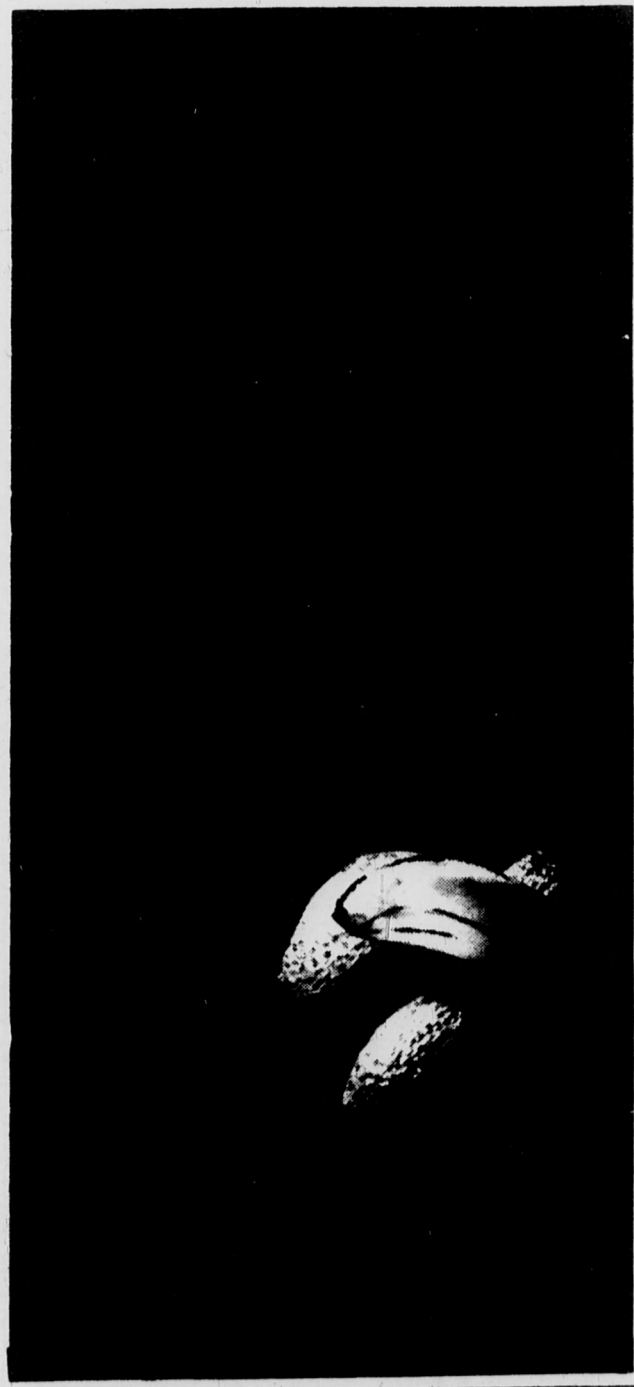


new University

VOL. 2/NO. 1/THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1969

how green is my avo- cado

photo by cathy jones, gordon cole



by floyd norris

"It is doubtful that an American parent can send a son or daughter to college today without exposing the young man or woman to drug abuses. Several million college students have at least experimented with marijuana, hashish, LSD, amphetamines and barbituates."

President Richard Nixon

With a flourish of publicity, the President set out to do something about the pressing national problem of drug abuse. Not only did he send a tough new bill to congress, but he launched Operation Intercept, designed to cut off the flow of marijuana at the Mexican border.

Administration officials weren't very concerned about the fact that their drive, even if it worked, wouldn't do much about barbituates, amphetamines, or LSD, which are made in this country, or even hashish, most of which is imported from North Africa. But Operation Intercept hasn't even been a great success on its own terms. During the first few days, the drive netted a few limes, some mangos, and even a couple of those mind-altering avocados. But no dope. Always ready with an explanation, the administration explained that they were merely trying to stop people from trying to take grass across the border, not make arrests. Some people wondered if the administration thought the dope would disappear noting that until it was confiscated, there was still a possibility it would find its way across the border.

Operation Intercept is under the direction of Deputy Attorney General Richard Kleindienst who earlier distinguished himself by stating that "If people demonstrated in a manner to interfere with others, they should be rounded up and put in detention camps." Telling reporters about Intercept, he was asked if he'd given any thought to legalizing grass. "No, we believe it should be a crime. It is bad for our country. It detracts from our vitality."

Meanwhile, back in Washington, the Senate Juvenile Delinquency Subcommittee was trying to decide what to do about those people who, despite Operation Intercept, manage to get marijuana.

In addition to the President's bill, the committee is considering an even tougher bill submitted by the committee's chairman, Senator Thomas Dodd (D-Conn.). Among other provisions, the Dodd bill would give three years and/or a \$30,000 fine to anyone who helps anyone else obtain marijuana. Penalties are naturally greater for possession or selling.

Dodd is the same senator who last year was censured by the Senate because of some highly questionable financial activities. His opposition to dope might be more persuasive if he weren't well known around Washington as an alcoholic.

Heads across the country were worried that Operation Intercept might have no effect because not enough grass was coming in anyway. All summer there was a shortage of marijuana, and the underground press was ripe with rumors of who or what was responsible. Of all sources, it was LIFE MAGAZINE that ran down the rumors.

LIFE reported that, according to the Los Angeles police department, someone in Mexico was buying up the dope at \$75 a kilo, more than twice the normal Mexican price. The question of who had money like that would seem to lead right to the Mafia.

One of the most recurrent rumors was of a nasty new substance the feds had developed, a nausea-inducing chemical which could be dropped on Marijuana fields. One hit of such treated grass, and you throw up. LIFE talked to Frank Bartimo, head of the Department of Defense drug abuse committee, and there is such a substance. Its name is benzydiethylamino-benzoate.

"Let's say we give some to the Mexicans. They find a marijuana grove and they spray it or drop plastic bags from planes or helicopters. The plant absorbs the compound with no discoloration or apparent change. So they sell it and people buy it and try to smoke it. Well you can guess what kind of complaints they'll be getting."

Bartimo talks like someone from the Defense Department ought to talk. Explaining why dopers haven't started throwing up yet, he says: "We're not ready to push the button on these things, but in two months or so, we may come up with a real plus — a couple of them, in fact."

That other "real plus" is a sensor device which sniffs out even the smallest amount of marijuana. Before you run to vacuum your car, remember that possession of amounts too small to smoke has been held by the courts not to be illegal. Of course, that doesn't mean you can't be arrested.

Despite the much heralded shortages, there seemed to be plenty at various rock festivals around the country. The most famous was Woodstock, where everybody was stoned and the cops ignored it, but other places such as Seattle and Dallas had similar experiences. Even Atlanta had a couple of cool cops. ROLLING STONE MAGAZINE reported that two musicians got back to their hotel room during the Atlanta Pop Festival and found a couple of the local narcotics agents waiting for them.

The police showed a large amount of grass they had found in the room, and said they'd be back in the morning. Sure enough, next morning they returned. "You boys sleep well last night?" "Of course not." "Well, let that be a lesson to you." And that was the last they heard from the cops.

President Nixon, in the message to congress quoted above, stated that "Parents must also be concerned about the availability and use of such drugs in our high schools and junior high schools." That no family can be sure of being spared was shown when the thirteen-year-old daughter of Spiro Agnew was suspended from school for smoking marijuana.

With such a national problem, the Los Angeles County Narcotic Information Service has come to the aid of parents. A lavishly illustrated 32 page booklet called "Darkness on Your Doorstep" is available for the asking. (Write to 220 North Broadway, LA). It contains color pictures of every pill kids have been known to take.

The booklet is notable for its advice on what to do if your child is taking drugs. They should turn them into the cops. Parents are assured that "The Court always gives consideration to returning a youth to his own home under parental supervision."

But how is a parent to know if his child is involved? The booklet lists "Danger Signals" for parents to look for. "Is he developing irresponsible attitudes? Does he ridicule parents, teachers, police officers and others in authority? Does he regard most people as squares? Is he slipping in school work? Has he dropped the activities he used to enjoy?"

NEWS/ CAMPUS

At the Academic Senate meeting on October 8 a resolution will be presented involving a study of student participation in departmental and instructional decisions.

The resolution proposes the establishment of an Ad Hoc committee to investigate the various facets of student involvement and to report the findings to the Senate meeting on November 5, 1969.

Questions considered will be: What provisions have been made for student participation in department meetings? How are student representatives chosen? Who are the current representatives? What areas are discussed in regular department meetings?

All interested members of the campus community are urged to attend this vital meeting. Students: How involved ARE you?

CAMPUS HAPPENINGS: Today, campus tours for new students will depart from the library at 8 a.m. Orientation will be held in the SLH from 9-12 a.m.

People interested in communicating can get involved in the NEW UNIVERSITY and KUCI. All students are invited to the newspaper meeting at 11 a.m. and the radio station meeting at 12:30 both in the 3rd Floor Commons Lounge.

On Oct. 3 students can get involved in campus politics, either at ASUCI meeting from 10-11 a.m. in the SLH or at SDS meeting from 1-3 p.m., 3rd Floor Commons.

Sunday, October 5, the Praxis-Axis-Action-Faction will present a newsreel festival in the Science Lecture Hall. Films represented will be: "Off the Pig," a Black Panther Party film, "Hanoi 13" a Cuban film on North Vietnam, "Golpeondo en la Selva," and "FALN" both on problems in South America.

Blase Bonpare, a priest expelled from Guatemala for his political views and Elaine Brown, the Los Angeles Black Panther Minister of Information, will speak on related topics.

All serious students with an eye on the education field or who wish to help the underprivileged can get fieldwork experience in tutoring the disadvantaged child by enrolling in Education 199. Enrollment will be held at the Community Projects Office, 105 Gateway Commons, 833-5588. Organizational meetings will be held between 9 and 12 a.m. on October 2, 3 and 7, downstairs Gateway Commons.

Individuals interested in jobs for this year are asked to submit a short resume of their qualifications (including areas of interest), desired wages, major, and total working hours a week wanted, to:

Lawrence A. Rowe, Dept. of Information and Computer Science, University of California, Irvine, Calif. 92664

Attention commuting Ant-eaters: Arrange for rides with students from your own area through Alpha Phi Omega's Car Pool Service.

The APO car pool bulletin board is in the Main Commons on the south wall. Write your name, address, phone and other info (if you have a car or class times) on one of the provided cards and tack it to the board. Check other, previously posted cards, for possible arrangements.

John Hartford comes to Irvine, Friday, October 3! Tickets are still on sale in the offices of the ASUCI and will be until 5 p.m. on the day of the concert. The concert will be in Crawford Hall and tickets are \$1.75, \$2.00 and \$2.25.

ALPHA PHI OMEGA Service Fraternity is holding a meeting which will be open to anyone interested in learning more about the organization on Sunday, October 5. The meeting will be held in the Associated Students' Lounge on the first floor of Gateway Commons at 7 p.m. Irvine's new Vice-Chancellor of Student Affairs, John Hoy, will be the principal speaker.

On Monday, the first issue of UCI REVIEW was released by the Public Affairs Office. The initial run of the new monthly ran to 25,000 copies and is intended for both the Irvine campus and the community at large. Edited by H. Bradford Atwood and Wayne

Clark, the paper has no intention (to quote the first-page editorial) "to compete, co-opt or otherwise interfere with the publication of newspapers or other media by students."

The general style and content of UCI REVIEW is intelligent Orange County, which is by no means an unfavorable comment. As is clear from both the production figures (there being at least 20,000 more copies than there are students at Irvine to read them) and the little notice that 1.6¢ postage has been paid on each copy of the paper, UCI REVIEW is intended to restructure the community image of UCI. The matter-of-fact writing style, the placement of the articles (the two that might be in the LEAST offensive were placed on page two), and the imposingly scholastic calendar on page four seem aimed at proving to those doubters both inside and outside the campus that Education is indeed taking place at UCI.

Modeled on the STANFORD OBSERVER, UCI REVIEW is part of a growing trend toward an administration-published newspaper that would offset the image created by many student newspapers in the outside community. It is a shame that both administration and student positions cannot find proper display in one publication. Since this is apparently the case here at Irvine, I would like to bid the UCI REVIEW welcome.

above by Bill Betts

Pan-C.R.O. Hits UCI Community

Pan-C.R.O., All-Color Resource Organization, located at 1431 West Fourth Street, Santa Ana, is sponsored by the UCI Community Projects Office with two goals in mind: first, to fulfill a community need and second, to draw the community into its own center.

In reaching towards these goals, Pan-C.R.O. has begun a program for the year that will include about a dozen different community projects, ranging from a tutorial program (see campus news), hot lunch, arts and crafts and toys for Christmas programs aimed at children to a free health clinic, 24 hour problems switchboard and community awareness classes for the area as a whole.

Only one thing is needed to make these programs work: people. All students are invited to get in touch with either Jim West or Pat Hallahan at Pan-C.R.O., 835-1159; or Carolyn Watanabe in the Community Projects Office, bottom floor Gateway Commons, 833-5588. (P.S.: Spanish instructors will be needed to help Spanish-speaking residents improve or learn English).

Join the EXPERIMENTAL COLLEGE

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- woman-consciousness
- The Russian Revolution
- communal living
- Tai Chi (meditation)

office

104 Commons

students involved in humanities selection

by rick teplitz

After last year's many battles, UCI students have been given the opportunity to involve themselves in the selection of campus personnel with the "blessings" of the administration.

Dr. Samuel McCulloch, Dean of Humanities, announced his resignation last spring, effective as of January 1, 1970. Dr. McCulloch has held this post since before the opening of the Irvine campus, four years ago. He is resigning to continue research and teaching at schools in Australia, where the school year begins early in 1970.

Because of the imminent departure of Dr. McCulloch, a search committee has been established to aid in deciding upon a new Dean, a decision to be approved by the Chancellor and then the Regents.

There are eight members who have been appointed to this committee: six faculty members and two students. Committee appointees are: Professors Nelson Pike (chairman, Philosophy), Spence Olin (History), Ted Fiedler (Russian-German), Bob Montgomery (English), Edward Steinhaus (Biology), Lucy Berkowitz (Classics) and students George Christensen (Portuguese) and Bob Marshall (History).

The committee is made up of mostly liberal and radical members. However, this does not preclude the selection of a Dean who will tend towards the conservative side. This would occur should it prove difficult to find someone who is both qualified and who will be accepted by the Senate.

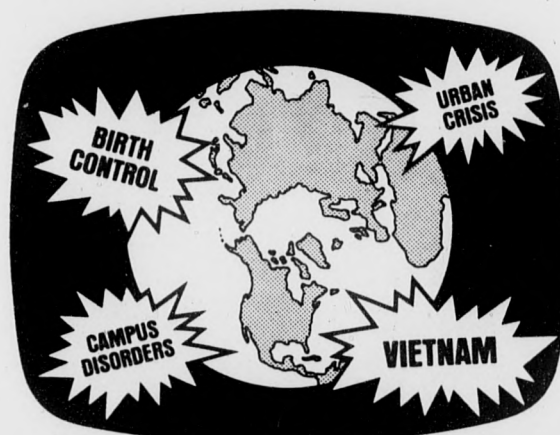
Leading candidates at the moment appear to be Professor Hazard Adams, Chairman of the English Department and Professor Jay Martin, Professor of English and Professor and Director of the Program in Comparative Culture.

Students concerned about this selection or problems in Humanities may drop a line, with your name, major, class and telephone number to: George Christensen c/o Spanish and Portuguese Department or Bob Marshall c/o History Department. A follow-up letter by these two students will appear in Tuesday's edition of the NEW UNIVERSITY.

probe

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newUniversity

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3rd Floor Commons Bldg.
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Irvine, Calif. 92664
Phone: 833-5546 or 833-5393

it could never happen here. . . .

by leslie lincoln

The sign on the table in front of the cafeteria reads DAILY GATER. Piled on the table are newspapers, petitions, notebooks, pens and pencils. Someone sits behind the table clattering away at a portable typewriter. People come by all day to sign the petition, pick up papers, and talk about what's going on.

This is the temporary on-campus office of the San Francisco State College campus newspaper, the DAILY GATER.

The GATER moved to the foggy, chilly location after college President S.I. Hayakawa's administration changed the locks on the paper's office on Friday, Sept. 19, closing out the staff. At 8:20 a.m. on that day, a minor administrator appeared at the office to deliver a letter stating that the administration "will not sanction publication of the GATER."

According to embattled GATER co-editor, Greg de Giere, this was the third attempt to suppress the GATER since the start of the 4-month strike against racism at the college last year. The GATER supported the strike and continues to lambast the Hayakawa administration and expose incidences of racism and repression.

"Hayakawa thinks he can get away with murder on this campus, and he doesn't want anybody like the GATER reporting what he's doing," said DeGiere. Pledging to continue publishing a daily paper, the GATER attacked "political suppression." De Giere added that during the summer Hayakawa's chief of public relations, Harvey Yorke, "threatened to throw the GATER out of the office because he said we were irresponsible and he didn't like our content."

Yorke vehemently denied that there was anything political about the situation. In an interview with the NEW UNIVERSITY, he refused to discuss the GATER'S charges specifically, stating, "I don't have to answer De Giere's stupid allegations."

Administrators were about the only people around who didn't think politics were involved. About 400 students came to a hastily-called rally in support of the GATER on Tuesday, Sept. 23. Later students drafted a petition demanding "that the Administration return the GATER'S offices and that it keep hands off the GATER."

De Giere told the NEW U, "Things are going great. It's no exaggeration to say that the staff has tripled since Hayakawa cracked down." At a staff meeting of 40 people last Sunday, De Giere said, "The only reason they (the administration) haven't got an injunction against us yet is because they're afraid of us - not because of our lawyer but because we've got so much support."

The GATER'S big troubles started last February, when the State attorney general's office, cooperating with Hayakawa, obtained a court order freezing all Associated Students funds. The student government was supporting the student-faculty strike, and Hayakawa admitted the move was designed to break the strike.

The GATER continued to print on credit. But on March 7 Hayakawa ordered the GATER "suspended." After the "suspension" the Gater staff went independent, registering as a campus organization the way a club would and continuing to publish on advertising and contributions alone.

The administration gives various reasons for the current crackdown. The initial letter, from new Dean of Student Activities William Harkness, mentions the "unresolved status" of the original "suspension," and "the use of the name San Francisco State College GATER." The name allegedly belongs to the student government. De Giere pointed out that the paper has now dropped the words "State College" from the dateline.

Later Yorke announced that the Gater lock-out was a coincidental result of a general student office lock-out "to protect furniture and equipment pending a total reassessment of student activities and assumption of

office by the new student government."

The new government was installed by the courts a few weeks ago, after Hayakawa challenged the election last spring of a slate hostile to the administration. Hayakawa alleged irregularities in the election process, and the courts agreed.

Yorke first told the NEW U that the GATER was locked out solely because it was not a registered student organization and therefore couldn't have an office. When informed that the GATER WAS in fact registered, he said "that's possible," and passed the buck to Harkness. Asked about the general lockout, he said, "Harkness just took over and is reorganizing the whole thing down there."

Yorke said the reorganization was necessary because "the Associated Students was serving only one segment of the student body last year - radical and minority groups."

Calling the campus actions last year a "power grab" by a few students, he said, "there was no desire to fight racism last year." However, he conceded that the strike involved support of more students than any of the student government's activities ever did.

Yorke insisted that Hayakawa really had no desire to suppress an independent paper or control student government. "This is a very liberal campus, you know," he said. The administration only acted because of the pressure of the state legislature and the State College Board of Trustees. And that pressure, he explained, was the "outgrowth of mismanagement of money" by the student governments, not politics.

The new student government intends to publish a paper called the DAILY GATER, presumably using money from the long-frozen treasury. Will the real GATER give up the name?

GATER co-editor Nick Wahl answered, "That will be the day hell freezes over."

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Martin Bernheimer, LA Times Calendar

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The tree that became a branch

Once upon a time Marvin Hamilton was willed a hollow tree in an enchanted forest by an uncle who hated him. Marvin wasn't too thrilled with his legacy of leaves and bark, but he made the best of it. Actually he made a bank of it. Business was slow, and Marvin decided that the tree needed an image, a name people would trust. "My tree needs an image, a name people will trust," said Marvin to his mother one day.

"Why not name it after me, Marvin? It's the least you could do. After all I am your mother. If you only knew the heartbreak you..." "Okay, Mom. I'll name it after you. What's your name?" (He knew her only as Mom.)

"Security Pacific Hamilton," she answered, smiling broadly.

So he named the tree Security Pacific Bank. Business boomed. All the forest elves and dwarves came in after every rain to deposit their crocks of gold. Marvin's bank grew and grew, until today Security Pacific Bank is one of the largest full-service banking systems in the nation, even though the first branch was only a tree.

Now the Bank is generally found in large concrete buildings, but the elves and dwarves still have accounts there. It's not surprising. Security Pacific Bank always welcomes even small depositors.

SECURITY PACIFIC BANK



dilemma of two summers: chicao and woodstock

by rich robertson

The year just past, which started with intermittent TV flashes of Mayor Daley yelling "fuck you" at Senator Ribicoff and Daley's police viciously beating protestors in the street, and which ended with the gathering of almost a half-million young people in the Catskil Mountains for three days of peaceful communion with drugs and rock, has enormously increased our understanding of the radical changes which are taking place among American youth. However, to say that this year has dramatically increased our understanding of what is happening around us, is not to say that the problems that accompany these changes have by any means been solved. In a very real way, what has happened is not that solutions have emerged, but rather that dilemmas and conflicts have become more clearly perceived. This is particularly true of one conflict which has played an increasingly central role in the youth movement: the conflict between the necessities of radical politics and the desire to develop an alternative life-style.

For radicals the major lesson which came out of last summer's bloody confrontation in Chicago was that if they were going to be successful in changing the basic nature of corporate America, they were going to need a much more sophisticated understanding of the structure and functioning of that society than they then possessed. Up to that point, radicals had tended to fight isolated battles over specific issues without ever attempting to see how all those separate battles fit together. But with the obvious failure of the civil rights movement and the only very limited success in changing the nature of the university and stopping the war, radicals came to realize, after Chicago, that if they were going to be really effective they had to develop a working critique of the structure which they opposed. In order to win their battles, they had to know where real power resided; and to know where real power resided, they had to understand the political, social and economic structure of America. In pursuing that understanding radicals became increasingly aware of the intimate inter-relationship between their various enemies — the military, the corporation, the "party" politician, the university administration — all of whom, it became clear, served the interests of the relatively small ruling class which controls America.

For young American radicals, the year 1968-69 can be called the "Year of the Critique," and the critique which they developed was primarily marxist. All the voluminous outpourings of American academia in the quarter century since Hiroshima proved of little value in the task of developing a realistic understanding of how America works. Fortunately, however, there were the invaluable works of a few iconoclasts such as C. Wright Mills; plus there was the work of the European marxists. Using these as a point of departure, radicals have moved rather rapidly to a much more sophisticated understanding of the world they live in and how it functions; particularly the class nature of American politics and economics, the pervasive and oppressive role of American imperialism in the "free" world, and the myth of the "neutral" university.

While during the past year radicals have greatly increased their understanding of existing society, they have, as yet, not produced a viable program for an alternative society. This failure has caused them certain problems which are best illustrated by what happened to SDS during the past year. As the members of SDS developed a marxist critique of society, and as that critique led them inevitably to the conclusion that to change the existing political and economic structure would require a highly dedicated and disciplined revolutionary party, members of SDS began to look for allies. It was only natural that they should develop a working relationship with the Progressive Labor Party (the American Maoist party) because the people of PL had much more experience in developing a marxist critique of society and they also had the type of discipline and training which was beginning to appear necessary to SDS. Many members of PL joined SDS and soon became quite influential due to their political experience and their marxist sophistication. However, PL brought with them some things which SDS had not bargained for — particularly PL's concept of an alternative society (necessitating a dictatorship of the proletariat, elimination of the bourgeoisie, etc.), which, to many, appeared to be neither relevant or desirable in America, and PL's rather puritanical morality which was especially down on drugs and "hippie" life-style. It was this final factor, life-style, that was at the basis of the split which took place at the SDS convention this summer. Regardless of the personal ambition of the old national leaders and their consequent horrendous tactical blunders at the convention, the real reason that

so many other members walked out with them was that these people were unwilling to sacrifice their alternative life-style to the all-consuming necessities of revolutionary politics, particularly as seen by PL.

This brings us to the second horn of the dilemma — the emergence of a revolutionary sub-culture among American youth. Most generally this sub-culture and the alternative life-style which it has engendered are based upon a rejection of the glossy, impersonal, a-moral materialism which forms the cultural basis of "straight" America (in whose annals the past year will be remembered as the hearled of vaginal deoderants and enzyme pre-soaks). However, this cultural revolution rests upon more than just a rejection of materialism. It is deeply committed to the reclamation of human emotions from the state of cultural suppression in which they now exist. Young people have become increasingly tuned into the more than 3/4 of their minds that does other than intellectual things — to that part of their beings which their parents' generation seems only vaguely aware of and does not know how to control, much less enjoy. To most academics, this concentration on the emotions and the senses appears threateningly non-intellectual and, consequently, is viewed as a serious problem. But when an attempt to learn how to love others and oneself openly and honestly becomes threatening, one must ask whether the problem is with the young people or with the academics. In any case, it cannot be denied that a rapidly increasing number of young people, as Woodstock so vividly showed, are joining the celebration of feelings, drugs, sights and sounds.

The events at Woodstock also vividly point up the nature of the conflict between political necessity and alternative life-style. A number of radical politicians went to Woodstock with the hope of politicizing some of the crowd that was expected. However, their efforts failed completely; no one wanted to talk politics or debate ideologies. This did not mean that the people at Woodstock were a political (many, if not most, were probably rather radical), instead it simply meant that they had not come there to do politics — they had come to dig the music, the people and their own minds.

In the failure of the politicians at Woodstock one finds the core of the dilemma which faces both the political and cultural revolutionaries among America's youth. Political events of the past year have shown that the corporate power structure of America is not going to be changed without an enormous effort, and that such an effort will take large numbers of dedicated and

disciplined people organized in an effective revolutionary party. However, at the same time, the cultural revolution which has gathered great strength during the last year shows that a rapidly increasing number of young people are strongly committed to developing a more free and honest life-style that does not just tolerate Woodstocks, but which makes them an integral part of a new society. The problem is how can the needs of these two movements be reconciled — because it is clear that they must. For without a dedicated and disciplined revolutionary party, there is no hope of changing the structure of American corporate society, and consequently there is equally little hope of destroying the exploitive and hypocritical materialism which pervades American culture (note how Madison Avenue has prostituted every available facet of hip culture in its search for profits). And without an accompanying revolution in life style, the mass political support of the politicians will be largely destroyed. And even if the politicians could, by some chance, gain power without an accompanying cultural revolution, what alternative form of society could they offer other than the East European model of stifling bureaucratization? In other words, this dilemma cannot be ignored; it must be solved. And the key to finding such a solution must come out of the formulation of uniquely American alternatives for American problems — in the development of an American socialism that encompasses both the radical's demand for political, social and economic justice and the hippie's demand for personal freedom and emotional honesty. This is obviously not an easy task. But as one looks around himself at existing society, it becomes increasingly clear that it is a task which must be accomplished.

correction

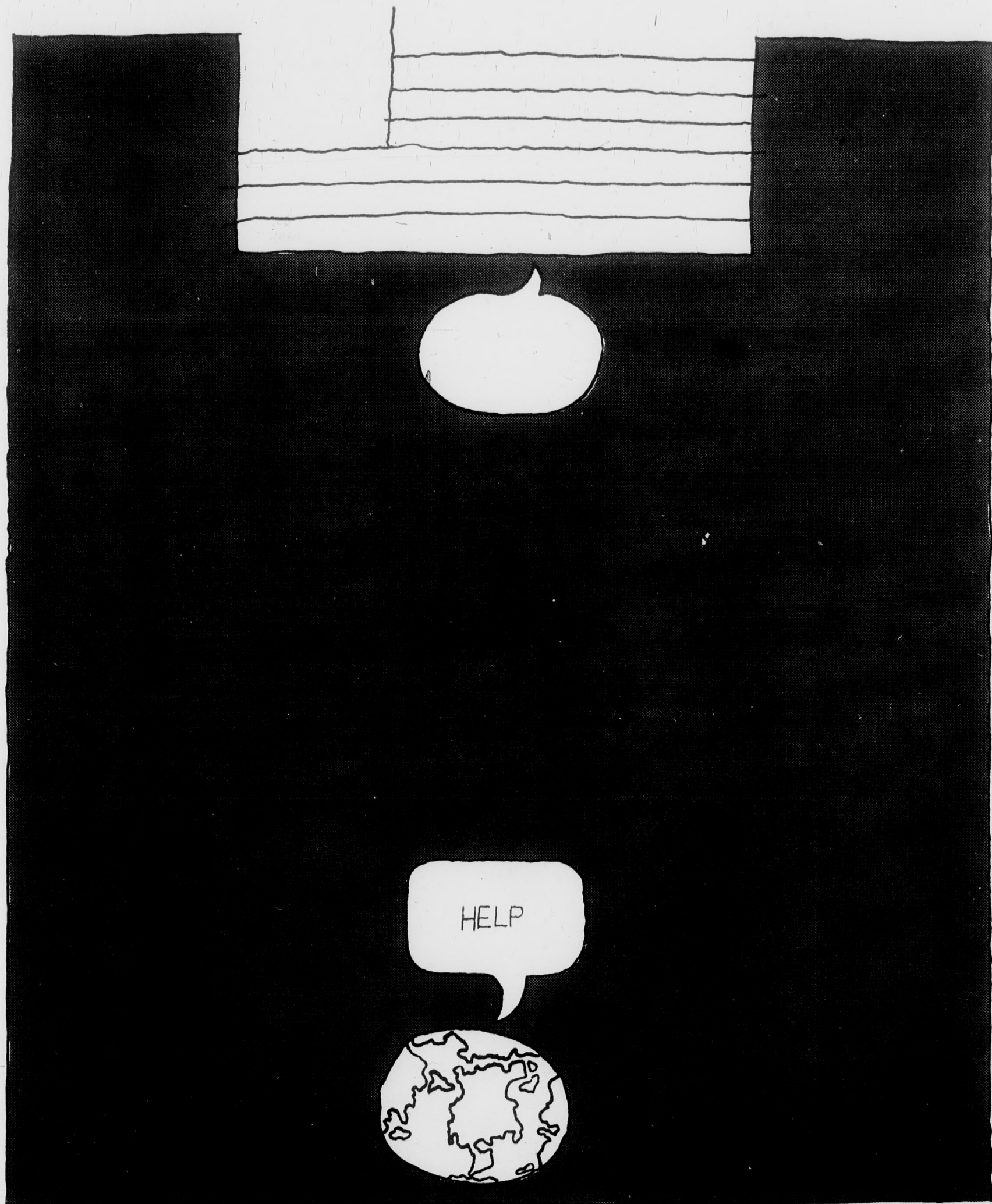
The poem "Brown-Eyed Children of the Sun," which appeared in the May 15 issue of the NEW UNIVERSITY, was written by Roger Lubin and not Pedro Contreras to whom it was erroneously credited.

opinion



HIYA KIDS!

HIYA! HIYA!



the new university

SUPPLEMENT/POPULATION

"HORRIFIED HISTORIANS (OF THE FUTURE AND PERHAPS OF ANOTHER SPECIES) MAY RECORD THAT, AS THE WORLD SPED ON A COLLISION COURSE WITH STARVATION, ITS GREAT POWERS FIDDLER WITH A WAR IN VIETNAM, A CRISIS IN BERLIN, A CONTEST IN ARSENAL BUILDING, AND A RACE TO THE MOON."

GEORGE MCGOVERN

by grover stephens
professor of biology

There is no need to document our involvement in the war and armaments, and we have "won" the race to the moon. Is Senator McGovern correct in his contention that the world is meanwhile moving toward starvation? Not quite. We are there. Hunger is the primary fact of life for hundreds of millions. Tens of millions will die this year as a result of undernutrition and malnutrition. Francis Keppel states, "the apathy typical of chronic protein deficiency, an apathy which translates into diminished learning potential, is estimated to affect 350 million children, 7 out of every 10 children under the age of 6 in the entire world." Now. The situation is deteriorating.

A naked statement of such things is likely to shock rather than convince. Let us develop a little of the background information necessary to make such remarks believable. Perhaps the primary information necessary is a simple account of the way in which population has grown

solution to the problem of world population. Let me hasten to add that it is crucial to institute such programs as quickly and as effectively as possible. Whatever the limits of the carrying capacity of earth may be, population growth must stop somewhere. The humane way to bring this about is to reduce the birth rate to correspond to the death rate, not increase the death rate to match births. However, we are surely faced with large numbers of new people in the near future. Dealing with this situation and its implications is THE problem of the generation which dwarfs and subsumes all others.

As an aside, we can ask what has produced the dramatic increase in the rate of population growth. The world can be divided roughly into developed and underdeveloped countries. This division can be made on the basis of gross national product per capita or infant death rates or several other grounds and comes out pretty much the same way. In the past, developed countries were characterized by birth rates ranging around 15-20 births per thousand per year and death rates around 10-15 per thousand per year. Underdeveloped countries had birth rates

a survey of the food available in retail markets in 1965 and came up with a total of 2,420 kcal per person per day. However, we must add two comments to amplify this estimate. First, the distribution of available food is not even by any stretch of the imagination. Second, there is a 10% loss between the retail market and actual consumption as a result of preparation. Therefore, we must conclude that either the PSAC estimate of necessary food is high or that large numbers of people are seriously undernourished. Both are probably true. Undernourished humans tend to be inactive and lethargic so the estimate based on 16 hours of light physical activity is probably high. There is at the same time evidence that food shortage is sufficiently serious and general to stunt growth and increase mortality rates among infants and pregnant and lactating women throughout the world.

Based on population growth estimates, we can estimate what the increase in world food supply must be between 1965 and 1985 (again from the PSAC). For the world as a whole the increase is 52% or 43% (depending on whether or not one postulates the very effective birth control program mentioned above). For India it is 108% or 88%, for Pakistan 146% or 118%, and for Brazil 104% or 91%. This is what we need to accomplish. The PSAC comments, "The scale, severity, and duration of the world food problem are so great that a massive, long-range, innovative effort unprecedented in human history will be required to master it."

Malnutrition is another dimension of the problem. In addition to providing energy, food must contain the essentials for synthesis of the various compounds which make up the human body. Calories cannot substitute for minimum quantities of protein, vitamins, and essential compounds. Space does not allow developing this aspect of the situation. I have already quoted Keppel to the effect that protein shortage is so general as to impair the development of 7 of 10 children in the world. Recent studies of the subject emphasize protein hunger as one of the most important elements in the problem of world population and food.

It requires a creative act of imagination to accept the reality of starvation and malnutrition as one drives down the coast highway in one's Mustang munching an ice cream cone from Wil Wright's. But it is true. Now. What can be done?

There is a great deal of discussion of increasing food production by bringing new land into production, by increasing the yield per acre of present land, by more intensive development of fisheries, and by a variety of less familiar techniques. These last include growing algae or microorganisms and utilization of leaf protein. There are also major increases to be achieved by reducing spoilage and loss to insect pests and vermin. It is not possible to offer an evaluation of these possibilities here. What can be said is that they all require the investment of money, trained manpower, and time. To make a significant dent in the problem these investments must be very large as the quotation above from the PSAC Report suggests.

What is being done? At present, the developed world spends \$2000 for defense and military purposes for every dollar spent on economic aid to underdeveloped countries. Despite the well-known and wide-spread protein hunger in the underdeveloped countries, the US and the developed world imports more protein from them than it ships to them. Fish is a particularly valuable protein supplement in human diets but one third of the canned fish in the US and Britain is used as pet food. The gap between the GNP per person in the underdeveloped and the developed countries is increasing, not decreasing. The situation is explosively unstable. Time is running out.

Bonner notes that the "two cultures" might more properly be defined as the rich and the poor; the haves and the have-nots. As the gap between these cultures increased, it will be increasingly difficult to communicate between the two. They will become more and more separated. He concludes with the somber observation that when two species compete for the same resources in the same area, one eliminates the other. This is our present course. The alternative is a sweeping revision of political priorities in the developed world to undertake the tremendous task of effective aid to the have-nots. Can this be done? Will it be attempted? You must choose. To do nothing is to choose present policy.

a world moving toward starvation

and is now growing. There are equations which describe the growth of populations, but it is simpler for us to speak in terms of the time necessary to double the number of people in the world. The population doubled between the time of Christ and 1650, reaching a level of about 500 million. The next doubling occurred by about 1850 to produce a billion people. Only 80 years were required for another doubling and a world population of 2 billion. We now have more than 3 and a half billion and will reach 4 billion early in the 70's for a doubling time of a little over 40 years. At present rates of population growth, world population will double in 37 years (Population Reference Bureau, Inc., 1969). These are large numbers and hard to comprehend. Let us put it in other terms. This day 325,000 babies will be born and 135,000 people will die. The difference, 190,000 people, is enough to populate New York City every forty days. If you prefer, this amounts to a new student body for UC every day, a new United States every three years. This is not "instead of" but "in addition to."

Put it another way. Consider the implications of population growth in Latin America. The doubling time is 24 years and the current population 276 million. 43% of the population is under fifteen years old. During the next 24 years the food supply, educational facilities, health services, housing, water supply and waste disposal facilities, and all the rest of the apparatus of human living must double. This will not improve matters or mitigate the difference in living standards when Latin America is compared to North America or Western Europe. This will not even suffice to maintain the present position since the age distribution of the population will move further in the direction of very large numbers of children who must be educated and housed and cannot contribute directly to the support of the necessary institutions. As in the chess game in "Through the Looking Glass," you have to run as fast as you can to stay on the same square.

Let us return to a general view of world population. We can cite some figures from a report of the President's Science Advisory Committee published in 1967. The report is the work of more than a hundred men and is authoritative, sober, scholarly, and hair-raisingly frightening. They took 1965 as a base year for which data were adequate and attempted to make the most careful extrapolations they could to the year 1985. In 1985, they predict a world population of 5.03 billion people. If one adds into the calculation a birth control program which is 30% effective (which reduces the probability of child-bearing by 30% in each age group in the world population), the figure for 1985 became 4.65 billion. The difference of 380 million is just about the margin of uncertainty in estimating the present population of the world (for example, current estimates for Red China range from 740 to 950 million). The take-home lesson from these numbers is that birth control programs are not a short-term

around 35-45 per thousand per year and death rates around 30-40. Starting in the late 30's and very strikingly in the 40's and more recent decades, death rates have fallen but birth rates have changed very little. Indeed the death rates have fallen to levels lower than demographers believed possible. In Costa Rica, the birth rate is 45 per thousand and the death rate is 7 per thousand. The population will double in 18 years. Put simply, we have achieved death control by fairly cheap public health measures such as use of residual insecticides to control malaria. Birth rates have not dropped correspondingly. The result is that population growth is most rapid in underdeveloped countries. Such countries currently make up 2/3 of world population. That fraction will increase to 3/4 by 1985.

Clearly people must eat. How much? How well are we doing now? What must be managed in the future? These questions can be approached along the following lines. Human beings burn food to provide the energy necessary for their activities. This amounts to degrading the chemical potential energy in the food to heat so it is reasonable to express needs in heat units or calories. This is familiar to you in the context of weight-reducing diets. If you take in less food than is necessary to provide the calories you use, you must lose weight since you are burning stored material. We can look at it the other way around and say that people must eat at least enough to provide for the energy they need in order to break even. Energy requirements depend on activity. The unit usually used is the kilocalorie. Sleeping requires about 65-70 kcal/hour for a 155 pound man while intense physical activity can run as high as 1000 kcal or more per hour. The amount of food required will also depend on the weight of the person. It follows that if we know how many people there are, what they weigh, and make some reasonable assumptions about what they do, we can calculate the minimum number of kcal they need each day.

"It requires a creative act of imagination to accept the reality of starvation as one drives in one's Mustang munching an ice cream cone."

Just this calculation was done by the PSAC in the report mentioned. They assumed 8 hours a day of bed rest and 16 hours a day of light activity. The figure they came up with was 2,354 kcal per person per day. The FAO conducted

profits versus survival

by georg borgstrom
illicitly reprinted from TOO MANY

Canned food is certainly no component of the diet in hungry nations. The president of the Association of Rish Cannerymen in Morocco once told me that cheap Moroccan canned fish, developed for the Middle East markets, primarily Egypt, brought a higher price when sold to the United States as cat food. One third of the canned fish of the United States is in effect pet food. An equally large portion of the British output of canned fish is devoted to the same purpose. In most instances this constitutes food which would be very much in demand if offered to the protein-needy and malnourished of the world.

To take another similar example: Why Should the United States have priority to the tuna of the ocean by combing the entire western Pacific down to Chile? When these resources turned out to be "inadequate," we moved into the chain of Pacific Isles (based in the Samoa Islands) and from there into the Atlantic with a new big base in Puerto Rico.

Such nutritive absurdities cannot be sustained for long. If the degree of profitability is to dictate what is done, mankind is bound to go astray and is doomed. The world has no true margin left in the realm of food. The human race has become too big. The era of exploiters is irrevocably coming to an end.

The conventional world trade pattern is evidently not the result of any natural law over which man and governments have no control. Now, as well as eighty years ago, a new (social economics) is needed, this time on the international level, which takes on the crucial task of remodeling world economy with particular emphasis on food. This task may be formulated in another way: The world now faces the alternative of either a global class struggle between nations or the farsighted creation of a mechanism for universal solidarity.

ecological politics

by aldous huxley
reprinted from CENTER MAGAZINE

My own view is that only by shifting our collective attention from the merely political to the basic biological aspects of the human situation can we hope to mitigate and shorten the time of troubles into which, it would seem, we are now moving. We cannot do without politics, but we can no longer afford to indulge in bad, unrealistic politics. To work for the survival of the species as a whole and for the actualization in the greatest possible number of individual men and women of their potentialities for good will, intelligence, and creativity — this, in the world to today, is good, realistic politics.

Ecology is the science of the mutual relations of organisms with their environment and with one another. Only when we get it into our collective head that the basic problem confronting twentieth-cen-

(ED. NOTE: This article is an abridged version of two speeches given by Dr. Hunter last year. The ideas are Dr. Hunter's; the final form is the responsibility of the NEW UNIVERSITY.)

by john h. thomas
professor of biology, stanford

Population growth is not a phenomenon that is isolated or mutually exclusive of other processes. The twin problems of population growth and environmental deterioration are inevitably and irrevocably linked and must be considered together. Environmental deterioration is the result of two factors, population growth and rising expectations and living standards. Our own standards and ideals are rising and at present we in the United States use about one half of the world's raw materials, and represent less than 6 percent of the world's population. We are not alone in higher expectations, other nations have them too, and we certainly cannot blame them nor deny them. Just imagine, however, the state of air pollution if the ratio of cars to people were the same in the world as in the United States. We would have severe smog from sea to sea. Contemplate also a population in the year 2000.

Increased consumption of water, raw resources and materials, and energy sources means a change in our environment and inevitably a deterioration of it. We can see this in many areas already: water pollution, air pollution, increased noise levels, decrease in open space, crowding, traffic congestion, extinction of many species of plants and animals, soil erosion, loss of soil fertility, destruction of forests, spread of chemicals through the biosphere, less access to solitude, sprawling cities, decaying urban centers, nuclear radiation contamination, waste disposal problems, and on and on. Each of these and many other examples of deterioration have been well documented.

Most of the world's great food production regions are already being cultivated or utilized. What is left is largely desert, jungles, and marginal areas, all of which require vast expenditures of capital and material to make them farmable. It is the underdeveloped countries, those with the largest population increases that do not have that capital.

Our environment is finite, there is no way to get around that. It is the product of a long period of geological and biological evolution which man seems neither to care about nor understand. Man has treated his environment very badly throughout much of his history. It has all too often been something to be exploited, something to be turned into instant profit without regard for the consequences. Professor Lynn White, of the University of California at Los Angeles, has written a most important paper entitled *The Historical Roots of Our Ecological Crisis*. He has pointed out that our view of nature and the environment is due very largely to our Judaeo-Christian outlook and heritage. Pagans treated the environment much better. Every grove of trees had its spirit and lest you displease the spirit, you treated the grove with respect. Judaism promoted the idea of one God, hence one no longer needed to respect the grove of trees. Christianity came along and emphasized the hereafter at the expense of the here and now. The here and now did not matter, what mattered was getting into heaven. We have an historical basis or component then, in our treatment of our environment. Capitalism, which arose from a Judaeo-Christian background, has not changed our concept of nature. Its creed has been to exploit and develop. Neither Christianity nor capitalism has looked at the consequences of its actions. Perhaps we should not expect them to have done so, but both will have to now.

I think that it is important to point out that we cannot separate ourselves from our environment. We are part of the living world; true, we are its dominant species, but we are subject to, not exempt from, biological and ecological laws. Unfortunately, for too long, we have acted as though we could act independently.

It is clear that we can do many, many things with our science and technology, if we will. We can do many things to get cleaner air, cleaner water, less noise, and so on. But I would like to pose some questions. What makes us think that we can take care of a population of 60 million in California or a world population of 6 to 7 billion by the year 2000

any better than we can take care of our present population?

When there are more people in the same space, many of them hungrier and more crowded, there is no reason to think that things can be solved more easily than now.

The hard and unhappy fact remains that our increasing population in California and elsewhere, producing environmental deterioration as it inevitably does, is on a collision course with disaster. I am less and less concerned with the question of whether man can feed 70 million more each year. I am much more concerned with the question of whether the earth can survive the destruction we are subjecting it to. It is a hopeless and self-defeating spiral of destruction, tension, and hunger to assume that we can feed continually increasing populations. Those who say that we can do so ignore the effects on our environment and we may very well be poisoning it to such an extent that it may in turn poison us.

In a very real sense, the question in my mind and in the minds of others is not how can we feed millions and billions more people, but can our environment stand feeding these additional people? We may be feeding more than the optimum number now in terms of balance with our environment.

Let me state, lest I be misunderstood or misinterpreted, that I am not in favor of letting people die of starvation. I am not in favor of keeping some countries poor so that we can reap the riches. We have had all too much of that — of imperialism and colonialism — in the past. I am in favor of trying to feed everyone, but I am also pointing out that is shouldn't be done while destroy-

We need to question very carefully the concept that population growth is necessary for a prosperous economy. We need to question our concepts and attitudes toward our environment and start to deal with it gently. We need to ask ourselves

"Neither Christianity nor capitalism has looked into the consequences of its actions. Pagans treated the environment much better."

whether 7 billion people is really any better or more desirable than 3.5 billion. We must ask ourselves what people are for.

On an international level, we must pursue a course of world-wide population stabilization, giving the most aid to those who pursue this course the most effectively. It will put the United States in a very difficult position, but you don't solve problems by ignoring them. It is very important that we establish a national policy of population stabilization. We cannot expect other countries to do what we are not willing to do ourselves.

In short, we must get the stork flying backwards, to quote Sir Julian Huxley and we must at the same time try to give everyone a decent living standard. Ours, incidentally, may well have to be lowered.

I do, however, see some signs that the tide, as it were, may be changing. A large number of organizations are being

the destruction of our environment

We are currently pushing our resources of air, water, space, and buffering capacity to near the limit. In the past, people did not need to think in terms of limits because they were far, far from them. Today that is not the case. Every day that passes puts us closer to the limit of what the earth can support.

If there is a solution, it lies in immediate population stabilization and eventual population decrease. We can't afford to live beyond our ecological means forever.

I would suggest a series of steps that should be taken and I certainly don't have all the answers. First of all, we need a massive advertising, public relations, and propaganda campaign, call it what you want, via all the public and private communications media to get across the seriousness and the inherent dangers in population increase and environmental deterioration. Madison Avenue has been able to get a lot of things across to us of a much less important nature.

We need changes in our tax structure in terms of personal exemptions and in terms of tax benefits for cities, counties, and industries that really try to stop pollution.

We need to get sex education into our schools at the earliest possible time and in the lower grades. We need to make contraceptive information and means available to everyone through public and private clinics. Much more work must be done on perfecting the pill, not only for women, but for men also.

Let me state very clearly now that I believe birth control is the responsibility of everyone — white Anglo-Saxon Protestant, white Anglo-Saxon Roman Catholics, Jews, orthodox or not, Mexican-American Catholics, Negroes, Indians, Africans, and all others. Nor are the rich exempt. It is just as irresponsible for the late Senator Kennedy to sire 11 children as it is for a poor southern white sharecropper to sire 11 children. BIRTH CONTROL IS NOT GENOCIDE. I know of no one who is working for birth control who feels that way. It is very unfortunate for all of us that some ethnic groups in this country feel that birth control programs are genocide. We have only one world and all mankind is responsible for that world, equally.

formed or are changing their directions with respect to this problem. They include the POPULATION REFERENCE BUREAU, the OPEN SPACE ACTION INSTITUTE, ZERO POPULATION GROWTH, INC., COMMITTEE TO CHECK THE POPULATION EXPLOSION, to mention only a few. The funding for many of these is impressive, and even the venerable SIERRA CLUB is getting active in the field.

Increasingly, colleges and university faculty members, especially from the biological sciences, are speaking out about population and environment.

In universities and colleges across the country, institutes, seminars, and colloquia are being formed to discuss the problem of population and environment. In high schools, the students are aware of the problem and are not only concerned, but are spreading knowledge among themselves. They are forming their groups, too, for both learning and for action.

Our young people, and there are 23 million Americans between the ages of 18 and 24, are becoming very informed about population and environment. As I have indicated, they are vitally concerned. And they are not going to sit by and see things happen. They are going to be active socially and politically. I can foresee the time, not only hence, when fantastic pressure will be applied upon any legislator who does not vote for population stabilization and measures to decrease pollution. I can see pressure brought to bear upon any industry that pollutes the environment. I can foresee our youth bring pressure on agriculture to stop the pesticide and fertilizer poisoning that is going on. I can see pressure being brought to bear on the real estate promoters to stop them from despoiling our land. I can foresee our young people not only limiting their own families, but demanding that others do so also. I can foresee our young people demanding and creating a new morality in which to mistreat the environment, to despoil it, or to ravage it, is punishable by legal action and fines. I can see demands for changing our concepts of land ownership to those of land stewardship.

And many people from all the other areas of our society will be reinforcing these demands.

tury man is an ecological problem will our politics improve and become realistic. How does the human race propose to survive and, if possible, improve the lot and the intrinsic quality of its individual members? Do we propose to live on this planet in symbiotic harmony with our environment? Or, preferring to be wantonly stupid, shall we choose to live like murderous and suicidal parasites that kill their host and so destroy themselves?

Power politics, nationalism, and dogmatic ideology are luxuries that the human race can no longer afford. Nor, as a species, can we afford the luxury of ignoring man's ecological situation. By shifting our attention from the now completely irrelevant and anachronistic politics of nationalism and military power to the problems of the human species and the still inchoate politics of human ecology we shall be killing two birds with one stone — reducing the threat of sudden destruction by scientific war and at the same time reducing the threat of more gradual biological disaster.

efficiency and human value

by theodore roszak
reprinted from CENTER MAGAZINE

The most critical charge I would level at technological pessimists is that for them "technique" is the one efficient way of doing things which leads, irresistibly and finally, to a single technical solution. Efficiency is thus a purely quantitative and unambiguous measure. But I would call such efficiency by a different name: "idiot efficiency."

A truly efficient social system — one that is stable, enduring, secure, productive — works with the grain of human needs and not against it. Thus, efficiency is not a purely quantitative measure, but a profoundly qualitative one. An efficient technological society, like an efficient machine shop or office, is ultimately one that care for the quality of life, for the freedom, initiative, and playfulness of the human animal that participates in the enterprise. The fact that idiot efficiency crushes these qualities is undeniable and tragic. But there is also the fact — perhaps the only fact from which one can take consolation and inspiration — that idiot efficiency stagnates and frustrates, subverts and destroys, the systems it creates. Ultimately, those who play forbidden games lose them, and the ruins their loss frequently leaves us with invariably offer an opportunity to rebuild a more natural livable society.

While one would have to be a fool to believe that all is bound to turn out for the best, it may be the case that (for better or worse, and usually for the better) the world is really a great deal less organized and under control than its official leadership would have us believe. There is apt to be an immense difference between the way a society really works and the way in which its demineering elite believes it works and wants it to work.

(ED. NOTE : This article is an abridged version of a monograph by Dr. Boughey entitled " Can Homo Sapiens Survive? ". Supporting data and additional theoretical material have been omitted due to space limitations.)

by a. s. boughey
professor of biology

If we look around us, certain features of the world of George Orwell's 1984 are already beginning to come about. The 'haves' and 'have-nots' are already divided by national fences through which movement is severely restricted. The 'haves' are aware of many of the distressing circumstances of the 'have-nots', but as yet contribute little of their abundant resources to the alleviation of their dire needs. Desultory and often disorganized efforts are made from time to time by private enterprise and officially through international agencies to bring about some improvement in the conditions of these underprivileged world citizens. Meanwhile, the steady drain of the genotypes which produce a fitter phenotype is allowed to continue, and further progress of the 'have-not' populations is impeded by this genetical depauperisation, coupled with the general lowering of intelligence through early malnutrition. The computer revolution has led to a quantum advance in the industrial progress of the 'have' nations. The operation of such advanced techniques is entirely beyond the present ability of the advanced agricultural societies whose per capita resources providing food, education, medical attention, and communication for its citizens are rapidly becoming less instead of more as their population growth continues unabated.

Precisely what kind of effort would be needed in an advanced agricultural society to achieve some progress has been estimated by Enke (1969). He calculates that about one-quarter of the population aged 15 through 49 would have to practice contraception to halve the gross reproductive rate in 30 years. In terms of economic welfare this would provide an increase in income per head of 3.0% a year instead of 1.7%, and a third more capital per worker after 30 years.

Viewed in isolation these calculations might be encouraging, but contrasted with estimated material progress in a 'have' nation over a comparable period, this is still a very depressing picture.

With the exception of advanced industrial societies all existing social groups left to themselves may be expected to continue in full vigor and evolution of their population growth until they completely exhaust their environmental resources. The U.S. national policy panel of the UH Association in a recent report entitled 'World Population' stated that high fertility

can homo sapiens survive selective genocide?

and high rates of population in developing countries might mean widespread famine, increased illiterary, unemployment, squalor and unrest threatening the very foundations of current social order. The increasing external pressures and propaganda to which these successional evolutionary stages are beginning to be exposed may perhaps reduce at least for some this fatal rate of population growth. Nevertheless the exhaustion of resources will inhibit industrialization. The pre-industrial societies are as yet too unsophisticated for the complete separation of sex and reproduction and will continue to propagate most of the genotypes in their population.

We may expect that particular regions of rapid technological advance will continue to exert an irresistible attraction for phenotypes in which enterprise and initiative, and it must be said, intelligence, are highly developed. These are self-perpetuating characteristics; selection pressures may well continue to operate until these phenotypes have little or no reproductive contact with the parent gene pool from which they were originally selected. It is certain then that these will form the founder members of a new human species very different from our own in its social hierarchy, its reproductive characteristics, its intelligence, and its harnessing of aggression. For this new species I would suggest the name HOMO INNOVATUS as appropriate.

We may expect HOMO INNOVATUS to appear first in the megalopoli. In the U.S. this means the three burgeoning metropolitan areas around the Northeastern Seaboard, the Great Lakes, and the Southern Pacific Coast. Because it probably already contains higher gene frequencies for the particular characters involved, the West may well prove to be the first center of origin of the new species. Occupied in the first place by European and Asiatic stocks already partially selected for aggressive characteristics, the West has continued this selective attraction. Of Lynn's (1969) estimated 5,000 persons with an IQ of 130-150 leaving Britain for the U.S. annually, and his 23% of the annual university scientific output which emigrated, a very considerable proportion migrate to the West. With them come very often mates and offspring. Similar disproportionate selective immigration occurs from other countries and from other states. Price and Bass (1962) have recently considered the relationships between innovation, invention and basic research, and conclude that the process of change requires an effective coupling of scientific and technological communities. Nowhere is this better exemplified than in the synthetic and essentially immigrant societies of the Western megalopolis.

Slightly varying geographical forms of H. INNOVATUS may appear later in the other two American megalopoli, and around Moscow, Peiping, Tokyo, and possibly Sydney, Australia, where similar selection pressures prevail. It hardly needs saying that H. INNOVATUS everywhere will have multi-ethnic origins. All human groups have contained genes which can produce a Cetawayo, a Genghis Khan or a Napoleon.

No two populations with even partially distinct breeding systems can coexist in the same ecological niche. The gene characteristics of HOMO INNOVATUS will slowly introgress into the surviving populations of HOMO SAPIENS until his genotypes have been entirely replaced and this species has passed to extinction.

Although it may be a source of self-congratulation that some elements of the world population of our species may evolve into a form with a greater intelligence, increased aggression, and a greater identity with a more effective social order, this is little consolation for the apparent certainty that for billions of members of our present species the future holds no more promise than a continuing and ever more desperate struggle to find food and shelter and perhaps a few forgetful moments of simple happiness. HOMO SAPIENS as we know it is surely doomed.

population the vital revolution

by steven foster

The overpopulation problem is unbelievably complex. To begin to understand it you must have a basic understanding of many fields - including geography, ecology, nutrition, disease, demography, economics, politics, and psychology. Then you must be able to relate these fields and to apply your knowledge to the world situation. There is a course offered at UCI which will help you do all this - POPULATION: THE VITAL REVOLUTION (bio 40).

The course consists of 19 two-hour lectures, each given on a different aspect of the population problem. The lecturers are from various schools on campus, other campuses, governmental agencies, and private organizations. The reading required by the course is as diverse as the lecture material. Some of the books used are: THE POPULATION BOMB, ONE DIMENSIONAL MAN, FAMINE 1975, and THE SUBVERSIVE SCIENCE. A vast amount of factual information is presented, but the emphasis of the course is placed on the ability to integrate this information, and on the development of a concern for the human environment.

Bio 40 is offered for one course credit (four units) on a pass/not pass basis only. Obtaining a passing grade requires taking a final, completing a questionnaire, and attending discussion sessions.

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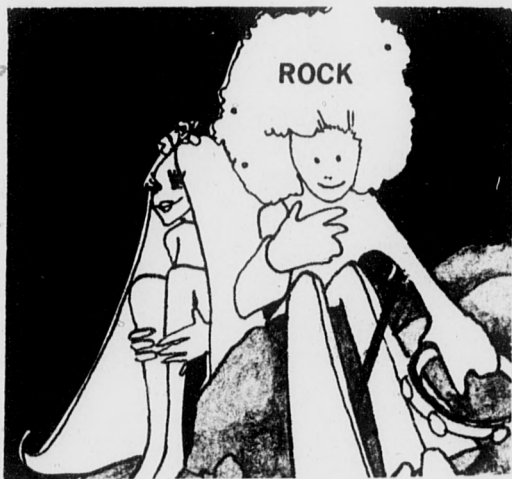
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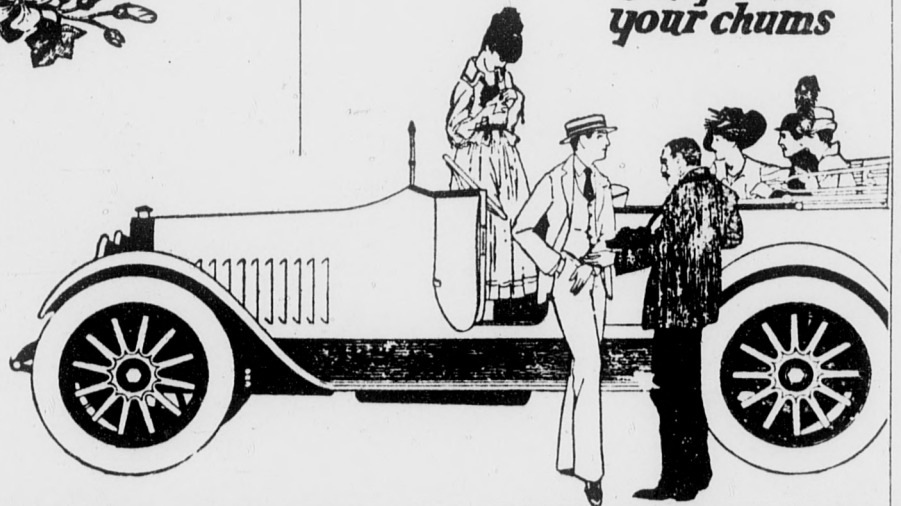
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BUDGET CUTS—CLOSING OF IRVINE POSSIBLE

by floyd norris

(ED. NOTE: At a press briefing on the implications of the drastically reduced 1970/71 budget, it was learned that should a campus be shut down, that campus would be Irvine. The NEW UNIVERSITY was not invited to this briefing, which was held the Thursday evening before the recent meeting. Our reporter received this information from a TIME magazine representative who attended.)

With dark warnings of severe enrollment cuts and even the possible closing of the Irvine Campus, University of California officials have kicked off the fourth annual budget battle with Governor Ronald Reagan.

Reagan fired back with charges that the University's priorities are "upside down." "The only answer they have," he said, "is not to cut out the fat but to cut out the students."

The action occurred at last month's meeting of the Board of Regents, where the board approved a proposed \$374 million operating budget for 1970-71. The current budget is \$313 million, down from an original \$340 million. The governor has required the University to submit a basic budget this year of \$286 million, with supplemental requests to bring the budget up to \$374 million.

This is the first year for Reagan's new budgeting system. In the past, the University simply submitted the entire budget, and the governor cut it. Now he will be able to phrase his cuts as increases to the basic budget.

In the end, the battle over the operating budget will probably not result in a severe cutback for the University. In the three university budgets which Governor Reagan has approved, the percent of the University's request finally approved has risen from the disastrously low 82.9% to an acceptable 92.2% for the current year. During the Brown years, the percentage dropped as 93.1%, although it usually hovered around 97%.

But if the operating budget, the one everyone reads about, will not prove disastrous to the University, the Capital Outlay budget may.

It is this budget that provides funds for new buildings the University must have to admit more students. There is a crisis in new building at the University, which U.C. President Charles Hitch expects to result in turning away 1,500 qualified applicants in 1971-72. If this happens, it will be the first time in its history that the University has refused to admit qualified applicants.

The building crisis stems from both budget cutbacks by Reagan in past years, and problems with state bonds.

In 1968, voters turned down a large higher education bond issue. Reagan did not support the proposal, and many observers felt his silence was the determining factor in the defeat.

As an additional problem, the bond market has soared, with bond rates now over 6%. The state is prohibited by its constitution from paying over 5%, so even the unsold bonds left over from a 1966 bond issue cannot be sold. In 1970, there will probably be another bond issue on the ballot, with the proceeds reserved for Medical Schools. In addition, there will be a constitutional amendment authorizing the state to pay 7% interest. Combined with the budget cuts

by Reagan, the University has been able to proceed with only four major projects, all of which were deferred from 1968. These include the new Social Science building rising at Irvine.

Capital outlay projects involve a three to four year lead time, so the effects of Reagan's first budget-cutting spree are just beginning to be felt. Expressing all figures in terms of 1969-70 dollars, which controls for inflation, the severity of the problem can be seen.

In the last four years of the Brown administration, the capital outlay budget ranged from \$71 to \$93 million, and from 73.4 to 95.5% of the University's request.

In Reagan's first year, 67-68, when the bond market was still solid and the bond issue had not yet lost, the figure was cut to \$62 million, or only 49.9% of the University's request. Last year's figure dropped to \$46 mil-

lion, but the lessened request of the University made this 60.0% of the request. For the current year, the University is budgeted for only \$36 million, or 37.7% of the budget.

In other business, the Regents

endorsed a recommendation of the Educational Policy Committee by granting privileges at Board meetings to the student body presidents. Regent Fred Dutton termed this Regental indulgence, "insensitive and paternalistic, an

inch when we need a mile." He pointed out that other cam-

puses, such as Princeton, are moving to make students full members of their governing boards.

The New University & ASUCI Magazine

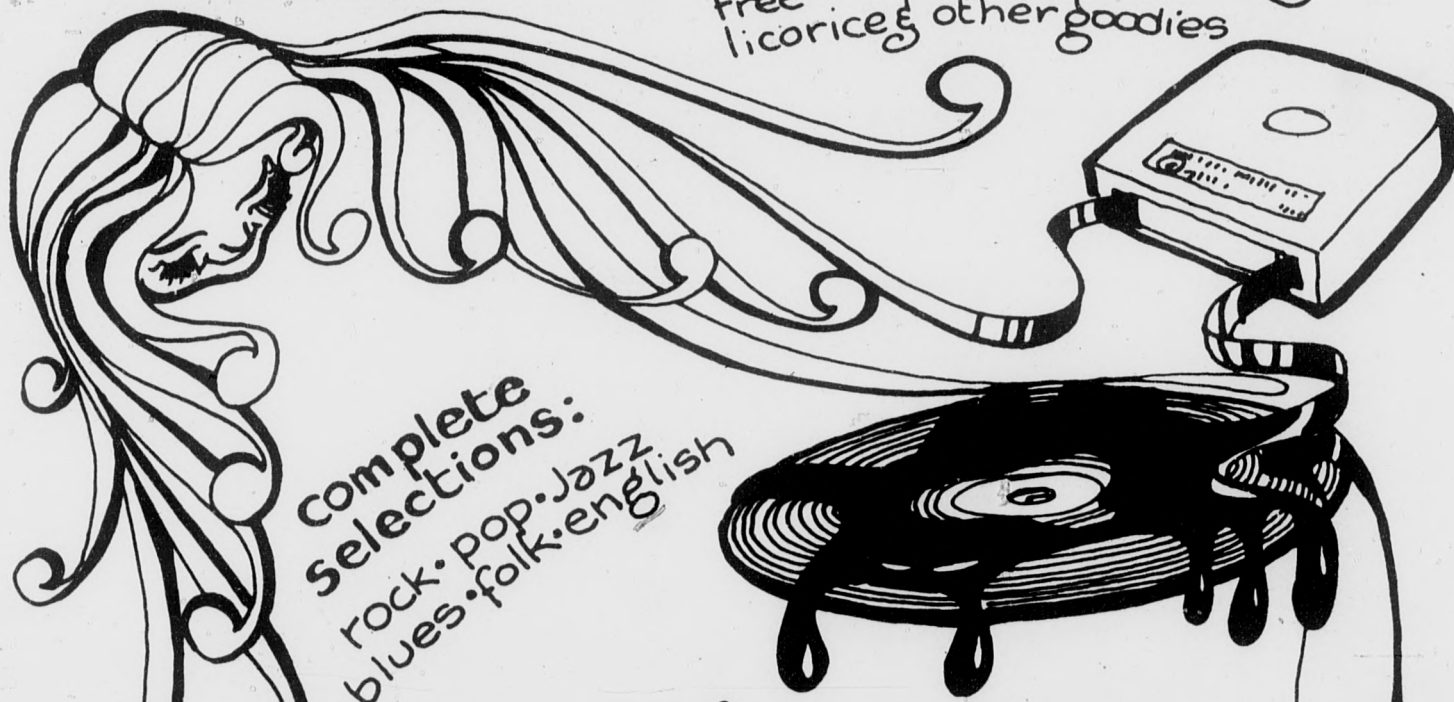
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third school begins rent strike

by jim heck
college press service

Madison, Wisconsin--(CPS)--The University has become the third school to begin a community-wide rent strike this month as students have organized the Madison Tenants' Union.

The Badger campus follows the lead of University of Michigan students who are beginning their second year of striking and the University of California students at Berkeley who have begun a rent strike this fall.

Spokesmen for the Madison Tenants' Union claimed "an extremely tough fight will be on our hands" because "Wisconsin laws are the most fascistic in the country with regards to tenants' rights."

He said the state's laws allow for "immediate three-day" eviction for the withholding of rent. The Wisconsin Student Association (WSA) is supporting the independent union.

In Berkeley, an \$821,000 damage suit has been filed against one management firm, and numerous apartment buildings have

been damaged by fire and breakage as the rent strike is taking over as the number one issue on campus.

House painter, Stanford Rose, who pays \$35 per month along with 17 other male tenants in a house near the Berkeley campus, is suing his landlords, the city, and city officials for failing to correct housing code violations. Rose lives in 167 square feet with an unvented gas heater in a flat with one bath and one shower for 17 tenants.

Meanwhile, landlords are facing other problems including arson and general destruction. One duplex was almost completely destroyed with the landlord estimating it will cost at least \$6,000 to repair it.

The radical clauses ask the lessee to waive his rights to strike, to withhold rent, to certain sections of state laws, or to a jury trial if the case would ever be brought before court. One firm in Ann Arbor has also sent letters to parents of students renting from it asking for greater security and assurances.

In Ann Arbor organizers are reaching their stated goal of 2,000 new strikers this year and are continuing plans for a nation-wide conference late this year. The union has won more than 50 rent reductions and numerous other legal battles.

U.C. Regents have decided not to do what they could not do anyway, that is fire Mike Krisman, the former UCIS Student Body President who was hired as Coordinator of Academic Advising by Chancellor Daniel G. Aldrich.

After the appointment this summer, local right wing groups began to raise a ruckus over the appointment.

The American Legion, the Young Republicans, the Santa Ana Register, and a variety of others unified to demand that the Regents fire Krisman. While they were at it, they demanded that the Regents fire or at least censure Aldrich for appointing such a revolutionary.

The funny thing about the Krisman issue is that it never really existed at all, except in the minds of those defenders of youth cited above. Four years ago the regents delegated power over staff appointments to the Chancellors. The Regents couldn't fire Krisman.

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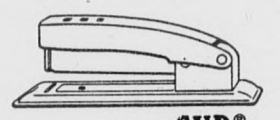
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a. davis to sue

The University of California Board of Regents has voted to fire Angela Davis, an acting Assistant Professor of Philosophy at UCLA, because she is a member of the Communist Party.

It is expected that the firing will touch off a major academic freedom battle at the University, the first since the Loyalty Oath struggles of the early 1950's.

Miss Davis, who is black, is completing her Ph.D. work at U.C. San Diego under Herbert Marcuse, the Marxist philosopher whom the Regents are expected to fire within a few months.

She is entitled to a hearing before an Academic Senate committee. That committee's recommendation will then be forwarded to the President, who is expected to fire her regardless of the committee vote. She will then sue for reinstatement, claiming the Communist ban is unconstitutional.

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midnight cowboy, easy rider —only one way out

by michael steen

Two movies, four characters—all, in some way, searching for that place, those people who will help them, or rather, allow them to realize their own private fantasy worlds. In *MIDNIGHT COWBOY* there's Erico Salvatore Rizzome, the decaying bum who dreams of Florida and the "300 women per capita" and Joe Buck, the cowboy who knows that New York is the place where women "are dying for it, will even pay for it." *EASY RIDER*'s Captain America and his fellow biker, Dennis Hopper, sold a lot of expensive dope and then, with their purchased freedom went off in search of America, at the Mardi Gras in New Orleans. But for them the party was already drawing to an end, and Rizzome and Joe, despite their fantasies, were never even invited.

But in a very real sense the significant character in each of these films is the social and physical landscape in which they take place. For Rizzome and Joe, the city of New York is a living entity, and she is the epitome of their desires and their frustrations. It is her fickle promise that keeps their souls alive, but it is her rotting underbelly of poverty and disease that kills their bodies, corroding their minds with a last final glimpse of silk and sharkskin dinners and endless pink poolside honeypots. And the bikers of *EASY RIDER* play out their journey against a backdrop of no less than the totality of the twentieth-century American nightmare, from the desert communes of New Mexico and the million-dollar humanoid boogie of L.A., to the paranoid straightneck consciousness of the white-trash Bible Belt. But the America of *EASY RIDER* is a land that has given and given, until it can give no more, whereas the New York City that Ratzo knows is a sterile bitch, promising everything, with nothing to give.

And this difference in environments is reflected in the characters themselves. Rizzome and Joe are painfully aware of their frustration, but they really can't be called alienated; they're basically too ignorant and insensitive for that kind of awareness. They're like wild animals in confinement; they want to get out and they hate the bars, but the concept of cage is simply beyond their powers of deduction. But Captain America has, in some sense, a grasp of the entirety of his situation; he may not understand it in all of its ramifications and complexities, and/or he may be too stoned to verbalize it, but he knows that something is wrong, badly wrong, and not just with his trip but with everybody's; the land can give no more, and the game is falling to pieces all around him.

The final image of *MIDNIGHT COWBOYS* is that of a continuous downward spiral; Rizzome dies, eaten alive by the city he tried to conquer, and Joe, sentimental, ignorant but still hopeful in his virility, will go on his bumbling way toward the same eventual end of Ratzo, the only change being that in Miami he might get a tan. It is the old literary device of the no-end ending; the film has not prepared us to expect a final development or revelation of character, or a sudden tragic ending, and we will agree with the scribe that Joe will go on the same way, with no potential for insight, only a knack for self-degradation.

But *EASY RIDER* is much more complex in its implications, and in the end much more disturbing. In Rizzome's case we tag along with him, but in this film we are forced to see the same America that the bikers see, indeed, we see it through their eyes. We see their dope dealing with envious eyes, and dig how they pulled it off: a Rolls-Royce under the jets, with an American flag on your leather back, out-a-site. We ride with them through the beauty of the American open road, and from the back of a motorcycle it seems freer than before, we don't see the fences. We dig the hard, hostile vibes from the honkies in that southern lunch counter, and we scream with rage when we are beaten with wrenches in the night by those same honkies, because they, and all the rest of those straight "other people" hate us and fear us for our freedom. But suddenly, when the party is over, after the Mardi Gras after the four-way tab, after the girls, after the money and after the road, we see them, the freaks, down the end of the shotgun barrel.

An easy rider, literally, is a man who shacks up with a prostitute, and lives off of her earnings; the film *EASY RIDER*, is a more important and more artistically valid work than *MIDNIGHT COWBOYS* because it shows us, in one moment of shattering catharsis, that all of us, all America, is on an easy ride. We're all raping her, draining her, stealing from her all that she would give gladly; it's been a helluva hoedown, but now somebody has to pay the fiddler. But the final irony of *EASY RIDER* is that no one can pay, we're all bankrupt; the "other people" are all pigs, straightnecks and honkies, but the bikers are really playing the same game, ripping off someone else to get where they want to be, pursuing their fantasies to their ultimate absurdity. Captain America realizes at the end that "we blew it, we really blew it," and we realize with him that we all blew it a long time ago; our easy ride is coming to an end, and there is no way down and only one way out.

FORUM

EXPERIMENTAL THEATRE FOLLOWS GREEK MODEL

by paul haskins

The experimental drama course was set up last year offering students who might not be involved in campus productions a chance to learn about production. The University Repertory Company is a relatively small number of people and since the major productions sometimes take so much time there are a number of students who can't be on stage. Experimental theatre by taking emphasis off the production and placing more on the experimental aspects is an opportunity for students to try new things. Experimental theatre might also attract students who wouldn't want to get out in front of an audience but who are interested in theatre. The advantage this year is that experimental drama will be taught each quarter by a different faculty member which means students will have more than one opportunity to take the course and most importantly there will be a variety of new ideas. The professors in the order that they will be teaching the course are: Dan Stein, John Harrop, the newest member of the English department, and Peter Church.

In the following interview Professor Stein tells how he will conduct his experimental theatre courses.

It has been my feeling the theatre generally suffers from a super abundance of ego. There is a kind of small minded, selfish attitude that is a part of our modern times themselves. Each person is out to show the other he can outdo him. It starts with the playwright trying to shock everyone saying I have a really different play and my people come on nude and they take off their skin or whatever it is to be more shocking than the last playwright. And each actor then says I can show up my fellow actors by being better or by being the star. Everybody wants to be a star including the stage manager, the director, the playwright, and all the actors. This is perhaps relevant to the commercialism or materialism of our times. And the theatre immediately shows it.

The theatre is in bad straits generally. One way out or one start in the right direction would be for university theatre, non-commercial theatres to try to find the truth simply, without emphasis on experiment per se. For example, I don't plan to start my experimental drama course to be shocking. I don't plan to start this course to be experimental in the sense that right away you will say 'oh that's an experiment.' If anything I think finding the truth or dealing with human beings is the truly experimental idea in our times. If students can understand that and come to relax a little bit I think we'll accomplish something. In our course we will work on new one act plays with the idea that the students will develop as actors and at the end of the quarter if we feel that what we have done would be edifying or bring some kind of fulfillment to other people we might show it. But that isn't our main purpose. If that were our main purpose then we would pick sure fire hits or we would pick plays we were sure of, and gear our whole course towards getting that applause. We will not do that.

With so much of the art today going to shock value, to experimentalism for the sake of experimentalism, maybe the theatre can pull us back and make us reexamine. Art is really in a miserable state. Today we are interested in shock value in most of the commercial theatre. When in doubt the playwright says take off your clothes. So if you have a bad play with people dressed it might be a success if they take off their clothes. I teach Greek Theatre, so thinking in terms of what made Greek Theatre successful I can talk about the ensemble idea that the Greeks had a great community

of shared values. One of our problems today is we don't have shared values. We live in a kind of diversified fractured times. The Greeks had a common unity everyone in the audience shared. There was a kind of religious-dramatic-theatrical feeling all combined so you could count on a certain spirit. In our class on experimental drama I hope that we will evolve a spirit. This is, I hope we will come to certain terms about what we think is important. And as I say I will stress the non-egotistical. I want to make it very clear that I don't believe that ego per se is bad. All the great accomplishments, everywork of art, every decent thought has come from an individual working with other individuals or alone. But what I mean by ego is the kind of antihuman ego that stresses only success; the person who says I'm going to show people, I want applause, I want to be the new playwright, I want to be the new actor everyone comes away remembering.

Today's theatre might be much improved if actors were called numbers and playwrights were called numbers and people didn't have names to stress and lots of money coming back to the top play. Then we could take more chances. But today there is so much emphasis on who is the new playwright, who's the best actor. It makes it very difficult for the spirit to unfold. I hope in my experimental drama class the spirit will unfold. Students will be encouraged to find what they think acting is. As I say the plays will be brand new they can't come with any preconceptions. If I said it was Tennessee Williams then the more disturbed actors would say this is for me. The sick sex people will say that's for me because I am sick sexually so I know what it is about. If I said it was Arthur Miller who social moralists would say I'm politically active that's for me. If I said it was Andy Warhol people would start taking off their clothes. In other words there are all kinds of preconceptions built into our very disturbed theatre. By doing new plays—and I would never say they are great plays, or maybe they are not even good plays—but they give us something to expand upon and develop.

This summer I was involved in Hollywood. There are all kinds of marvelous stories about the Hollywood attitude. You hear about it, it's a cliché and yet when you see it, it is still shocking. The man in charge of Republic pictures, the company that has made a lot of westerns, sends a telegram every time he has a production going "fuck art just make money." He is always worried that one or two people are liable to get a little guilty and might do something human, something artistic, so he always sends a telegram just to make sure. And they usually follow the telegrams. They make money. You have to see this attitude to realize it's just as bad as you imagine it to be. I think the university theatre has an opportunity to be a counter active force, maybe not even to be aware of Hollywood, maybe to be something totally different.

If we have one or two beautiful moments on the stage then that will be an accomplishment. Some kind of truth, a human truth, and we will have accomplished something. That it didn't make money, that it didn't make some actors famous, that it didn't bring Hollywood agents or New York agents to our campus is very minor. It means nothing. And of course the kind of accusation can be made that I'm out of it, that I'm not a commercial success so I can talk that way. My answer might be now look at the number of playwrights in the commercial world who have come to the campus happy to have a place where they can do really creative things. For example there is William Inge on our faculty who is presently negotiating for a Broadway musical version of his play, "Bus Stop". America is the syndrome of the one book novelist, the one playwright and so I hope that experimental drama can be counteractive to that.

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