire could have taken place after a day's discussion instead of before anything had begun. Surely the organizers could have acted as catalysts, introducing strangers and giving little interest-sphere blurbs as a foundation upon which to begin conversation. Ultimately, we were filled with facts but not with new acquaintances. A list of all registered participants, their addresses, affiliations and interests could have been distributed at the conference's conclusion to stand both as testimony to our joint endeavor and to encourage further contact.

"Bread and Roses" was a feminist smogasbord catered by an intellectual world bakery and nursery; the variety of topics provided more than any one glutton could possibly consume. The delectible aspects so outweighed the less successful ones, that the "Women, Culture, and Theory Conference" proved a veritable three-day gormandizing spree.

Sarah DuFarge

therefore suffers.

It also creates a transient situation in which coaches are constantly leaving for better positions. There are several first year coaches at UCSD this year. It's an unfortunate situation because there are attractive features at UCSD for coaches, such as the school's academic reputation and the beauty and location of the campus. A year ago, recently resigned and highly respected USC basketball coach Bob Boyd expressed an interest in living in La Jolla and coaching here, but the salary proved a prohibitive obstacle. Judy Sweet points out that it's a tough situation: "Ideally, we would like to have as many full-time faculty members as coaches as possible." She admits. however, that qualified teachers are not always qualified coaches, and vice versa. and that the budget is not going to allow for full-time coaches.

Given a choice, most coaches prefer working at a respected academic institution. Women tennis coach Pat Stewart sees a combination of athletics and academics as important, adding that she couldn't have gotten a college education without a tennis scholarship. Doug Dannevik likes the type of student at UCSD. "I want guys that want to work hard. Guys that work hard in class will work hard in volleyball." Another coach gives a slightly different explanation for being here. "Under the circumstances, the reputation of UCSD is the only reason anyone would coach

The low salary structure limits the circumstances under which a person capable of building up a representative program and remaining longer than a year or two can coach. He or she must either be a full-time faculty member, or be able to support themselves on a parttime salary and still love their sport enough to put in full-time hours. These are difficult conditions to meet, but not impossible. One coach ideally suited for the situation is Dannevik. A student at San Diego State, he has no family to support and is working concurrently on a Bachelor's degree in english and a Masters Degree in physical education. He has the long range goal of becoming a physical education teacher here, as well as coaching volleyball. Enthusiastic and extremelypositive, Dannevik spends much of his spare time improving his team through recruiting and increasing his knowledge of the sport. He works in summer camps and has been to UCLA twice this spring as a learning experience. Dannevik explains this effort, unusual for a coach here, by saying: "I don't mind working hard for what I love." He also includes, however, that he has more free time than most of his colleagues. All of this has brought results; the volleyball team now has a solid foundation from which to build. It has put on clinics at local high schools, and has gone out into the community to raise support. Presently it is involved in raising funds for a trip to Haiwaii next year. But the biggest improvement is that for the first time in four years, the coach will be returning. This has all happened in the space of a year, and is an indication of what can be accomplished at UCSD under certain conditions. Those conditions being a coach with the desire to develop a strong program and the time necessary for it.

That most coaches can't afford the extra time has been established, but there is another potentially limiting factor—there is no uniform requirement to attempt to impreove individual teams, many of which are young and barely representative on the intercollegiate level. Dannevik is aware of only three other coaches trying to upgrade their programs significantly: Bill Morgan of the men's swim team, Graham Parnell of the women's track team, and Russ Hafferkamp with the waterpolo team. He concedes that he isn't familiar with the entire coaching staff, and that there may be one or two others. These teams are involved in upgrading their schedules, recruiting and establishing sports foundations as a source of

Athletics, cont. financial support. Dannevik observes that coaches aren't asked to upgrade their programs, only to compete. This is something he finds personally unacceptable. He has also found the athletics office very helpful in answering various questions and encouraging the improvement of the volleyball team. "I'm very pleased with what I've asked for." There appears to be a confusing role for coaches here. They aren't requested to improve their teams; yet, when someone does show initiative, they are encouraged. Unfortunately, few coaches have time for such a commitment. There is also a complaint from some coaches that they are

encouraged to a point, and that point

ends when the athletic administration is

asked to take an active role. A positive

feature is that the four teams in the

process of measurable improvement

represent a significant increase from

only two years ago, and other teams have

begun similar movements.

Intercollegiate

In interviewing coaches, a subject that came up frequently was communication within the department. Every coach interviewed saw it as important and something that needed improvement. The current procedure is one general meeting at the beginning of the year to discuss policy. Judy Sweet points out that she also meets with individual coaches on a very regular basis. My door is always open, and I find that is the best way of conducting business." One coach finds the athletic director receotive to discussion and not at all aloof; unfortunately, he also finds the office not particularly helpful at getting things done. Most coaches would like more meetings to coordinate their programs, and in the words of one: "Make all coaches feel that they are bettering the department and UCSD."

Pat Stewart felt communication within the department was very good, but was also in favor of more meetings.

Dannevik suggests that all coaches meet at the beginning of each quarter.
"All coaches should and could get together. We should know each other. there isn't enough communication as far as recruiting policy. We all have the same problems, we could hash out these problems as well as relate positive things.'

The low key approach to athletics at UCSD has both positive and negative results. less commitment is required of student athletes, and they are also exposed to aspects of competition other than just playing the game. Limited commitment has been a tradition at

UCSD. Many students fail to sheedule classes with their team in mind, and also compete in intramurals. The result is that practices are irregularly attended, and it is occassionally hard to field a team for a scheduled match. This situation is still common, but seems to be on its way out. The athletic office expects practices to be mandatory, with the exception of a class conflict, and more coaches are demanding it. Dannevik explains this philosophy: "We're asking a lot more, but they're going to get a lot more out of it, like giving clinics, meeting people and going to Hawaii." The important question of course, is do academics suffer? In most cases they shouldn't. A 2.0 GPA and miniumum amount of units are required to compete. These are legitimate units too, basketweaving courses don't exist at UCSD. During their particular season, student athletes don't have as much time for recreational sports and partying. It is understandable that some students are unwilling to give these activities up, and this is the purpose of intramurals—to provide students with athletic competition at a level requiring less dedication and ability. Mandatory attendance is a move towards a more structured system, but one that is necessary for a legitimate intercollegiate

One benefit of UCSD's flexible approach to athletics is that athletes are involved in more than just competing. This isn't a unique situation for a university, but it is beneficial in many instances. Players involved in raising money for a road trip over Spring break, are just that, involved. The mens volleyball team has a trip to Hawaii scheduled next year. To make this possible the players have donated an hour of their time to officiate a high school tournament. A car wash is also planned, and, along with the womens swim team, they will traffic control a 10.000 meter run next fall. Student athletes at UCSD aren't given anything. If they want to travel outside the area, or in other cases, new uniforms, they will have to work for it. This is a situation most seem agreeable to. Dannevik likes the idea of his players having to earn their trip. Unfortunately, this type of experience, both travel and enabling it to happen, is confined to the few teams (coaches) willing or able to do it. It is against department policy to raise funds for the athletic program, it must be done solely by the individual teams. The administration provides encouragement. The problem is that all coaches are on part-time salaries, and usually can't

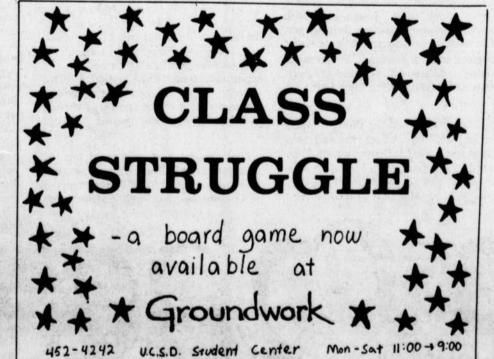
afford the time it takes to coordinate such a project. A different perspective of UCSD's

flexible approach to athletics is that it sometimes creates responsibilities that aren't appreciated. Judy Sweet disagrees with this, stating that she was unaware of extra responsibilities asked of coaches other than finding their own scorers and timers, "something that most assume willingly." These aren't the only added responsibilities; field maintenance is an example, many coaches don't mind performing these functions although they would prefer some help. A more serious matter occurred with the soccer team. The UCSD computer pay system began a certain week in September, a week prior to the soccer season. Since it takes more than a week to prepare a team properly, the coach worked an additional, previous, week without pay. He felt this to be a necessary part of his job, and was glad to do it. He did mind. however, working preseason without being paid for it. The athletic office wasn't willing to looke into changing the system but promised a bonus if any money was available after the season. He did in fact receive a bonud, but this money was contingent and divided to the coaching staff regardless of overtime. The athletic office shows a concern for its coaches by making available what extra money there is. But this situation also shows that there are added responsibilities taken on by coaches here that aren't appreciated

It should be noted that opinions quoted in this report are meant in a constructive sense. During the course of research over half a dozen coaches were contacted, and all were willing to be interviewed. Many went out of their way to be helpful and informative, to the point of suggesting other areas that might be looked into. Only one coach refused to be quoted in any way critical of the department because contract renewal was pending. This fear of repercussion was unique, however, everyone else was quite candid. They were genuinely concerned about the program, and it was with this in mind that criticism was made. Often the most critical were coaches who had been here the longest, put up with the inherent difficulties of coaching at UCSD, yet still wanted to remain. These individuals were positive about the potential of athletics here, but also frustrated over some of the conditions and departmental policies that were keeping this potential in check. They had suggestions on how certain things could be improved, and were anxious to discuss them. This isn't a uniform attitude of the coaching staff, some appear willing to take or leave things as they are, but it was representative of those interviewed. The coaches most willing to talk and offer suggestions and criticism, were the ones most concerned with their jobs and the future of intercollegiate athletics at

Athletic Director Judy Sweet was also generous with her time. Her feelings on the present intercollegiate program were more positive, almost exclusively so. Even with admitted problems, such as budget and facilities, she tended toward the view that things could be worse rather than should be better. She could also give a fair imitation of a brick wall concerning policy, but was never unwilling to discuss the issue. She also repeatedly expressed an interest in input from all areas, including the coaching staff and student body. There is a concern for the future of intercollegiate athletics in the athletic office, even if it is unclear on what the future could and should be.

Many issues concerning the intercollegiate program have been discussed. Something often brought up was policy, and this is logical because it is the policies of the Physical Education department and athletic administration that control all aspects of intercollegiate athletics, including funding. In the next, and concluding, installment of this series these policies and their results will be detailed.



Longbearded septuagenarian Sam Chatmon treads slowly into the Casa Real at San Diego State's Aztec Center. the survivor of a talented and oncefamous family of blues singers, several of whom once performed as "The Mississippi Sheiks," Chatmon's whiskers brush his chest and his right hand clutches his well-traveled guitar case. Sam's early, but a voice calls out, "You're in the right place, Sam!" Sam doesn't break stride; in his thin, high register he replies, softly but firmly, "Sure this is the right place. If it ain't the right place, I'll make it the right place."

True to his word, Chatmon went on, with Sparky Rucker and Blind Joe Hill, to make the Saturday afternoon blues workshop at the 13th S.D. Folk and Oldtime Music Festival the right place to be, in San Diego or anywhere else. Chatmon, plain and simple, plays good blues guitar; and he's no slouch with the voice. If he sometimes demonstrates an obsession for matters sexual, well, that's part of the bargain. He lives in San Diego now and appears around town

Sparky Rucker is a joy to behold. An accomplished practicioner of blues guitar, slide and otherwise; a sensitive, on-key singer with rich, full tone; a young folklorist who is able to relate this music to the present. When Sparky sings you know the blues is as relevant today as ever. He has a few records out-I bought the one put out by the June Appal collective, a group in kentucky dedicated to producing fine recordings of southern music. I was pleased to find that the vitality of Rucker's live performance transfers well through the

Blid Joe Hill, the third participant at the workshop, is a one-man band street singer from Chicago's Maxwell Street. He got his start singing on the street there to help draw customers to the secondhand shops. Hill plays an amplified Fender guitar, bass drum, foot cymbal and amplified harmonica. He performs quite a bit of the late Jimmy Reed's material, and sounds remarkably like his mentor at times. That's not to say he sounds imitative, because he's quite original in his own way. I mean, this guy really gets down. People can talk about getting down, but they don't know what it means until they get down with someone like this. He's real. And none of Elvis Costello's abbreviated sets for this guy-like man performers at the Festival, he's ready to go and then go

The capacity crowd at the workshop, by the way, showed the real drawing power of this music. All these guys should be brought to UCSD.

The free workshops are, for me, the

Festival Blues Good Blues



highlight of the whole deal, here you sit with the performers as they extemporize. The only problem is that scheduling conflicts prevent one from attending all the sessions. Workshop highlights: the "cheatin' love songs," with a variety of performers trading memorable numbers on that theme; country harmonies; fiddle styles; Bessie Jones and the Georgia Sea Islanders teaching games and dances from slave days; the Woody Guthrie song session, topped off by Larry Hanks' powerful rendition of "The Ballad of Tom Joad."

The festival appears to be going strong in its 13th year. I suspect many people, upon hearing the word "folk," envision a bunch of Joan Baez clones giddying about. But nothing could be more wrong. As was written in this paper in last year's review, "folk music" in this country takes on large and complex dimensions. Our cultural background being so diverse, our "folk music" is anything but homogenous or boring. Exposures to these multivarious traditions has, I think, a humanizing effect. People need to know their cultural roots, and they need to know the cultural roots of those with whom they share this space—to experience both the variation and the commonality of the inspiration and its results.

I have only two short complaints about the Festival. One, the concerts are awfully long: the audiences dwindle by the end and later performers are missed by many. Two, Mexican music was represented only by La Flor Perdida, a good band, but composed of norte americanos. With all the real Mexican and Chicano bands in the area, what happened? Los Alacrances, originally scheduled, did not appear.

Tenure, cont.

choice and have no right to decide who should teach and who should not. His argument stresses the fact that students research, and therefore cannot judge their worth. Furthermore he uses the confidential nature of review files to justify his refusal to give reasons for refusing tenure to professors. Since no information in regard to a professor's evaluation leaks out and there is no way to know how research is evaluated, there is no way to know if a profesor has been treated fairly.

The discussion at the Tenure Teach-In Wednesday, May 9 concluded with the

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

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



declaration that students must be represented in the tenure process. Nami represented in the tenure process. The students set out to research alternatives to UCSD's present system and to obtain feedback from members of the faculty. Another meeting will be held Wednesday, May 16, to discuss findings.

and send to: new indicator collective student organizations UCSD, B-023 La Jolla, CA. 92093 phone: 714-452-2016

sam and dave, david, ron, rhonda, john, jon, charile, monty, jorj, charies, fred, gerry, chuck, paul mike, dodge, barry, mark, patrick, fuzzy, jonathan, roger, kevin, joe, vic, rick & trix. thanx

Festival programmer Lou Curtiss (proprietor of Fold Arts Rare Records on Adams Avenue) did a fine job of talent gathering. The performers were all excellent. At the workshops Saturday, I was astounded by the talent of many of them-Larry Hanks, Pop Wagner, Bob Bovee, Martin Henry, Peggy Odom, Mary McCaslin, the Vocal Assembly, etc. I was struck by the irony that pages are devoted in the LA Times "Calendar,"

Rolling Stone, etc., to the output and

thoughts of such lesser talents as Bob

Welch, Neil Young, Elton John, et al. A curious mini-review of the Festival appeared in this paper last issue by Lowell Duncan, a chap I've never met. He holds the quaint opinion that if you put an electric guitar in the hands of a blues musician, that person is no longer "folk" but "rock." Thought this notion, which seems to hold that "the folk" cannot handle electricity, was long gone. At any rate is embarrassingly elitist, with racist dimensions, not to mention just plain dumb.

Along the lines of what's "folk" or not, the appearance at the festival of the Golden Eagles is worth noting. "Mardi Gras Indians" from New Orleans, they are four black men outfitted in outrageously colorful costume. complete with long wigs, headdresses, and bright colors. They do basic rhythm on bass and kettle drums and tambourines. Singing ballads, blues and other folk tunes, they punctuate the performance with shrieks and vows to "make the alligator crawl the wall." I though they were outstanding, but a large portion of the crowd, after gawking through the first number, filed out; apparently this was too folk for some of

KPBS-FM has discontinued broadcasting of local blues and folk music, including the excellent "The Blues Have Got Me" program by Stephen LeVere. Petitions are being circulated to get such programming back on. Folk Arts Records has them-call 282-7833 for more info.

Tonite's the last night (Tues) to catch some of Les Blank's justifiably acclaimed films on music and musicians at the Unicorn. Including great film portraits of blues artists Lightnin' Hopkins and Mance Lipscomb.

on the town

Coming to the Roxy: Amazing Rhythm Aces, May 26, Leon Redbone, June 12, John McLaughlin, June 17.

To the Catamaran: jazz piano great George Shearing, May 22-27, incomparable tebor saxophonist Sonny Rollins May 29 & 30; Papa John Creach and Dan Hicks, May 31

(If my column fails to appear, it doesn't mean I've been fired or that I've quit, but that I've got to do some writing for my professors....)

Confidential to J.R.: Yes, Paul McCartney was in another group before

Fred C. Dobbs

KPRI FM 106 in association with



James Baldwin at UCSD

Black playwright, essayist and novelist James Baldwin spoke to, and with an audience at the UCSD Theatre on May third. In the belief that his own words speak more eloquently than any review" we could write, the new indicator presents this transcript of Mr. Baldwin's talk. The talk itself was divided into two sections: Baldwin's opening remarks, and an extensive question and answer period. We reprint, in so far as is possible given our archaic taping equipment, the entirety of Mr. Baldwin's opening remarks. We also include two portions of the question and answer period. We may yet print the rest in a future issue-jdo

Opening Remarks

On the Source of of his Anger

I suppose we are all here for the same reason, everyone knows, they're English. In Ireland, more or less, though we say it in different ways.

My friend said I am an American. It is a curious thing to be in the twentieth century. To be both a witness to something, and a survivor of something. I don't mean just me. I mean all of us. In the most curious country in the world, where something could have happened, and may still happen which couldn't have happened anywhere else.

I've been in and out of this country for the last several years. I've been trying to find out something by listening, talking to people, walking the streets, thinking to myself, and trying very hard not to let what I think I remember fall between me and what I see now. Bear in mind, for example that it was a great revelation that I saw youths, prodigy, so much younger than myself, who don't really know who Malcolm X is, was-is, and have a virgin notion of who Martin Luther King was. First of all, they were not present, so that's more than comprehensible.

But beneath that gap in time and age, which is irreducible, it seems to me something else within this most curious country has begun to happen. I could put it-I could oversimplify my case-by discussing the prevalence and effect of television in

To put my case again, I wonder if television may not be the most astute way yet devised to destroy human history, and to destroy human experience. to destroy-in fact-our means of touching each other. It is certainly used with that intention.

This is a country that buys and sell things, and does not now, and perhaps never did, know the difference between a person or a thing because people in this country-Black and White-are treated and used and discarded like things.

The people in this country who think they are White [are deceived] At the risk of being monotonous, let me say it again, White is a state of mind. I'm not sure I ever met any White people. I've lived in Holland, and I've lived in Norway. In any case in Norway they're Norweigan, and in Holland they're Dutch, and in England, as almost

I am angry about the way people treat each other.

I think we can be better than we are. I'm angry

about that. More specifically of course I'm angry

about the the record of my country's lies because

that is what they are....I'm weary of all the

promises not one of which have been kept. I'm

weary of all the devises used by a hypocritical

and cowardly nation to make me believe that

everything will be all right...that they intend to let

me be a man.

they're Irish, and so forth.

And all these people, coming from this place rather vaguely described as Europe, for various reasons, having nothing to do with heroism, having nothing to do with freedom, having nothing to do with honor, having nothing to do with love, for various other reasons, got on a boat, and crossed the ocean and, at some point, they discovered me, and had no choice but to becomefor the first time-White. For the first time in the history of the world White became the synonym for civilization.

And all other civilizations had been preordained by God to serve White people. All other civilizations existed now only in so far as they contributed to White people. In short, it turned out that God made me, but not in His image, and only to pick the cotton, line the track, and babysit.

Well, in this room tonight, we are all here, in one way or another, for the same reason, which is to try and deal with where we find ourselves and the country in which we live ... in a world in which the center has shifted. We all grew up with Europe as the center. The definition of man came from Europe, the definition of poetry, of tragedy, the definition, in fact, of life itself came from Europe. It turns out that the source is bankrupt, and the center of the Earth has shifted.

When I was young, I believed what I was told. believed I had never contributed anything to civilization, and that I was lucky that the Christians came and found me in Africa. and brought me here to save my soul. [I was lucky] because otherwise I might still be back in Africa dodging tetze flies with all my uncles. I did have to wonder about my extreme good fortune....

So one tries to get it together. That is why we are here. I think anyone who really cares about himself, herself, his life, his honor. Who would rather that I go to some part of the country that I am ashamed of, to learn some sense of the future, some sense of the past, and above all who is aware that we have to save our children! That is why we

I am past fifty. I spent my life in a country

listening to people tell me "It takes time." Well it's

ok for me. I mean I don't care, but also my kid's

time? How much time? I've got nieces and

nephews who are from one month old to 24 years.

You want their time too? What are you going to do

with that time? After all, you didn't even give me

the forty acres and a mule. I've got a lot to be angry



James Baldwin, speaking at UCSD

Saving the Children

Member of the audience: How do you intend to save the children?

I don't know, exactly. I know it has to be done. I know I can't do it-no one person can do it. We have to figure out how to do it.

My idea, I'm thinking about a kind of decentralization, an enormous word that means a certain kind of autonomy.

This concerns children for example. It is clear that the state of California and the government of the United States not only can not educate our children, but have no interest in doing so. I think we have to take that as our starting point, and move from there. I think our children should be in our hands. Otherwise they're in the hands of people who would kill them, and have done so-as far as they could—for generations.

I am very concerned about the streets of Harlem, and the kids I see there: The boys and girls on junk, the boys and their fathers standing in the street in June when school comes out looking at each other neither of them having anywhere to go, and nothing to do. And, further more, no houses because White people are reclaiming Long Island, and driving niggers out of Harlem because it's very valuable real estate. New York is not the only lace where this is happening.

In short, I am talking about a kind of autonomy which can be described, if you like, as insurrection. I don't care how you want to describe it. I am talking about our children. Is my answer clear?

Baldwin seated with poet-writer Vincent Gilliam, and Berkeley Literature professor David Henderson just prior to

ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Coalition for Quality Education meeting Wednesday, May 16 at 7:00 pm. Building C, Student Center.

new indicator collective meetings, Tuesdays at 5:30 pm. All welcome. TGIF, 2nd and 4th Fridays at Groundwork.

Studies of the Right: alternate Wednesdays at 7 pm. Rm 7077 H & SS. May 16, "Laissez Faire Ideology and Capitalist Planning: The Politics of Blame in Contemporary America."

From Apartheid & Imperialism to the Final Liberation of Africa. international conference at UCLA, May 14-18. For info call (213) 825-

Kulture

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POETREE



The Hurt Fox

A fox in blue, is in the rain. With a band-aid here, and a lot of pain.

He needs a nurse, to help him get well. He'll feel so good, you could never tell.

It's all healed up, there's no more hurt. Here comes his girl friend! She's wearing a skirt

-by James Schlesinger

I saw a deer driving a car.

I saw a dog wearing a dress.

I saw a rabbit riding a bike.

I saw a horse riding a motorcycle.

-Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Long Stories In Short

Alaska Sí, Mexico No

With a dramatic flourish, Mexico stopped construction of its Revnosa natural gas pipeline just 75 miles from the US border. The nearly completed pipeline could have brought Mexican gas here, but instead brought a heated debate between Congressional liberals and the Carter Administration over the relative costs and benefits of Alaskan vs. Mexican gas.

It appears that Mexico didn't intend such an abrupt end to the northernbound pipeline, and there's now a consensus that Carter and Energy Secretary Schlesinger backed themselves into the pro-Alaskan corner of the energy ring by refusing to negotiate when Mexico was ready to make a deal

Meanwhile, Congressional leaders (like possible candidate Kennedy), eager to line up oil & gas supplies from outside OPEC countries, have openly embraced the idea of a Mexican gas deal. The word in Washington is that the resulting conflict may well be an issue in the 1980

The story began back in 1977, when Mexico's state-owned oil and gas company signed a letter of intent to supply natural gas to a group of U.S. energy companies led by Tenneco. But that was the year the Administration was pushing for passage of its ill-fated Energy Act. Availability of Mexican gas didn't jibe with Administration claims of energy shortages -the rationale behind its drive for a national energy plan-nor with Energy Secretary Schlesinger's preference for sinking funds into nuclear power development.

The U.S. oil companies agreed to the Mexican price of \$2.60 per thousand cubic feet of gas. But the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (most likely ander pressure from the White House

had the final say, and rejected the \$2.60 price tag as too high, citing the \$2.20 per thousand cubic feet paid to Canada for its natural gas as the reasonable rate.

To further complicate matters, in 1977 Mexico was also denied a pipeline construction loan from the U.S. Export-Import Bank (a government entity that grants money to less developed countries to facilitate their ability to trade with the U.S.). Congressional leaders, like Senator Adlai Stevenson, head of the subcommittee on Banking and Finance, had a hand in this denial.

But Mexico found other willing backers for its pipeline project. A London bank provided a loan on better terms than the U.S. had offered in the first place, and Japan agreed to finance another line to a Mexican port on the Pacific. So Mexico didn't need it's northern neighbor and had called the Administration's bluff.

When Carter went to Mexico this February, he announced he was "not going down there to negotiate the price of natural gas," and reports are that no significant progress toward a gas deal was made. Rather, the Administration had been touting a new Energy Department memorandum which claims that piping the gas from Alaska would be economically preferable anyway.

To justify the new pipeline which would bring Alaskan gas (owned by Standard of Ohio and other oil companies) from the Arctic to the Lower 48, the Energy Department trots out a calculation called the "net national economic benefit." This benefit includes both increased oil company profits and the creation of new jobs in the US.

The Energy Department's critics have been quick to point out that Mexican gas would be tremendously cheaper for US consumers -- savings might reach \$4.5

billion over 20 years, according to a study done by the House Subcommittee on Power and Energy. That wasn't the kind of benefit Schlesinger appeared to

Even the limited "benefit" of additional jobs isn't as advantageous as it sounds. Judging by the example of the oil pipeline, the Alaskan gas line will most likely only provide lots of temporary, not permanent jobs (the unemployment rate among Alaska's 410,000 residents today is 11.5%), and will cause the same kind of social disruption around the construction sites as the oil line did.

The rugged Arctic climate adds to the cost of the Alaskan project. Its estimated cost is \$12 to \$15 billion for 4,800 miles of pipe and \$2 billion more for a conditioning plant for the gas, while the Reynosa line cost only about \$1 billion. And gas industry officials say that by the time gas is finally piped from Prudhoe Bay (the oil-rich area of Alaska) to the rest of the country, its price could be a whopping \$6.00 per thousand cubic feet. compared to the \$2.60 cost of Mexican

The debate is not likely to end soon. but the Reynosa pipeline -- 800 miles long and 75 miles short of our border. has. And the Alaskan pipeline is still a mere pipedream. Construction wouldn't begin until 1981 at the earliest.



Dart Boards ZNS— The image of Richard Nixon is being resurrected in the halls of the

Nixon

President Carter is quietly laying the groundwork so that an official portrait

of Nixon can be commissioned and hung

on a wall of the White House. The Star says that minority leader Howard Baker has given Carter private assurances that he would publicly support such a move.

At present, Nixon is the only former President whose portrait is missing from the gallery of ex-presidents in the White

Long Lines in **Your Future**

A "confidential report" prepared for the Department of Energy admits what common sense has indicated all along: closing gas stations on weekends does not reduce the consumption of gasoline. If you've got to drive, you've got to

The firm made no finding one way or the other about night-time closings. But both measures, the report warned, would be sure to create long lines at the gas stations. And this may be exactly what the energy department has in mind, to convince the public of the need to go along with its handouts to the energy

Cocaine Distributed at Stock Exchange

Narcs staked out the floor of the Chicago Board Options Exchange and nabbed ten people in early February for allegedly selling and distributing cocaine to fellow exchange workers.

The arrrests caused an immediate furor because press reports said that cocaine use had caused traders to foul up option trades, and the Exchange felt its reputation was impugned.

Abraham Azzam, chief of the Chicago office of the Drug Enforcement Agency told The Wall Street Journal that his year long investigation of the exchange showed that drug activity there "was very blatant.' Coke was sold for profit on the floor of the exchange and was used in offices and washrooms near the trading floors.

But Azzam said he didn't know anything about the options business and couldn't say if cocaine use had disrupted trading. "It's always a madhouse down



generations lived on the land in natural way, and fished in the river for the salmon which is a mainstay of their food At this time their land is threatened with iminent destruction by a proposed dam on the Klamath, and their fishing rights, guaranteed by treaty, are being forcibly denied by the U.S. government. As the men of the tribe are beaten, arrested, and sent to Federal prison, the tribal women resume fishing for survival and are subjected to

assault and the beating of their children at the hands of armed federal marshals. The denial of the traditional Hupa and Yurok subsistence fishing rights, and the planned destruction of their reservation lands by the proposed dam, represents the eradication of these native peoples, forcing them to

assimilate into the white culture. The federal government has tried to confused the issue by saying that they are protecting the salmon run, but large factory ships off the coast take more salmon in one day than the remaining few hundred Hupa and Yurok people take in a year. The irony is that the proposed dam would destroy the salmon fishery by blocking the salmon from their spawning grounds, and flood both reservations as well.

In Northern California, on the Klamath River near Eureka, Hupa and Yurok Indian families have for

You can help save the Hupa and Yurok people, and protect their homeland and the integrity of the Klamath river, by writing brief letters to the following individuals, asking that interference with native fishing rights be stopped, and that plans for the dam be dropped.

Congressman Don Clausen, House of Representatives, Washington DC 20513 (CA phone (707) 442-0912) President Jimmy Carter, the White House, Washington DC 20500 Governor Jerry Brown, State Capitol, Sacramento CA 95814 Mr. Cecil Andrus, Dept. of Interior, Washington DC 20240

your congressman

This is the second in a three part series dealing with Intercollegiate Athletics. We have some disagreements with certain positions taken in the series, and will address these in a statement to be published at the conclusion of the series. Copies of issue 11, in which part one appeared, are available at the ni office.

byDean Scarafoni

The intercollegiate athletic program at UCSD is in a period of transition. It is a slow, sometimes imperceptable process, but charecteristics of a representative program are slowly forming. What are the conditions of this movement, and where is it going? In the first installment of this series, recently resigned basketball coach Barry Cunningham brought up several issues, his most inclusive criticism being that it is a "glorified intra-mural program. I just don't think that we truly have intercollegiate athletics." This is extreme, but in some respects true. The absence of a full time trainer or sports information director, overcrowded and poorly maintained facilities, as well as a very small budget, aren't indicative of a quality intercollegiate program. On the other hand, a few years ago there wasn't even a part time trainer or Sports Information Director, as there is now. In the past, athletics at UCSD have been, in the words of one administrator, "A matter of survival." This condition has changed however. The athletic program has over a decade of experience to work from, and as UCSD branches out, attempting to become a total university, intercollegiate athletics would seem to have a role in this process. Yet, is the athletic administration ready for it? The progress to date seems to be the work of individuals rather than the department as a whole. What is the philosophy on intercollegiate athletics, and what are the goals of the program? Further, what are the policies of the athletic administration, and do they make a representative intercollegiate program possible?

"To provide students with a competitive athletic experience, with a commitment to excellence and maximum participation." -This is the stated intercollegiate athletic philosophy of athletic director Judy Sweet. Few schools orient their intercollegiate programs towards maximum participation, UCSD is an exception. It is an unusual approach that in one respect has been very successful. There are twenty five intercollegiate teams on campus, and an additional nine "sports clubs" that are also run through the athletic office. There are over 400 participants on these teams, which roughly translates to one of every twenty students. This is an impressive percentage, and documents the success of the participation aspect of the athletic philosophy. It also raises questions,

Should maximum participation be a primary goal of intercollegiate athletics? This is usually the function of intramurals and recreational athletics, an area in which UCSD already excells. Also, does this emphasis on participation limit commitment to excellence? Varsity soccer coach Stewart Hayes summed up these points: "The participation level and variety of sports here are outstanding, but don't make for a successful program by themselves."

In terms of number of intercollegiate teams, UCSD has one of the most extensive programs in the country. It also has a very small budget. The result is thay individual teams have very little money to work with. Traditional ways to alleviate this problem have been to a) increase the budget, b) reduce the number of teams, or c) raise funds from outside sources. Intercollegiate athletics are under the Physical Education department and are funded by Registration Fee allocations. In light of Proposition 13 and recent cutbacks throughout the UC system, it's unlikely that the Reg Fee budget will allow for any substantial increase. Fund raising is a complicated and important issue what will be discussed in length later. For present purposes, suffice to say that fund

Intercollegiate Athletics

raising is against department policy, allowable only when individual teams do it themselves. As for the remaining alternative, reducing the number of teams, many coaches are in favor of it.

Stewart Hayes would like to see more priority given to sports that are of greater interest to students. Mens volleyball coach Doug Dannevik would also like to see more emphasis given to teams capable of building a following in the student body. He suggests a reassignment of certain teams to recreational athletics, leaving 15 to 20 intercollegiate teams, like a "normal" university. He points out that UCLA doesn't have thirty teams, and that it isn't possible to support that many. He does feel the department could try to raise money for fifteen or twenty first class teams. Sports like surfing and handball are legitimate, and there should be a vehicle for students to compete in them, but at most schools they are club teams, out from under the responsibility of the intercollegiate office. This would seem a logical step at UCSD, considering the limited budget. However, recreational athletics and intercollegiates are both funded through the Physical Education department, and although the recreational program is successful, it also has limited funds. This is a problem, but the first priority should be to put each program in a feasible working position for the future, and go from there. Towards this end, it must be decided how many teams can be supported here in a first class fashion.

Concerning funding for th present amount of teams, Judy Sweet sees no problem. "The teams have sufficient equipment to make it through the season without any difficulty." She adds that the teams have everything necessary, but lack "frills." This is true, teams have everything necessary to compete, though it is usually on an austere basis. Most coaches weren't satisfied with their budget, but were also aware of the scarcity of money. Uses for extra money included game equipment, scheduling of more games, and buying practice equipment for team members. The present annual volleyball budget is 3,300 dollars. Dannevik feels that he could have a first rate program with an additional 1,700 dollars. The money would be used for additional games, and to buy each player a pair of volleyball shoes and practice equipment to hand in every day. The latter items aren't necessary to compete, but they are basic to many programs, and would be a great aid to the student athlete who devotes over twenty hours a week to his or her sport. They would also go a long way in developing a sense of pride for UCSD athletics, as well as attracting qualified student athletes to the program.

Depending on who you consult, the issue of budgets for individual teams is no problem, or something that could be improved. In any case, there are more significant problems facing the intercollegiate program. They concernt the facilities, and an unstable, part-time coaching staff. The former is an issue that everyone is concerned with, there simply aren't enough playing fields and courts to satisfy the demand. Use of the crowded facilities is determined by the physical education supervisors; Judy Sweet describes the system, "in regards to balance between phys ed classes, intramurals, recreational and intercollegiate athletics, as a pretty good working one. It is in the best interests of all programs." No program is given priority. Naturally enough, some coaches object to this policy. Citing a lack of cooperation in obtaining facilities, Stewart Hayes gave an example of his team being moved from its regular field (Muir) for a flag football game. 'I think our team should have priority over flag football, and it's not fair to our opponents that travelled 200 miles. Why not have the intramural game at Warren Field?" Obviously, Hayes' main concern is his team, and he'd like the best possible conditions for it. Sweet, although representing the soccer team and athletic program to the administration, takes a broader view: "I would have difficulty saying that students interested in a class or intramurals or athletics should be treated any differently. I think we've worked out a reasonable solution to accomadating everyone's special interest."

An aspect of the facilities in which there is total agreement is the condition of the playing fields. They are poorly kept. An opposing field hockey team, in fact, has refused to play on Muir field until it is improved. Muir field is the most used field on campus. There have been complaints of unsafe areas and gopher holes. One of its soccer goal isn't regulation height, and there are nails sticking out of it. These conditions are generally accepted as a fact of life at UCSD, but the Muir situation in particular is embarrassing and potentially dangerous. The athletic office is not satisfied with the condition with the condition of the fields, and has had numerous conversations with the Grounds department to improve the situation. "Sometimes thay act on it... and sometimes it's like pulling hair. But their services are requested from a lot of other departments on campus, and one of the comments that we hear from them frequently is that they are understaffed."

Roger Smith, Superintendent of Grounds, concurs. He also isn't satisfied with the condition of the fields, and points out that his department is indeed understaffed. It's budget has gone up 9% in the past ten years, while its responsibilities have increased almost 300%. The issue goes deeper, however. The Department of Custodial, Grounds and Transportation Services, of which Grounds is a division, is funded largely by the state, and is not allowed to use these funds on non-recreational fields. Areas used exclusively for intercollegiates, such as the baseball field, can only be worked on with Grounds' small allotment from Registration Fees. Given these facts, if the conditions of the UCSD playing fields are to improve from their present poor state, the Physical Education Department is going to have to find an alternative to upkeep by the Grounds department.

A further illustration of the need for better maintenance is the Chuck Pritell field, Located east of Central Library, it was conceived as a much needed additional playing area, and was to open last fall. Unfortunately, it has yet to be made playable. The project was federally funded, but this amount fell short of what the Physical Education Department had planned for. As a result, the field was graded, but not compacted, and is unsuitable for play. Roger Smith promises the field will be finished as soon as he can find the money. he also adds that the Phys Ed department has no right to complain because it hasn't offered to help fund the project, and Grounds has done all the physical work.

coaching inadequate

Another dilemna facing the athletic program is the coaching staff. Every coaching position is part time, with a maximum salary of \$1,500 per year. Thus, few coaches can afford to devote a proper amount of time towards developing a program, and quality continued on page 11

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