

PORTAL Magazine

a biweekly supplement of the daily nexus
friday, february 13, 1981



**The Fate
of the
California
Condor...**

PORTAL Magazine

Editor: Patricia Turner

a biweekly supplement of the daily nexus

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Views

In comparison to other universities across the country, how would you rate UCSB?

Jenbih Wang, business economics, graduate student

Rate UCSB? I think it's above average. I haven't gone to any other universities, but I think from the facilities and the materials which I can use here I think it's above average. Although it's not top compared to Berkeley or something like that, I think it's okay.



Chet Wilson, biology, sophomore

I think it's good overall. I think the academics could be a little bit stronger and I think there could be a wider variety of students that go here. I think it's pretty narrow in that respect. I think there could be a more diverse class offering. It's good overall, there's just a few things that could be improved.

Lynn Farley, undeclared, freshman

I haven't had any experience with other universities, so it's really hard to say. I know it has a reputation of being a party school but I think it's a good school. I think all schools are party schools - it's just what you make it. I like the atmosphere. It's relaxed but you can make it academic. It just depends what you want to do with it.

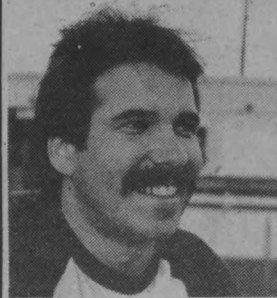


Michael Burgos, liberal studies, junior

Oh God, you asked the right person - I've been to five (schools) compared to the California colleges I've been to, the academics are okay. The faculty is good and the classes are interesting. Compared to an Eastern school - I went to Boston University - they don't demand as much from the students. It's not as academically challenging. And people don't take it as seriously. I don't think professors take it as seriously as they do in the East... at B.U. anyway. But it's good, it's adequate.

Helen Sandoval, Chicano studies, junior

I like it better than other universities I've been to. I went to U.C. Santa Cruz and I came here because of my major. I wanted to get a teaching credential and what I heard was that this school was highly recommended and that's why I came here. What I find is that we need to have more senior professors in our department. But in the program I'm learning a lot and I really enjoy it.



Guy Morrison, business economics, sophomore

Definitely at a high standard. I've been to a Midwestern college in Kansas - a private four-year school - and (UCSB) is much more competitive. It's a bigger campus, and though I have not been to a real big campus, there's 15,000 students here and, especially in economics, the competitiveness that they have is outrageous. Kind of cut-throat sometimes.

Mr. Zzap, esq. cordially invites you and friends

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What to Eat or not to Eat?

by Denise De Cesare

There is no escaping the health food craze in Santa Barbara. A simple walk downtown becomes a reminder of one's eating habits when confronted with such places as the Good Earth restaurant, Wachter's Organic Sea Products, Kayser's Nutrition Center and the Good Shepard Sandwich Company. Pizza made with whole wheat crust is popular at the Pizza Luau, as are the organic flavors of carob and honey ice cream at Haagen Dazs and the "furgurt burgers" at the Lilypad. Even the inevitable Wendy's and MacDonalds have salad bars.

Isla Vista, too, is a back-to-nature lover's paradise. An enthusiast can delight in a yogurt cone at Rosie's, a variety of whole wheat bagels at the New York Bagel Factory, honey granola at Sunburst, and a vegetarian dinner at Sun and Earth restaurant. It's enough to make even the staunchest junk food advocate wonder if he should switch from chocolate to Tiger Milk carob bars.

Why the mounting concern with eating "natural"?

"Food isn't as good as it used to be," Edwin Kayser, founder of Kayser's Nutrition Center said. "When I came to Santa Barbara 31 years ago, there were only two health food stores. It was a rough business in those days. But today, there has been a growing awareness in the minds of the general public that they are getting ripped off by foodless foods. I'd have been run out of town 30 years ago if I had suggested they take Coke machines out of schools. Today, it's not so crazy anymore."

Many people realize that the junk food they eat is bad for them nutritionally, but the notion of "health food" calls to mind an image of alfalfa sprouts, brewer's yeast, a horde of vitamins, and a life of deprivation. Colleen Callahan, general manager at the Good Earth restaurant, feels this is a stereotype.

"The Good Earth wants to show people that 'health food' is simply food — but food that is naturally packed and prepared in a way to preserve its nutrients. People call up and ask us what our menu is and if we serve any 'regular' food. I try to explain that we are not just wheat germ and sprouts. 'Health food' to us simply means food that benefits your health. Such things as white sugar and flour, preservatives and additives, and heavy oils don't, so we use honey, whole wheat flour, and the low



A Birkenstocked woman at the Fud Coop. cholesterol oils instead.

"It surprises people that natural food can taste so good and enhance your life," Callahan continued. "It seems everyone in Santa Barbara is body conscious. The whole atmosphere here practically demands a health life. Natural foods are a part of it."

The distributor of Neo-Life food supplements, Helen Robertson, claimed that health foods today have their advantages because most of the food in the supermarkets lack full nutritional content.

"The food we eat is not ecologically evolved. The chemists have a hand in the entire growth process, and are creating what should be left to nature. The fertilizer used comes from petroleum, which doesn't have the trace elements in it that natural organic fertilizer does."

Robertson added that people today are becoming more aware that many body disorders are nutritionally related.

"After so many years of eating these depleted foods, the body is gradually drained and imbalanced. However, if you take a natural supplement which is derived from a food source, you can add those trace vitamins and minerals back into your diet. It makes a difference."

"A vitamin supplement is necessary," Kayser agreed. "I firmly believe there is no way, even if you are told by a bureaucratic agency in

Washington, that we eat a well balanced diet. I guess if I grew my own produce and raised my own cow, I might. We are luckier here in California, but suppose you live in Buffalo, New York? There's no way you are going to get fresh vegetables in the winter. They look fresh only because the stores *make* them look fresh. At the supermarket they color and wax their apples. You can see the red lines that bleed into the apple when you cut it. When food doesn't spoil, you know that something is wrong with it."

Cindy Walsh, manager of the Sunburst Store in Isla Vista is against man's interference with the growth of food. "We grow our own fruits and vegetables by using a compost heap, to keep nature's influence. We specialize in foods that don't have additives and preservatives. The problem in a retail business is that their shelf life is not as long and they spoil easily. We have to be careful."

Healthy — if eaten quickly

The dilemma of health food is that keeping foods natural does not always keep foods. Harold Hopkins at the Food and Drug Administration in Washington D.C. agreed that without preservatives, food spoils much quicker. However, unlike Walsh, he favored the use of preservatives. He regarded them as protective of health, rather than obstructive, because the quick deterioration of food results in the growth of molds that could harm the body.

"Many foods are treated with certain substances intended to prevent, retard, or inhibit growth of micro-organisms such as molds," Hopkins said. "These substances may be used directly in or on the food, as ingredients or coatings, or may wind up in the food from packaging or manufacturing processes."

"We regulate the use of these substances of materials based on their functional use and safety. They are generally referred to as preservatives."

However, according to Robertson, "When additives are added to food, the trace minerals don't have a synergistic function and you won't derive the full benefits from that food. You are taking in complex impurities."

Millions of people are "taking in complete impurities," and have been for years. They see no reason to change their eating habits when they are feeling fine now. In its most recent study, the FDA said, "Most Americans believe they are getting enough to eat and that they are getting the kinds of foods they want. Carbohydrate consumption has decreased, resulting from eating less bread, cereals, milk and dairy products, but fruit consumption is up and so is that of dark green vegetables."

Organically "Grown-up"

Eating "health food" has a certain status attached to it. At one time or another, many people have been tempted to throw out their sweets and opt for the organic. Almost inevitably, most soon lose interest in this novelty. With a sigh of relief, they resume their laissez faire policies concerning food.

Robertson said that some people try natural eating for a while, and when they don't feel "different" right away, give it up. "Unless you are in very bad shape, the differences you feel when you start a healthful eating program are more subtle than direct. And it takes time."

"It's a matter of preventive medicine, too. Many disorders show up later in life," he added. "Cells are not programmed to handle what's in food nowadays, and they can't take the strain forever."

Concerned with eating habits are Judi and Shari Zucker, sophomores at UCSB and co-authors of the book *How to Survive Snack Attacks... Naturally*. The 19-year-old twins taught nutrition to third graders and found the audience very receptive. They find it more difficult to explain their way of living to older people.

"People can be so damn stubborn when it comes to changing something they grew up with, and scared of new things," Shari said. "The first time I tried carob, I cried. It was because I was so mentally against it."

Shari added "the American diet is disgusting. There are 16 teaspoons of sugar in a McDonald's meal of a burger, fries and shake. I like to eat, and I'm a great binger. But now I'll only eat if it's healthy food. I eat a normal amount. Maybe some people would call me fanatical, but those who are really into health foods would call me too easygoing. I will eat out. If I go out for champagne brunch, I'll eat the eggs Benedict."

People who are obsessed with health food are not uncommon. Everyone has their own idea of what constitutes a "healthy" diet. Kayser said that he's very moderate.

"My lifestyle is such that I enjoy frivolous things. You can be overly zealous in anything you do. If I had a philosophy for life, I'd call it moderation. I don't want my customers to go cuckoo. I wouldn't want to dissuade anyone from eating a charcoal-broiled steak. The key is



These are only a few of the "natural" vitamins available at Sunburst market.

moderation."

Many people claim to be experts in the field, but the Zuckers said it took them a while to find out what foods benefited them the most:

"Everything stems from what you eat. You've got to eat right — now. Don't take the attitude that you will die someday anyhow. I work damn hard for my body, because I want to feel good while I *live*. I feel so good after a meal."

Natural eating — a get-well-quick business

Although it may be true that good health can be gained through a devotion to natural foods, there is much skepticism as to the real value of organic eating. Many people feel that any extra energy that the "health nut" may receive from his organic food is used up in the pursuit and preparation of more organic food. What goes in their mouth becomes a whole way of life and health food becomes the answer to everything.

At the General Nutrition Center, employee Andrea Weare said that many of the customers are "gung-ho" on healthy eating. "I know that I feel better when I eat well, and I know the health food is good quality stuff. But I get sick of looking at it. I'm not a health food nut. I eat in the commons."

"For me, it's enough not to buy junk mixes in

stores, but it depends on how radical you want to get," Weare continued. "I love snacks, so I buy them here and I feel less guilty."

"Health food stores are intimidating," Callahan admitted. "There are so many vitamins with so many strange names. A person doesn't know what to buy. If you eat healthy, you don't need all those extras. Your body can tell you when it's hungry and what to eat. That's the world's best diet."

Roger Miller, editor of the FDA's *Consumer* bulletin, said that "Ma Nature herself" is a get-well-quick business increasingly peddled to consumers.

"Whether taken orally, rubbed on, played with, or simply looked at, the quack products today are all natural," he said. "They're natural as in '100 percent natural ingredients,' and 'works safe and naturally,' and 'nature wants you to function perfectly.'"

"The idea that your diet is what's killing you is the major theme of these quacks," Miller added. "Modern diets are poor in nutrition,' 'modern food processing strips away many key nutrients from our diets,' and 'most people do not manage to eat a well balanced diet' are the lines used. In addition to being scientifically based on the natural, such products are always fast-working, inexpensive, painless and guaranteed..."

turn to pg. 8, col. 5

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

Admission is Free Everyone is Invited

The California Condor is dying. As one of California's last wild birds, the condor soars today over a mere fraction of the territory its ancestors once covered. As the species' population dwindles dangerously to between 20 and 30 birds, the controversy surrounding the condor's recovery has ballooned.

That the condor must be saved is the general consensus. However, environmentalists and scientists are currently split over the question of how to save the condor.

The difficulty in finding an adequate answer is due to researchers' basic ignorance of the condor. Scientists are still unsure of several basic facts about this ancient bird such as where they live, whether they nest and exactly how many there are. And perhaps the most puzzling question remains, why are they dying?

At this time, biologists can only speculate on the reasons for the decline of the condor. Possible causes include unrestricted hunting of the bird by miners and Indians in the late 19th and early 20th century, condor egg-collecting, a decrease in natural habitat due to urban development, an increased use of pesticides and decrease in the condor's natural food supply.

According to John Borneman, research representative for the Condor Research Center in Ventura, pinpointing the causes of the condor's decline involves a lot of guesswork. "We have reports of a condor dying by flying into a power line," he said. "Now is this an isolated case? We just don't know the answers."

However, scientists have been able to gather some biological and historical data on the condor. Weighing an estimated 20 pounds, with an average wingspan of over nine feet, the condor is one of the largest and most powerful of all flying birds. Despite this it rarely attacks live animals, preferring to feed on carrion.

Fossil remains have shown that 10,000 years ago the condor once ranged the skies from British Columbia to Mexico, and even into parts of Florida. Explorers Lewis and Clark watched the condor feeding on fish and whales near the mouth of the Columbia River in 1805. Yet by 1840 the condor had disappeared

from this region, and by 1900 the condor sightings were becoming rare. Nonetheless it was still being hunted and its eggs still collected by fortune seekers who could often sell the rare eggs for more than \$300 each.

Despite protective federal and state laws enacted in the past few decades, the California condor has continued to decline. Biologists estimated that only 55 condors were in existence in 1970, while today less than 30 are believed to be living.

At present the California condor is believed to fly only in a U-shaped area in mountains of southern and central California. Three condor-nesting areas have been identified in the Mountain Beartrap region east of San Luis Obispo, the Sisquoc area north of Santa Barbara, and the Sespe Piru area in east-central Ventura county.

However despite this general knowledge, much remains unknown about the California condor. This scarcity of information has divided environmentalists and scientists into two camps and has triggered controversy over the condor.

In one camp are the advocates of the California Condor Conservation Program. This program, developed and managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Audubon Society, the California Department of Fish and Game, the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management, favors continued research, protection of habitat, trapping and radio tracking of wild condors, and a captive breeding program aimed at re-introducing captive-bred condors into the wild.

The California Condor Research Center in Ventura, run jointly by the National Audubon Society and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service works toward these recovery goals. According to Borneman, radio telemetry will unravel many of the mysteries surrounding the condor. "We need more hard information. If we can't go ahead with the telemetry, it would be tragic. We can't help the condors by looking at them from a hill."

Opposing Borneman and the California Condor Conservation Program are groups such as the Sierra Club and Friends of the Earth. They favor a "hands-off" approach to saving the condor. Technology, they maintain, may do more harm than good. They suggest instead enlarging and preserving condor habitat until more is known about the species.

"The problem, as we see it, is that other possible methods for helping the condor have not been actively pursued," Roger Keeling, editor of *Condor Call*, a Sierra Club publication, said. "The condors are large, sensitive birds, and efforts to date to intervene have been spectacularly unsuccessful."

One such effort occurred last summer. The California State Fish and Game Commission granted a permit to a condor research team for radio telemetry and captive breeding. In June, 1980, however, before the program got fully underway, a condor chick died unexpectedly while being handled by biologists during



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indy Fonstein

a routine nest check. The untimely death cast a shadow on the entire recovery program. Due to this incident, the commission immediately revoked the permit for radio telemetry and captive breeding.

According to Mike Wolter, patrol lieutenant at the Fish and Game Commission, the permit for nest checks was mistakenly issued. "There was a misunderstanding in Sacramento," he said. "It was issued by a biologist in the department, and not through the Commission itself."

Bob Mallette, wildlife management supervisor in the Commission, added that the permit will be withheld "until procedures with greater assurance of protection of the resource" are developed.

But advocates of the recovery plan maintain that it can work. They cite the utility of radio telemetry and successful captive breeding programs in South America with the Andean condor, the California condor's closest surviving relative.

The captive condors in South America produced eight young in four years, a much higher rate than in the wild. The California condor is believed to produce one egg every other year in the wild. Further, the Andean condor, after being bred in captivity, has reportedly adjusted successfully to the wild after its release.

The Condor Recovery Center feels that the plan is essential to the future of the condor. The

California State Fish and Game Commission will hold a hearing this summer on whether to re-issue a permit for radio telemetry and captive breeding.

In the interim, according to Borneman, the center is researching a program which would attempt to save the condor even if a permit is not re-issued. However, Borneman admitted, "there's a lot of funds invested in finding out what's wrong with this bird. If we don't get this permit, the program will fold. The permit is vital."

Janet Hamber, a biologist at the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, agreed. She felt that increased biological data was essential if the condor would be saved. "We can't get the data without 'hands-on' research," she said.

But Keeling argued that the plan is extreme. "Before they go to those drastic steps, we wonder why they haven't taken other measures," he said. Keeling cited supplemental feedings, bans on pesticides, better enforcement of shooting laws, and noise control in condor habitats as possible alternatives to attempted captive breeding.

"The best step would be, perhaps, territorial protection. Condors need to be away from people; they don't like us," Keeling said. "If we don't preserve the condor environment, we'll have no place to release them to."

According to Borneman, the Sierra Club's perception of the condor recovery takes a naive view. "The problems are so

complex," he said. "We need to know more. We need more research. The opponents have a philosophical bias against the program and they want to shoot it down on a biological basis."

However, the Sierra Club feels that instead of radio telemetry, answers can be found with more spotters in condor areas.

Keeling sees his opponents as "technological extremists who are looking for government funds and are 'hot' for another whooping crane success (like that of the 1950s). But condors aren't whooping cranes."

One issue being currently debated is over the use of the Sespe-Frazier area, an area proposed for wilderness designation and believed to be a condor nesting area. Environmentalists on both sides disagree whether the designation of this area as wilderness would be beneficial to the recovery of the California Condor.

In the short term, it wouldn't be, according to Borneman. "The condor has fewer problems in the Sespe-Frazier area today than in other parts of its range. To focus on the Sespe-Frazier as a condor issue is misleading. In the long run, wilderness designation increases public use. The word 'wilderness' has a magic to it."

Differing opinions also exist within the opposing organizations. Currently, the Santa Barbara Chapter of the Audubon Society has officially adopted a neutral stand on the National Audubon Society's Recovery Plan.

According to Santa Barbara Chapter President Eileen Gray, "Last year, our board supported the plan, but with certain reservations, one of which involved the handling of chicks. We turned out to be correct in our reservations. This year we can turn to pg. 8, col. 6



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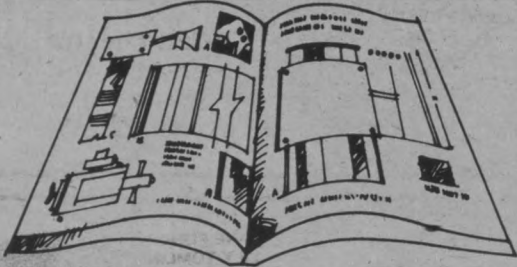
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Experiments in Human Psychology



by Randy Koral

Today, the mention of psychological experimentation on human beings is likely to give a layperson at least a mild case of the willies. Television shows and horror movies have conjured up for us a make-believe world of ruthless experimenters and glassy-eyed subjects wearing electrical helmets.

So it should not be surprising that psychological researchers have quite a task clearing up common misconceptions.

"The psychologist can hardly do anything without realizing that for him the acquisition of knowledge opens up the most terrifying prospects of controlling what people do and how they think, behave and feel," Robert Oppenheimer, a prominent scientist, said in 1956.

Indeed the scientific pioneering in recent years has caused fact to seem more incredible than popular fiction. Methods have been developed which permit the synthesis of physical, physiological, pharmacological, and psychological research. We are aware of a wide variety of experiments on human subjects, from research

in psychedelic therapy to electronic brain control.

So called "high-risk" experiments where the physical safety of the subject is concerned sometimes pose obvious ethical questions. As a result, there are numerous organizations and institutions which watch over and regulate such experiments.

Within the field of psychological research, experiments occasionally take place in which the risk to the human subject is mainly of a psychological nature. The textbook example is Philip Zimbardo's Stanford Prison Experiment.

In August of 1971, research was conducted in which subjects assumed the roles of "prisoner" or "guard" for an extended period of time within a mock prison setting at Stanford University. In an article for *Cognition Magazine* Zimbardo himself wrote in 1975 of the experiment.

"The projected two-week study had to be prematurely terminated when it became apparent that many of the 'prisoners' were in serious distress and many of the 'guards' were behaving in ways which brutalized and degraded

their fellow subjects.

"...Volunteer prisoners suffered physical and psychological abuse hour after hour for days, while volunteer guards were exposed to the new self knowledge that they enjoyed being powerful and had abused this power to make other human beings suffer.

"The intensity and duration of this suffering uniquely qualify the Stanford prison experiment for careful scrutiny of violations of the ethics of human experimentation," he said.

As a result of controversial research like Zimbardo's psychological experiments involving human beings have been strictly regulated in the past decade. At colleges and universities, where most human psychological research is conducted in the United States, very few experiments go unregulated.

At UCSB, experiments with human subjects occur every day as part of faculty, graduate student, and undergraduate student research projects. Regardless of the nature of the project, if it involves human subjects the investigator must seek the approval of the Committee on Activities Involving Human Subjects before

he or she can begin.

The 17 members of this committee have the task of reviewing nearly 400 applications for such activities each year at UCSB.

"If we find that there is risk involved, we decide first if it is minimal or greater risk," COAIHS Staff Member Bert Immel said. "If the risk is minimal we must determine whether or not the benefits expected from the research will outweigh the risk expected.

"We get very little high risk type research here at UCSB," Immel added. "We don't have a medical school and that is where you would find most of your high risk research."

Researchers associated with UCSB's Psychology Department often conduct clearly innocuous experiments in the course of their work. These include paper-and-pencil tests such as questionnaires, or perceptual studies where the subject must judge various audio or visual stimuli. Even for these types of experiments, federal laws require the researcher to secure the initial approval of the COAIHS.

The problem of finding subjects for no-risk psychological experiments is partially solved by the maintenance of a pool of UCSB students enrolled in Psychology 1 or 101. Each student has the option in these courses to serve as a subject for a total of three to five hours or to hand in a five page report by the end of the quarter.

"Very few students avail themselves of the paper option," according to Professor Charles McClintock, chairman of the Subject Pool Committee. "This seems to reflect more an interest in participating as a subject than an aversion to writing a short review paper."

But there are some cases

turn to pg. 8, col. 1



"a weekly publication of the office of student life"

Friday, February 13

Merhaba Folk Dance Group: International Dancing, Old Gym 7:30 p.m.
Chinese Students Association: Film — Girv 1004, 7 p.m.
"Annapurna: A Woman's Place," CH 3 p.m.

Saturday, February 14

A.S. Legal Aid: UCen 2292 9:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m.

Sunday, February 15

Michael Rodgers in concert, FREE, LLCH 8 p.m.

Monday, February 16

People Against Nuclear Power: Meeting, UCen 2272 4 p.m.
A.S. Finance Board: Meeting, UCen 2253 3 p.m.
Overeaters Anonymous: Meeting, UCen 2272 12-1 p.m.
UCen Art Gallery: Photography "Children of the Guest Workers," M-F, 9-4, Feb. 16-27.
UCSB Kundalini Yoga Club: UCen 2253, 8 p.m. — Yes we will have our regular class meeting!

Tuesday, February 17

Alpha Lamda Delta: General Meeting, UCen 2284 7 p.m.
A.S. Program Board: Meeting, UCen 2292 5 p.m.
Student Health Service: "Lifestyle and Birth Control Choices" SH Conf. RM 5:30 p.m.
Community Affairs Board: Meeting, UCen 3125 5:45 p.m.
Graduate Women's Desert Pot-luck, 7 p.m.

Zen Club Alternative Health Fair: Storke Plaza 10-3.
A.S. Program Board: Meeting, UCen 2292, 5 p.m.
Christian Science Organization: FREE Lecture by Robert Jeffery, Everyone Welcome, UCen 2272, 3 p.m.

Wednesday, February 18

A.S. Leg Council: Meeting, UCen 2253 6:30 p.m.
"Battered Women: Violence Behind Closed Doors": WC noon.
FREE Noon Concert: Hearts Afire, Storke Plaza.
Film: "All Quiet on the Western Front," UCen II Pavilion, 7 & 9:30. \$1.50/\$2
UCen Art Gallery: Photography "Children of the Guest Workers," Feb. 16-27
Michael Rodgers in concert, FREE, LLCH 8 p.m.

Thursday, February 19

Coalition to Stop the Draft: Meeting, UCen 2272, 7 p.m.
UCSB Bicycle Club: Meeting, UCen 2253 7 p.m.
Women's & Men's Gay Rap Group: WC 7 p.m.
Showcase: Blind Lemon Blues Band, UCen II Catalyst, 8:30 FREE Admission.
Christian Science Organization: Testimony Meeting, all are welcome, URC 777 Camino Pescadero, 7 p.m.
Christian Science Organization: Campus Counselor, UCen 2272 2-4 p.m.

announcements.etc.

A "communication" workshop offered by the Office of Student Life will be held on Thursday, Feb. 19 at the UCen 2272, 3:30-5 p.m.

The New Right — in the Wrong?

By Jonathan Alburger

Moral Majority. The New Right. Christian Voice. This tyrannical triumvirate is just a small manifestation of a larger burgeoning social phenomenon, gaining political clout under the leadership of such "morally righteous" and exemplarily ethical Judaeo-Christians as the Rev. Jerry Falwell.

The aforementioned are but one extremity of a nationwide coalition of religio-political groups, which last week unilaterally announced they were about to launch a campaign — in fact, a war — against "sex" and "pornography" on television. Unified under the euphemistic banner of the Coalition for Better Television, I take offense to this union of Bible-breathing, smut slaying Jeremiahs who have become, ipso facto, self-proclaimed Big Brothers, injecting their viscous virtuousness into our "sick" society (except for them, of course) in the name of glorified doxology.

So out with our pagan proclivities — and just when I was beginning to fully enjoy my "lurid" desires!

This coalition of dragooning, damnifying do-gooders are bent on the expulsion of all "offensive" sex, violence and profanity from the tube. Offensive? To whom? Why...to our holier-than-thou charlatan commanders, who else?

Citing ABC, NBC and CBS as the predominant instigators in furthering and, indeed, fostering sultry salaciousness (wiggles and giggles are now of epidemic proportions) on Television, coalition chairman Donald Wildmon and his consorts will be monitoring (for our own good) network programming as of March 1, looking intently for "skin scenes" and "undue and unnecessary violence."

Consumer boycotts of advertisers of "offensive" programs will be called for, says Wildmon, if the coalition's recommended resolutions are not obeyed by the networks.

It simply isn't fair that just a select few may submerge themselves in all the smut and sensual lasciviousness — on our behalf. No thank you. I hope these crusading saviors of man's morality, through their convulsant pessimism and subliminally misanthropic ideology, revel in the mire of network wantonness. It should be really fun.

Excuse me if I'm a hedonist, but I frankly don't need anyone dictating what I may or may not watch. It seems so puerile that they deem themselves as God's chosen censors, with the sole responsibility of deciding what may be watched in the privacy of our own homes. I respect and would always defend their right to monitor shows and decide for themselves and their families what they will — but that's where it ends. Book-burning fascism went out with Hitler, my friends.

In response to the coalition, CBS Vice President Gene Mater said, "No matter how well-intentioned, no matter how artfully crafted the rationale, such efforts amount to censorship — a concept abhorrent to the American way of life." Right on!

NBC concurred, "Everybody has the right to monitor television programming and everybody has the right to make their own judgments. But boycotts and other pressure tactics raise entirely different questions."

Los Angeles Times television critic Howard Rosenberg, in a scathing commentary, contended, "Note that these bearers of truth and hallelujahs never monitor TV for anything as insignificant as public affairs, minority stereotypes, social awareness

or general enrichment. Being a round-the-clock moralist demands single-mindedness." Bravo!

These "moralists" don't seem to want to work in the positive, to seek more sensitive treatments of families in transition, hypocrisy, complacency, escapism, ignorance, the decline of quality workmanship and pretension. Sexism, not sexuality, needs to be monitored. Violence, agreed, has the potential to be disturbing, but so are the 11:00 news and any newspaper.

Fundamental evangelic Biblicism is at the core of the proselytizing fervor of the neo-Christian congregations, which have typically been anti-gay, anti-abortion, anti-ERA, anti-rock music, anti-welfare, anti-detente, anti-defense cuts anti-liberalism, and anti-secular humanism. (Jerry Falwell has said humanism is based on atheism.) It's a tough argument to counter when they have God on *their* side.

And isn't it ironic that those who carry on about car crashes and barroom brawls on TV are the ones who are adamant about increasing defense spending and getting a jump on an arms race with "atheist" Russia. Don't dismiss their political clout too quickly; many have been surprisingly instrumental in getting support for Ronald Reagan, who, I believe, they view as a philosophic ally. Count how many wars have been caused by invidious religiosity — not sex and violence over the air.

It's unfortunate these morality makers are too busy looking over everyone else's shoulder and into others' homes instead of bettering themselves and *their* families; but, I suppose that would upset their "straight and narrow" psychological homeostasis, forcing them to face their own deep-seated inferiorities. Those who choose to suppress and condemn the freedoms of others are pitifully egocentric, having to constantly reaffirm their "supremacy" by standing over the public in righteous judgement.

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Human

from pg. 6

where the psychologist may not want to use people from the subject pool in the proposed experiment. Looking elsewhere for subjects, the easiest way to find them is often to place a small advertisement in the campus newspaper.

Presumably because of an obligation to protect the privacy of the researchers and subjects involved, Immel refused to discuss specific experiments and the subjects used in projects currently being conducted at UCSB.

However, about six weeks ago, an ad asking for volunteers surfaced in the pages of the *Daily Nexus*. "SUBJECTS WANTED," it announced, "for an experiment in psychology. This experiment involves selecting out of various options the options you most prefer. The experiment will take about two and a half hours."

Then the ad got really interesting.

"Depending upon the options selected, you will receive an amount of money," it continued. "This amount varies between \$5 and \$30, with an average of \$15."

In the interest of learning

more about psychological experimentation on human beings at UCSB, I decided to volunteer for the experiment.

I eventually learned that although this was not an unusual experiment, it would also become unique as an ingredient in this article. As it takes time for the researcher to sort out data from the experiment, to write an article and then to publish the results, it often happens that months or even years may pass before an important research project finds its way into the print of a journal or newspaper.

The results have yet to be compiled from data received from the following experiment and others like it, which are as part of a continuing international study. What follows is a look at one out of many psychological experiments that involve human subjects on this campus.

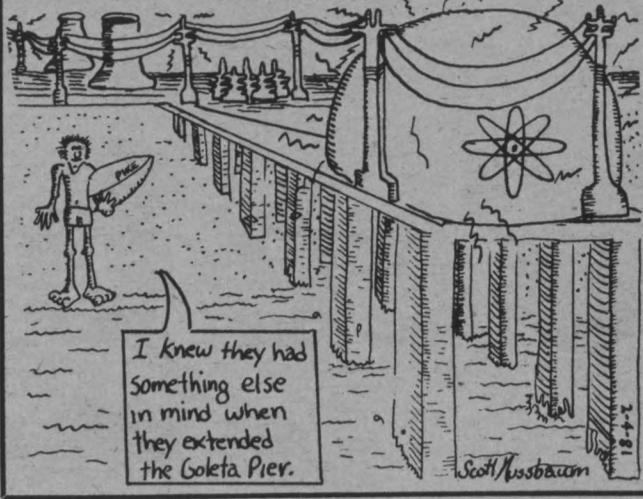
The experiment began at 7 p.m. in building 407 across from the campus library. I was ushered into a small room and sat at a table coincidentally facing a two-way mirror. The door was left open and I was told I could, if necessary, ask questions at any time during the experiment. So far, so good.

Then I was given a questionnaire to complete with assorted personal information. I was assured the data would be treated anonymously via the code number at the top of the questionnaire. I spent the next one and a half hours in that room, with pencil in hand, filling in my decisions on two separate decision-making tasks.

The final hour I spent in a larger room making similar decisions with six other subjects present - all doing the same thing. However we weren't allowed to communicate with each other in any way. When the experiment was over, all seven subjects were given an amount of money corresponding to the decisions they had made during that final "game," in addition to a smaller amount earned on one of the previous tasks.

I ended up with a tidy \$17.75. But before running off into the night with the booty I remembered to stay and ask a few questions. What was it all about, anyway?

Student At Large



Working on this study since September, Van Run is a professor at the University of Groningen in Holland, where he has been doing similar research for a year and a half.

"This particular study focuses on the measurement of so-called 'value orientation,'" Godfried Van run told us. "You can make decisions different ways. People do tend to differ on the decisions they make. Some do it by just looking at the outcomes, in this case monetary profits, for themselves. Some people try to equalize the outcome for themselves and others. Some people give others more profits than themselves. And, finally, some people try to maximize the difference between themselves and the other person."

"This results in the classification of people into four basic categories: individualism, cooperativeness, altruism, and competitiveness," Van Run continued. "One of the purposes of the experiment is to see whether this kind of classification really means something."

"I came to UCSB after reading an article written by Charles McClintock; I found out he was doing research in the same theoretical field," Van Run said a few days after the experiment. "I will be interested to see if there are any differences in the responses of the Dutch subjects versus the American subjects, but this isn't the main question."

"This kind of research could, maybe, possibly, do something for macro-social problems, as they call them, such as con-

servation of energy, where there is a controversy over interests - your own versus those of society as a whole," he continued. "And if the experiment really contributes a little towards solving the problem, then I think we've been doing the right sort of thing. It matters to me that it's all not just another digital on a computer sheet."

Health

from pg. 3

The real harm comes, however, because people rely on the quack's product when they probably should be seeing a physician."

However, Nutrition Center owner Edwin Kayser disagreed, saying, "Doctors are educated in drug therapy rather than vitamin therapy. They learn to speak in pharmaceutical terms, especially since drug manufacturers support the doctors through their education. A million people go to bed at night and have leg cramps due to a lack of calcium, but don't know why. They go to a doctor and are given quinine. This is stupid because you are masking a dietary deficiency with a drug."

"People should be alerted to the syndromes of an inadequate diet so they can identify it and know what vitamin will remedy it," Kayser continued. "These things shouldn't have to be put up with. Obviously, something is wrong with the way we eat. If we are such a healthy people, why does Valium do a billion dollar business each year?"

Almost all nutritionists agree that Americans should limit their meat intake, as well as refined sugar. Robertson said that other positive steps would be to eliminate all processed foods and to eat more raw vegetables and fruits. She also recommended keeping away from "hormone loaded meat" and to increase fish and fowl

consumption. Cook lightly and from scratch to retain vitamins.

Robertson agreed that it is possible to eat naturally without ever going into a health food store. "It's more what you buy. I don't know that the best foods are in the health food stores, either. However they are more concentrated there."

Organic eating is not as widespread as the large number of health food establishments seem to indicate, however. Many will purchase some items from a health food store, but otherwise eat a normal American "junk" diet. There is also an abundance of bakeries, candy stores and fast food chains in Santa Barbara.

Specialty stores like Haagen Dazs ice cream do a big business, and not just to "organic" patrons. According to co-owner Freya Gladstone, "We don't just get health food people here. People mostly come here because the ice cream tastes so good. There is no ice cream like Haagen Dazs."

Manager of the New York Bagel Factory, Richard Horowitz, agreed that it was taste that mattered. "The whole wheat bagels don't sell more than the others. It depends on the day, but our egg bagel is usually the most popular," he said.

And Cathy Pratt of Erik's Danish Bakery said, "Occasionally, we'll have a customer come in and ask for sugar free cookies, but the owner doesn't think it's worth his while to carry them. There are enough health food stores around. People who come in a bakery want sugar."

Walsh emphasized that health food is a choice today. It is a functional alternative for many people who feel that their diet would be incomplete otherwise. "Eating today gets so confusing that you lose sight of the original idea... that is, to stay healthy and feel good. That means something different for everybody."

Condor

from pg. 5

colled full support and switched to a neutral standpoint. Our membership is divided and it would be counterproductive to do otherwise. There are arguments on both sides that are really compelling."

Oblivious to the controversy surrounding it, the condor continues to decline. Soaring high above the continuing debates, amid the California mountains and chaparral, it faces an uncertain future.

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