

Hickel: drilling will continue

By JEFF PROBST
Staff Writer

In a two hour session from which the press was barred, Interior Secretary Walter J. Hickel told members of GOO (Get Oil Out) and others opposed to oil drilling in the Santa Barbara Channel, that he would feel compelled to approve future permits for drilling unless unusual circumstances were involved.

The proposed two week moratorium on drilling to test the government's pressure draw-down theory was denied by Hickel at the meeting held Tuesday in Washington, D.C. William Pecora, who along with Hickel is set on continued drilling, said of the moratorium suggestion, "It would be a very foolish idea."

Most of the issues raised by the anti-oil drilling forces were answered with the reply that action by the legislature and not by the Interior Department would decide the future of drilling.

GOO president, Lois Sidenberg, suggested that

priorities in Santa Barbara have shifted and that environment is the main issue. Pecora felt that the question should be, "How great a level of pollution is tolerable?" He added, "Santa Barbara people have every right to want a city free of industry and oil. Questions of priority like this are usually answered politically in Congress."

On the matter of holding public hearings on drilling, Hickel agreed that he could do so but said that they would make little if any difference.

Future application for rigs in the channel could be denied, Hickel explained, if the Bureau of the Budget took action on the matter first.

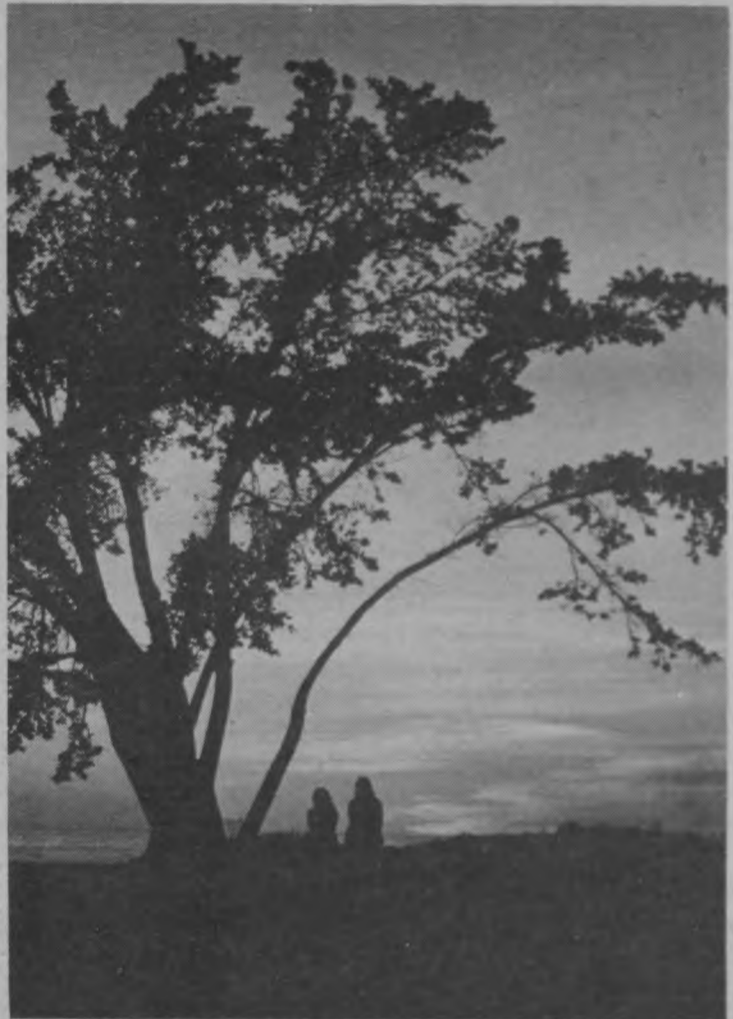
GOO received no definite response from Hickel when they proposed that the pumping at Union Oil's "A" and "B" platforms be discontinued before drilling is permitted for Sun Oil.

No decision on action was reached pertaining to the fact that many other oil companies, including Humble, Texaco,

Mobil and Gulf, own leases to drill and will soon apply to install their platforms to extract oil.

Several theories and methods were introduced for testing the government's claim that drilling and pumping is justified to relieve pressure in the Channel. A specialist to monitor and measure seepage was another idea presented, and it was suggested that if present knowledge and equipment were unsuccessful in alleviating pressure and stopping the leakage, then it must be assumed that drilling in the unstable section of the outer continental shelf is too hazardous to continue. Hickel had no definite statement to make on the matter.

GOO's Mrs. Sidenberg, however, felt that the meeting was quite fruitful and that both sides now understood each other more fully. She expressed optimism and felt that Hickel is more sympathetic than before.



THE SURVIVAL GAP, see p. 7

Photo by John Franklin

James criticizes EG

By DENISE KESSLER
and JEF PROBST
Staff Writers

Reiterating his incessant claim that "there is a grave lack of communication on this campus," A.S. President Bill James promised Leg Council Wednesday night that he will personally "go around to each and every classroom" if he has to in order to talk to students.

Charging that the news is distorted and the editors impose a censorship of their own, James put forth his suggestions that there should be a popular election for EL GAUCHO editor and that all editors should be taken off Communications Board.

Sorority Rep Mary Vail pointed out that the idea of electing an editor is extremely unfeasible and added that the position of editor would become subject to a popularity contest.

After commending EL GAUCHO for their coverage of A.S. activities, council member George Behlmer charged that the notion of newspaper self-censorship is absurd.

The floor was then yielded to Harvey Molotch, faculty advisor to Communications Board. He said that the best college newspapers in the country are completely independent and have to answer to no one.

Molotch explained that whenever people attempt to intervene in the running of a newspaper, it is usually because they disagree with what is being printed. He said that James' statements about the paper were comparable to the intervention of Spiro Agnew in the nation's press.

City Editor Steve Plevin of EL GAUCHO later presented a letter addressed to James and Leg Council charging that James' criticisms of the newspaper were attempts to hide his own incompetence as A.S. president.

The letter refuted James'

major charge that his General Assembly, held Jan. 14, was sparsely attended due to inadequate publicity in EL GAUCHO. Evidence was presented showing that the meeting had been well publicized.

In less controversial action, Council unanimously passed a proposal that the A.S. petition the County Board of Supervisors to require I.V. property owners to provide more parking space for their residents.

The resolution also provides that diagonal parking be implemented on two deadend streets as an experiment to study the feasibility of such parking for all the dead-end streets that run into campus.

Minutes of the Finance Board meeting, which included appropriations for Roadrunner (Continued on p. 3, col. 3)

EL GAUCHO

Vol. 50 - No. 63

Friday, January 23, 1970

University of California, Santa Barbara

REFERENDUM RESULTS:

GSA finance support voted down

By VALERIE BAKER
Staff Writer

In a referendum asking whether they would pay \$1 a quarter for membership in Graduate Students Association, 886 graduate students voted no, 623 voted yes. In percentage figures, 75.4 per cent of the total number of graduates voted with 41 per cent of them favorable to the fees and 59 per cent opposed.

"We are obviously disappointed that the graduates are not willing to support the GSA financially," said Clive Leeman, president of GSA, upon learning the results of the week-long referendum, which ended last Tuesday.

Speaking for the GSA, he continued, "As yet there is no clear understanding by the graduates of the nature of their representative organization; we

hope that with time this understanding will develop."

Leeman stated that the GSA would continue concentrating on such issues as the imposition of tuition and the lack of opportunity for students to have some say in their own life and welfare in the University.

"But since we are still without money," Leeman explained, "our effectiveness will be inhibited. We can only hope that the minimal amount of money necessary to keep GSA intact will be forthcoming."

According to the graduate president, the GSA has incurred a debt of over \$150, largely due to operation expenses as office rental, secretarial work and supplies.

The GSA has especially hoped to get funds to set up several study commissions, particularly one to investigate (Continued on p. 3, col. 3)

Retreat simulates decision

By ANN HENRY
Staff Writer

Tonight will mark the beginning of a new experiment in student-faculty relations as the Convocation Committee on University Governance opens its weekend retreat.

Open to any UCSB student who registers at the A.S. Cashier's Office and pays a 50 cent fee, the retreat will begin at 4 p.m. at the Devereux ranch.

After the Friday night discussion and orientation at Devereux, the retreat will reconvene Saturday morning at the Polis Lab on campus.

In an effort to discover ways in which students can gain a greater participation in departmental decision-making, the retreat participants will simulate a confrontation between a mythical academic department and students who desire change.

Various faculty members from UCSB will play the department heads and tenured faculty of a "Department of Environmental Studies," while students will request such changes as new courses and a greater voice in such issues as tenure and hiring or firing of faculty.

Professor Robert Noel, director of the Polis Lab, will be in charge of the simulation. At

intervals during the proceedings, he will interrupt to dissect and explain what is happening. He will examine the maneuvers and tactics employed by each group and point out alternate methods or describe similar occurrences in past, real confrontations.

In the process of playing their roles, participants will try to discover better methods of communication and seek ways to improve the present decision-making structure.

During the retreat, Professor Roderick Nash of the history department will discuss the possibility of creating a real department of environmental studies at UCSB.

Participants will also discuss efforts to form a University-wide policy making body consisting of students, administration and faculty.

Anyone wishing to attend the retreat should call Leslie Meyers, dean of student activities, at 961-2197 and/or register at the A.S. Cashier's Office.

In addition to the 50 cent registration fee, anyone who wishes to eat dinner at the Devereux ranch should pay an additional \$2.30. Otherwise bag lunches should be brought.

There will be no time limit on the Friday evening discussion, and those who wish may spend the night at the retreat.

Drilling halt

By a unanimous vote of 64-0, the State Assembly has sent to the United States Senate a resolution asking the federal government to immediately halt drilling in the Santa Barbara Channel and to give the State of California authority over offshore wells now in operation. Assembly leaders felt that this request for a total ban on new drilling will be granted.



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Jan. 28, first anniversary of oil spill

The following is a schedule of events for the Jan. 28 commemoration of the first oil spill. All lectures and discussions will be held on the Santa Barbara City College Campus.

MORNING PROGRAM

- 8 - Registration, Campus Center
- 9:15 - Welcome by Marc McGinnes, chairman, January 28 Committee; Gerald Firestone, mayor of Santa Barbara.
- 9:30 - Reading of the Santa Barbara Declaration of Environmental Rights.
- 9:45 - Address by Paul Ehrlich, "Advice to Environmentalists."
- 10 - Panel Discussion, "What must be done to secure our Environmental Rights."
- 11:45 - Addresses by U.S. Senator Alan Cranston and Congressman Charles Teague, "The Prospects for Environmental Action in California."

LUNCHEON

Informal discussions with guest speakers; film festival; trade fair; student presentations.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Town meeting format. After short presentations by speakers there will be ample time for audience participation and questions for the panel members.

1:30 - Addresses by Public Officials, "What will I do to secure our environmental right?" Invited officials: Ronald Reagan, Jesse Unruh, Joseph Alioto, George Murphy, John Tunney and George Brown.

3 - Addresses in response to the topic, "America's Youth, the Price of Preserving Their Future." Invited speakers: Paul McCloskey, Cliff Humphrey and Joseph Duffy.

4:15 - Community Non-pollutant Parade. SBCC to Stern's Wharf.

EVENING PROGRAM

5:30 - Special student program at SBCC which includes a cash and carry meal.

5:30 - Banquet at El Paseo Restaurant. Seating limited to 350 during the dinner.

7:45 - Ceremonies for the official presentation of the

Santa Barbara Declaration of Environmental Rights. Speaker: Geoffrey Wallace, Eddie Albert, Stewart Udall, John Dingell. (D) Michigan. Reading of the declaration by its author Professor of history Rod Nash. Signing Ceremonies.

Referendum

(Continued from p. 1) the state of graduate student morale.

In Leeman's opinion, "Right now, graduate student life is very segmented." To help correct this, the association has wanted to get enough money to set up social activities for graduates.

As for the future, the GSA plans to draw up some more detailed budgetary information to present to graduates. Eventually, they intend to hold another referendum concerning membership fees in GSA.

Leg Council

(Continued from p. 1) Review, Black Cultural Week, Rugby Club and the SIEP (Social Involvement Education Program) were approved.

Kati Perry and Phil Kohn, the RHA reps, went on record opposing the amendment to reapportion Council seats with 12 reps-at-large. After discussing the matter with their constituents, they decided that the new system could eliminate representatives from RHA, which is a "major vehicle of communication on campus." Tom Tosdal reported on the Community Council meeting, and announced that the next one would be held Feb. 3.

Year of the Dog; 4668

The Year of the Dog, 4668, is the year of involvement in the community for members of the Chinese Students Association (CSA). It is the year of the Lion Dance and China Night and Exhibitions of Chinese Art and culture.

Tomorrow at noon in downtown Santa Barbara between 900 and 1100 blocks of State Street, the principle events of China Week will begin with a re-enactment of the Lion Dance, a traditional Chinese New Year festivity. Featured in the dance will be costumed replicas of mythical

creatures.

At 8 p.m. tomorrow, members of the CSA will present a film, "The Jade Goddess," and a display of traditional instruments and dances in Campbell Hall.

Festivities end on Jan. 25 with a Chinese Banquet in the Tower Room of Francisco Torres at 5 p.m.

Admission charges of \$1 student/\$1.50 general for the film and \$2.25 student/\$2.50 general for the banquet will cover the costs of entertainment and films.

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Tomorrow is John Sinclair Day

John Sinclair, a White Panther leader in Ann Arbor, Mich., was busted last year for offering (not selling) two joints ("marijuana cigarettes") to two narcs ("under cover agents").

A bald-headed Judge named Columbo sentenced John to nine-and-one-half years in the federal penitentiary in Jackson, Mich.

The White Panthers describe themselves as "a bunch of mother-country dope fiends." They go around turning on high school students and other ("contributing to the delinquency of a minor").

"Up in Woodstock a big thing was made of how you could sit around and smoke right out in the open. A questionnaire prepared by Deputy Inspector Joe Fink (you remember good ol Vanguard Capitalism Joe, don't you?), of the Lower East Side or rather the East Village; when he sends off his men to pound the shit out of the street people he does it in the Lower East Side where we live.

When he talks to the establishment press he does it in the East Village. Anyway, one of the key questions on the form to recruit four hundred off-duty New York policemen for security at the festival went like this:

el GAUCHO

editorial

Question: What do you do if someone blows marijuana smoke in your face?

Wrong Answer: Arrest him.

Right Answer: Smile and inhale.

That was up in Woodstock and that was because the cops were bought off. In PIG NATION, it doesn't work like that at all, no sir, not at all! In PIG NATION last year there were 250,000 narcotics arrests mostly for grass. They have trained dogs in Detroit for shipment around the country to sniff out the stuff. They have increased the penalties to fascist proportions. They have used pot busts as an excuse to attack WOODSTOCK NATION.

Nixon's three biggest enemies right now are the Vietcong, blacks and drugs. Drugs means us and he treats us like the country has always treated its VIETCONG NIGGERS. He aims to kick our ass.

Napalming villages in Vietnam is not the only kind of imperialism the country is into and trying to land the drug people in the clink like blacks is not the only way Nixon makes war, not the only way by far...."

-Abbie Hoffman,
from "Woodstock Nation"

COMMENT

Any-body's bar and grill

By Mike Nagler

It was raining like a sonuvabitch outside. People walking around stood out distinctly against the darkness of the sky, and thus brightly dressed people gained the higher status in this scheme, while the people with normal clothing looked drab and common. Muddy puddles were all over the place, and dead earthworms lay sliced in half on the wet pavement.

He was sitting near a corner of the UCen eating a bowl of cold cereal. His hair was mopped down from the wet, and the sweater his mother had knit over Christmas was completely soaked, because he had not expected it to rain. He rarely looked up from the squish that was his cereal, and even though he was sitting in the middle of a crowd of people, he was completely alone.

Groups of people, laughing and bouncing, walked by his table, and out the door, every once in a while looking over towards his slouching figure, and staring on past him almost as if he didn't exist. Once a small squat red-headed girl walked by and smiled evasively, and for a moment he felt a pride in his existence which soon turned into a familiar feeling of desperation. He got up, walked outside to the benches, and sat down on a wet table-top, staring out across the lagoon.

He missed his Spanish class, and he really couldn't care less. If fact, he didn't care about anything. The last couple of days had been a complete blur in trying to analyze the last three months. The utter chaos and blankness of his mind had not really bothered him until after Christmas vacation, when he finally felt as if he were completely lost. He felt a despair that he could no longer help his own situation.

Ever since he first entered college, a mere three and a half months ago, he had often imagined himself in a circle of people and then thrown into the center, and not being allowed to enter into the design again. Someone had kicked him out (he often felt this had all started with his parents) and they hadn't really kicked him into anything he could grab onto. Homework,

dorms, dope, water-logged hot-dogs swimming in bubbles of grease in the Commons, concepts, ideas, grades and depression were factors one had to deal with—not so much out of choice, but because other alternatives seemed so dim and cloudy.

If the damn end of the road could at least be seen, it would not be so hard. But the end was so far, that the challenge was becoming too bothersome to worry about. He felt as if his supposed freedom was entrapping him, suffocating, not letting him get on to better thoughts.

He looked up towards the dorms through the eucalyptus trees, and people were slowly filing in for lunch. Some were talking. Others were staring expressionless into nowhere. Girls waved to friends through the greasy windows. He felt remote from those people up on the hill behind the trees, almost as if they had bought tickets for a train that had passed him by long ago. A girl with long blonde hair and sunglasses on the top of her head, standing at the head of the line, yelled to some boys she knew and gave them cuts. A little pain somewhere at the small of his back rose to the base of his neck and he started to walk down to the lagoon.

Every once in a while he got the consoling feeling that everybody felt the way he did now, at least at one time or another, but somehow that always felt a little hollow. Because they were not him. And it was always they who made him feel so bad. He would walk past unsmiling people all day, looking directly at him, as if they were carrying around something illegal, and were afraid to let the secret out.

He yearned for a togetherness and warmth that he could not find. Events swirled, blended and shot off in his mind so quickly that he could not perceive which one to grab and follow. His existence tomorrow seemed very dim, because he knew positively that it offered no change from today. Emptiness stretched before him everywhere as he squinted through the rain, across the lagoon, to the green trees, the beach, and beyond....

LETTERS

Union Oil dilemma

To the Editor:

The Union Oil subsidized park represents a dilemma facing UCSB students. If we accept the park, a certain percentage of pressure is released from Union Oil. Unfortunately it takes real pressure to get a large American corporation to confront a real problem, such as the death of ocean wildlife.

If we try to avoid letting pressure off the oil company, which would mean rejecting the park either by boycott or destruction, we will not be able to avoid losing moderates to a middle ground where they will support neither the oil company nor the critics.

We are in a dilemma, because either attitude results in a diminishing likelihood that anything will really be done about the REAL problem, leaking oil.

FRED NIEDERMAN
Freshman, English

KCSB power problem

To the Editor:

I used to work regularly for KCSB. No sour grapes. Every once in a while someone even calls: "Ah, Goldman, wanna do a niteowl?" "No thanks, man."

The problem: Power. At KCSB it flows from the top. On the top of the apex, in all his royal majesty stands God(fry). He is appointed by the Communications Commission. This person, the general manager, in turn appoints all the other executives including the program director who makes out the format. The general staff has no say in any of these matters. The G.M. and the P.D. are rarely chosen for their knowledge about music. Indeed, it seems to be a prerequisite that they know very little about it.

Let's face it, sports fans. Hardly anyone listens to KCSB

anymore outside of a few KCSB staff members and their cousins, the KCSB radio-land freaks. And it's not because it only comes in mono. The programming sucks. The top bananas are abetted in their little game of college forensics by some of the staff niggers. All hail the silverthroats.

Advice to my ex-colleagues: Iron Butterfly is not a heavy group. Jefferson Airplane is not underground. The blues did not originate with Paul Butterfield. Jazz lives. I don't give a shit if you play Hendrix before 12. Neither do my friends. Please quit playing the same Buffalo Springfield songs every show. Yea, I know Clapton used to play with the Yardbirds, and so-and-so with so-and-so etc. What difference does it make if the song was by request? Play on.

Peace,
JAMES GOLDMAN

JANUARY 28
First anniversary
of oil disaster



BECCA WILSON, Editor
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el GAUCHO

CALENDAR

Today

Meetings

Karate Club: MWF at Devereux, 4-6 p.m. Classes for beginning and advanced taught by Mr. Yutaka Yaguchi, fifth degree blackbelt instructor.

Project Nepal: today in 1004 SH, 7 p.m.

Hillel: every Friday at 6518 El Greco, 8 p.m. Hillel Sabbath services; Oneg Shabbat and guest speaker following services.

Things

Student Art Sale: today on the first floor of the UCen, all day. Held by Undergraduate Art Committee for fund raising purposes. All works are cheap.

Merhaba Folk Dance Club: every Friday in the Old Gym. Instruction from 7:30-8:30 p.m. All request dancing, 8:30-11 p.m.

Cafe Interim: open every Friday from 8 p.m.-midnight, featuring espresso, cappuccino and live entertainment. Everyone is welcome.

"Arabesque": starring Sophia Loren and Gregory Peck; today in the UCen cafeteria, 8 p.m. No admission charge.

Concert: Dan Lentz' "Love and Death" music, performed by Lentz and friends; today in CH, 8 p.m. Tickets on sale at Arts and Lectures box office and UCen information booth.

"La Marseillaise": Jean Renior mini-festival film, today in 1004 SH, 8 p.m. Admission \$1.

Sunday

Meetings

BSU: in front of UCen, all day. Defense fund.

Sandfleas: Naples Beach, 9:30 a.m. at Goleta pier, 10 a.m. at beach.

Dive at Naples reef; limited space on boat leaving pier. Sign up now in Rec Office.

Gandhi-King Fellowship: every Sunday at the Interim, 11 a.m.-12:15 p.m. The Fellowship is for those who wish to join in on informal discussions of the ideas of Gandhi and King.

Calif. College Republicans: 2284 UCen, 7-8:30 p.m. Discussion of military-industrial complex.

Hillel: 1128 UCen, 7:30-10:30 p.m. Israeli dancing every Sunday night.

Things

Eastern European Film Series: "Father," in CH, 4 p.m. Admission \$1; series members free.

Spaghetti Dinner: to raise money for Vietnamese war orphans, Carillo Commons (San Rafael Hall), 6-10 p.m.

Monday

Meetings

OCB: 2272 UCen, 9-10 a.m.

Psychology: 1133 UCen, noon-1 p.m.

KAABA: 1131 UCen, noon-2 p.m.

Ecology Action: UCen lawn, noon-2 p.m. Speakers.

Letters and Science: 2284 UCen, noon-3 p.m.

Ecology: 1128 UCen, 2-4 p.m. Speakers.

Shell and Oar: 2284 UCen, 4-5:30 p.m.

Guitar Class: 1128 UCen, 4-6 p.m.

A.S. Finance Board: 2272 UCen, 4-6 p.m.

ASCEP: 2284 UCen, 7-10 p.m.

A.S. Legal Service: 1133 UCen, 7-10 p.m. Make appointment during the day in the A.S. office. \$1 fee.

New Consciousness: 2292 and 2294 UCen, 7-10 p.m. Encounter sessions.

RRR: 1128 UCen, 7-11 p.m. Rehearsals.

Recorder class: 2272 UCen, 7:30-10 p.m.

Seminar

"Ballistic Range and Application": with Bob Teng, director, Ballistic Range Lab, McDonald Douglas Aerophysics Lab; 1124 Engin. 4-5 p.m.

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China Week Activities

Saturday: a professional group from L.A. will do the Lion Dance, beginning at noon tomorrow, 900-1100 blocks of State Street. All are welcome.

Saturday: variety shows of Lion Dance, Flower Drum Dance, Sword Dance, demonstration of Chinese boxing and others. "The Jade Goddess" will also be shown in color, cinemascope with English sub-titles. Tomorrow in CH, 8 p.m. General admission \$1.50; students \$1.

Sunday: exquisite Chinese dishes at the Tower Room of Francisco Torres, 5-7 p.m. Tickets are \$2.25 for students; general \$2.50. Tickets for all events are available in the UCen Information Booth or call 961-3875.

Tuesday

Meetings

Baptist Campus Fellowship: 2272 UCen, 8-9 a.m.

Peace Corps: 1133 UCen, 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Testing.

ASCEP: 1132 UCen, 11 a.m.-12:30 p.m.

Counseling: 1131 UCen, 2-6 p.m.

BSU: 2272 UCen, 6-7:30 p.m.

Rally Committee: 1133 UCen, 6:30-7:30 p.m.

Flying Club: 1132 UCen, 7-9 p.m.

New Consciousness: 2292 and 2294 UCen, 7-10 p.m.

Recorder Classes: 2272 and 2211J UCen, 7:30-10 p.m.

Krishnamurti: 2284 UCen, 7:30-11 p.m.

Lecture

"American Criticism of the Last Ten Years": by Rene Welleck, chairman of the department of comparative literature, Yale University; 1004 SH, 4 p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Students who are completing teaching credential requirements this winter quarter, please pick

up packets for the credential in 1175 Phelps from Mrs. Kathy Reid. These packets should be completed and returned to the Education-Advising Office as soon as possible.

Juilliard Quartet continues series

The world famous Juilliard String Quartet will perform an evening of chamber music in UCSB's Campbell Hall at 8 p.m. Saturday, Jan. 31, as part of the concert series presented by the Committee on Arts and Lectures.

All tickets for the performance have been sold.

The program will begin with the performance of "Prelude and Fugue No. 4" by Gregor Joseph Werner, chapel master for Prince Esterhazy in the eighteenth century. He was succeeded by Franz Joseph Haydn on his death, and the work is from a set of six preludes and fugues composed by Werner and edited and published by Haydn.

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"101 DALMATIANS"
and
"RING OF BRIGHT WATER" (G)

New STATE

1217 State Street

Walter Matthau
Ingrid Bergman
Goldie Hawn
"CACTUS FLOWER" (M)

RIVIERA

Near Santa Barbara Mission
opposite El Encanto Hotel

"ULYSSES"
and
"FACES" (X)

CINEMA

6050 Hollister Ave. • Goleta

Natalie Wood
Robert Culp
"BOB & CAROL
& TED & ALICE" (R)

FAIRVIEW

251 N. Fairview • Goleta

—Held Over—
Peter Fonda
"EASY RIDER" (R)
—Also—
Patty Duke
"ME, NATALIE" (M)

MAGIC LANTERN

Embarcadero Del Norte Isla Vista

Laurence Oliver in
"OH, WHAT A LOVELY WAR" and
James Coburn in "THE PRESIDENT'S ANALYST"

AIRPORT Drive-In

Hollister and Fairview

\$1.75 A CARLOAD
3 FEATURES
"THE COMEDIANS"
and
"GUNS OF THE MAGNIFICENT 7" (G) and
"THE BATTLE OF THE BULGE"

SANTA BARBARA DRIVE-IN #1

Memorial Hwy at Kellogg Goleta (NORTH)

"DUNWICH HORROR" (M)
and
"DADDY'S GONE—A—HUNTING"

SANTA BARBARA DRIVE-IN #2

Memorial Hwy at Kellogg Goleta (SOUTH)

"BUTCH CASSIDY & THE SUNDANCE KID" (M)
and
"GYPSY MOTHS" (R)

MOVIE AUDIENCE GUIDE

A Service of Film-makers And Theaters.

G—General Audiences
M—Mature Audiences
R—Persons Under 16 Not Admitted
X—Persons Under 18 Not Admitted

The Survival Gap

The end of the ocean came late in the summer of 1979, and it came even more rapidly than the biologists had expected. There had been signs for more than a decade, commencing with the discovery in 1968 that DDT slows down photosynthesis in marine plant life.

It was announced in a short paper in the technical journal *Science*, but to ecologists it smacked of doomsday. They knew that all life in the sea depends on photosynthesis, the chemical process by which green plants bind the sun's energy and make it available to living things. And they knew that DDT and similar chlorinated hydrocarbons had polluted the entire surface of the earth, including the sea.

But that was only the first of many signs. There had been the final gasp of the whaling industry in 1973, and the end of the Peruvian anchovy fishery in 1975. Indeed, a score of other fisheries had disappeared quietly from over-exploitation and various eco-catastrophes by 1977.

The term "eco-catastrophe" was coined by a California ecologist in 1969 to describe the most spectacular of man's attacks on the systems which sustain his life. He drew his inspiration from the Santa Barbara offshore oil disaster of that year, and from the news which spread among naturalists that virtually all of the Golden State's seashore bird life was doomed because of chlorinated hydrocarbon interference with its reproduction.

Eco-catastrophes in the sea became increasingly common in the early 1970's. Mysterious "blooms" of previously rare micro-organisms began to appear in offshore waters. Red tides—killer outbreaks of a minute single-celled plant—returned to the Florida Gulf coast and were sometimes accompanied by tides of other exotic hues.

It was clear by 1975 that the entire ecology of the ocean was changing. A few types of phytoplankton were becoming resistant to chlorinated hydrocarbons and were gaining the upper hand. Changes in the phytoplankton community led inevitably to changes in the community of zooplankton, the tiny animals which eat the phytoplankton.

These changes were passed on up the chains of life in the ocean

to the herring, plaice, cod and tuna. As the diversity of life in the ocean diminished, its stability also decreased.

Other changes had taken place by 1975. Most ocean fishes that returned to fresh water to breed, like the salmon, had become extinct, their breeding streams so dammed up and polluted that their powerful homing instinct only resulted in suicide. Many fishes and shellfishes that bred in restricted areas along the coasts followed them as onshore pollution escalated.

By 1977 the annual yield of fish from the sea was down to 30 million metric tons, less than one-half the per capita catch of a decade earlier. This helped malnutrition to escalate sharply in a world where an estimated 50 million people a year were already dying of starvation.

The United Nations attempted to get all chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticides banned on a worldwide basis, but the move was defeated by the United States. This opposition was generated primarily by the American petro-chemical industry, operating hand in glove with its subsidiary, the United States Department of Agriculture.

Together they persuaded the government to oppose the U.N. move—which was not difficult since most Americans believed that Russia and China were more in need of fish products than was the United States.

The United Nations also attempted to get fishing nations to adopt strict and enforced catch limits to preserve dwindling stocks. This move was blocked by Russia, who, with the most modern electronic equipment, was in the best position to glean what was left in the sea.

It was, curiously, on the very day in 1977 when the Soviet Union announced its refusal that another ominous article appeared in *Science*. It announced that incident solar radiation had been so reduced by worldwide air pollution that serious effects on the world's vegetation could be expected....

Everything mentioned as happening before 1970 has actually occurred; much of the rest is based on projections of trends already appearing.



Blind faith in the omnipotence of technology

We shall not cease from exploring
And the end to all our exploring
Will be to arrive at where we started
And know the place for the first time

T. S. Eliot

Suspicion of man's environmental deterioration is rapidly becoming the reality of social changes which are so fundamental that they can only be termed revolutionary.

We see the signs of growing population pressure upon the people and resources of the planet as world governments desperately try to accommodate 200,000 more people every day: the anxious attempts to control the population in India and Japan; the increasing repression and police state tactics here and abroad, the rape of the Third World—its land and cultures—to be replaced by the "generosity" of imperialists with their sprawling urban and industrial centers and all the "benefits" that go with it. Further signs are the massive erosion, deforestation and

"Growth for the sake of growth
is the ideology of a cancer cell"

—Edward Abbey

destruction of life-support resources and wildlife everywhere as "development" tries to make the better life for more and more people and the land sterilization by insidious agri-business as grape pickers become living testimony to the reality of DDT.

Our air becomes a noxious emphysema agent as 2,500 people die from smog attack in London. The oil continues to leak off Santa Barbara as pollution increasingly becomes a way of life, an adaptable part of living in which "normal" oil spillage is added to the backdrop of the all pervading oil company scenario. Eighty million gallons (and increasing) of radioactive waste stored in tanks must be constantly cooled and maintained for centuries. Mathematicians estimate that the U.S. is approaching the point where the energy required to keep the great bureaucratic-industrial machine operating is greater than the energy it uses productively.

The war rages on in Vietnam with new and more efficient tools of death and environmental destruction, and some American boys land on the moon and wrest their reverent attention from a plastic flag just long enough to look up and see their finite, blue-green earth-home for the first time.

But industrial man, as alienated host of the mass media, continues to interpret these events as unrelated, isolated crises, part of the inevitable "way of things and institutions," —problems for the traditional panaceas of political and bureaucratic devices, technology and the seemingly infinite capacity of science and scientists to deal rationally with human misery and mistakes.

He has yet to translate the very consequences of his activities, his politics and economy on the deteriorating environment of the world community. In this country alone, which represents only 6 per cent of the world population, people continue to consume 34 per cent of the world energy production, 29 per cent of the steel, 17 per cent of the cut timber, 45 per cent of the world's non-renewable resources, and every year reclaim only one-fifth of the 100 billion pounds of paper used, produce 290 billion pounds of trash, destroy 180 million pounds of re-useable, biodegradable garbage and abandon 9 million cars, trucks and buses. And in the midst of all this absurd consumption, waste and planned obsolescence, the great silent majority sees the ecological crisis as yet another isolated inconvenience or perhaps even as another internal subversion against the "American Way of Life." It views communism and crime as infinitely more threatening than an accelerating population, an irrational technology and an economic system which does little more than stimulate more efficient methods of generating waste and unnecessary production and exploiting people and resources.

Politicians declare "war on pollution" with the predictable results of the "war on poverty" or the war on the Vietnamese.

On television the audience cheers a family of ten; in Washington, politicians, relentlessly pursued by special interest groups, continue to shuffle about in the dark, hustling money for defense and industrial polluters—plotting more efficient ways to ensure more and faster growth, while seizing upon the "environmental crisis" as yet another political football—something people seem to be interested in.

The number of committees, reports and conferences steadily grows—but as proposed "solutions" grow arithmetically, the problems

mount geometrically. And somewhere in the background of all this foolishness, most scientists—under the camouflage of objectivity—still hesitate to speak out against the environmental implications of the system which feeds them.

All the while the surface of the earth and its inhabitants continue to decay and suffer as man rockets straight into the unknown, treasuring the notion that as usual, somehow, it will all workout for the best.

Intellect distinguishes between the possible and the impossible; reason distinguishes between the sensible and the senseless. Even the possible can be senseless.

Max Born

The primary reason for the fantastic increase in the human population during the last few hundred years is marked decrease in the death rate due to the technology of modern man. In fact one historical analysis could be framed around the idea that the history of man has been the history of growth—of man's attempt through technology to accommodate and deal with the complexities of his ever increasing numbers.

Thus, the concept of "progress" typically refers to "developing" an area for industry or urban existence so that increasing numbers of people can live "better" lives, that is, more people AND a higher standard of living. Thus the environmental problem takes on two aspects: overpopulation and—in more affluent societies—the implications of life style and the insane desire to have more and more things.

In the modern milieu, the means are technology and industry, the end is the accommodation of more people, the stimulation of more economic growth and the institution of more efficient means of exploitation—both of resources and people. This is the myth of "progress," which for generations has dominated the lives and attitudes of more industrialized nations.

It is the notion that the "good" (e.g., progress, development, growth) is accommodating and making room for increasing numbers of people, while in the background providing unnecessary luxuries and

"When Man despoils a work of Man — we call him a vandal.

When Man despoils a work of nature — we call him a developer."

—Joseph Wood Krutch

conveniences for an affluent few. The benevolence of such a view point becomes a myth when we consider the obvious social and environmental consequences of an accelerating population on a finite planet.

Man has already denied himself many opportunities by reproducing to the point where, not only is this process unlikely to be halted soon, but the pressure of overpopulation usually guarantees the failure of various reform measures to stem the ecological crisis.

On the other hand, it must be pointed out that, although the overpopulation problem is fundamental and demands a numerical control, the question arises as to who is going to do the controlling—given the fact that we live in a class society governed, in large part, by racists.

This is not just name calling; it is a reality that must be faced. One of the big problems will be to find a population control program coercive enough to work, but voluntary and uniform enough so that it won't implement the prejudices of our class society (e.g., abortion should be legal and FREE).

The primary test of technology has always been its efficiency in processing available material. Efficiency can be measured in terms of exploitation and waste. It is folly, therefore, to think that the destruction of our global life-support systems under the reign of advanced industrial activities is merely the by-product of progress, a case of bad management, or the result of deficient esthetic sensibilities on the part of businessmen and engineers.

On the contrary, our present technical manipulation of the life-support capacity of the planet now threatens the totality of physical conditions which nurture life itself. Food chains, and the oxygen content of the atmosphere, conditions upon which the existence of all plant and animal life depends—including man—are the product of evolutionary processes extending over billions of years; but our industrial civilization is now destroying them in a matter of decades.

The media have purposely obscured the political and social content of the environmental crisis by confining problems as well as the solutions solely to the realm of science and technology.

As technology reaches into nearly every field of human activity,

(Continued on p. 9, col. 1)

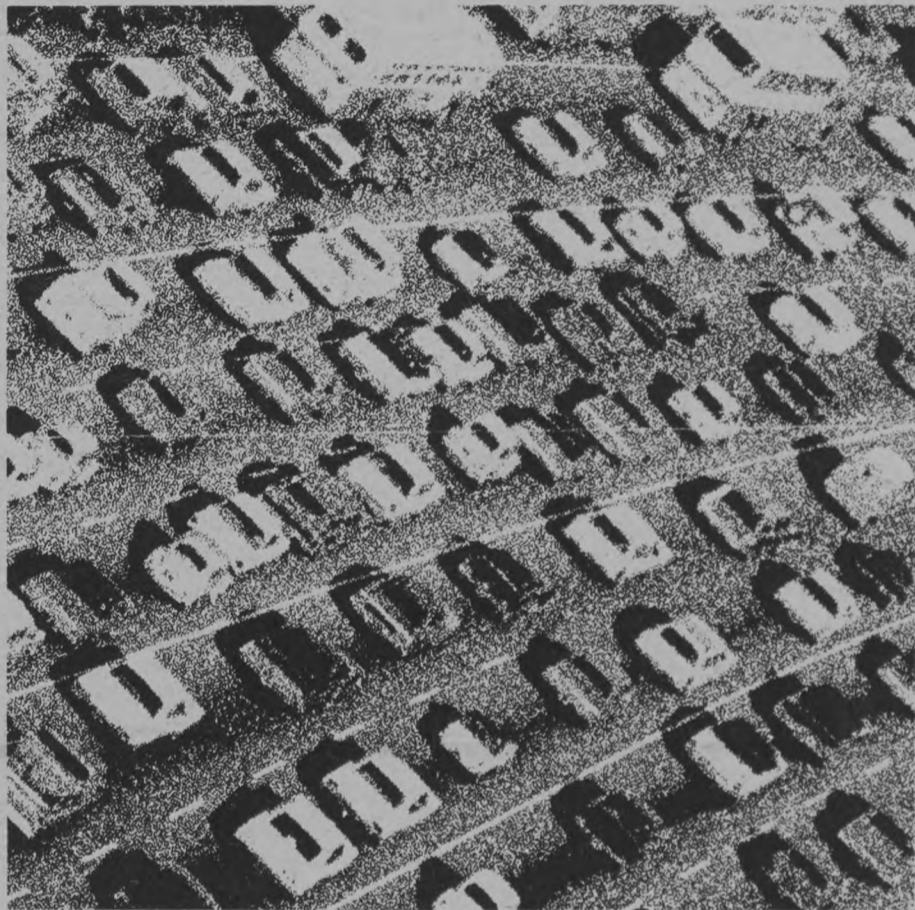


*Running around here & there
stirring up trouble and bothering people
a bunch of lushes —
fern leaves and cloud:
the world was so chilly and dark —*

*Before long that sort
will up and rot all by themselves
and be washed away by the rain
and afterwards, only green fern.*

*And when humanity is laid out like coal
somewhere some earnest geologist
will note them in his notebook.*

—Gary Snyder,
from "Miyazawa Kenji"



... and the myth of progress

(Continued from p. 8)

As technology reaches into nearly every field of human activity, government cannot avoid expanding its own reach. At the same time, the very complexity of technology seems to be reducing the number of people able to understand its phenomena adequately in terms of its impact on society.

For example: Scott Carpenter the astronaut (of "we got to the moon, we can do anything" fame) will tell you on television that adding a chemical, euphemistically called F - 315, to your gasoline (Standard Oil Co.) will "clean your engine exhaust of smog." What he won't tell you is that F - 315 is a nitrogen based additive which increases the amount of nitrogen oxides in the exhaust.

Thus, what the oil company PR men are really trying to promote is the substitution of a visible poison (unburned hydrocarbons) for another more dangerous and invisible one. The machine can never hope to clean up its own mess because the technologist's own standard is one of efficiency; seeking proper means to a defined end, he can evaluate the results only in terms of technical success or failure.

The selection of the ends, on the other hand, and their evaluation in terms of their ultimate social impact, lies beyond the technological act. It is because of this that technology can be described as self-propagating in the sense that one technological act may permit or even require another. One problem promoting another.

The result of economic promotion is that blind faith in the omnipotence of expertise and technocracy wholly dominates current thinking on ecological issues. In fact, man seems committed to technology. But technological innovation and more reasonable methods of resource management cannot possibly reverse the present trend of environmental destruction unless the overriding political, social and economic framework which has actually generated that trend is radically reconstructed. (Marxists have pointed out that technological development has created a socio-economic imperative for the public ownership and control of all the means of production. But this has led to a new stratification somewhat different from that anticipated by

'Modern' man: a short-run experiment that failed

There has developed in the contemporary natural sciences a recognition that there is a subset of problems, such as population, atomic war, and environmental corruption, for which there are no technical solutions. There is also an increasing recognition among contemporary social scientists that there is a subset of problems, such as population, atomic war, environmental corruption, and the recovery of a livable urban environment, for which there are no current political solutions.

The scientists believe the answers are political.

The politicians believe the answers are technological.

...It may well be that emerging forms of tribal behavior are the last hope of reducing political and social institutions to a level where incommensurables become commensurable in terms of values and in terms of comprehensive responses to problems. After all, in the history of man on earth we might well assume that the departure from the tribal experience is a short-run deviant experiment that failed. As we stand "on the eve of destruction," it may well be that the return to the face-to-face life in the small community unmediated by the electronic media is a very functional response in terms of the perpetuation of the species.

—Science Magazine, November 28, 1969

Marxian doctrine, e.g., the "managers" of society. It appears that another analysis could be extended to the environmental imperatives of production itself.

When industrial man ordered his life by his solid accepted established positive system of values, he built a "productive" society. He knew surely what was right and what was wrong and could easily distinguish good from evil. He knew where he stood in the scheme of things, knew without any doubt that he could improve his station in life by either education or hard work or both; he moved forward into the future with confident anticipation. Life was not all bad, and surely it was going to get better.

The inwardly experienced value of each and all of these elements has faded away in recent years. The Christian tradition has decayed rapidly during the 1960's. Science and technology have continued to be productive, have multiplied the store of knowledge ten times over, have turned out marvels, wonders and achievements one after the other; but few people have much enthusiasm now for science as a world view, as a way of giving meaning to existence. Science does a great deal for our objective awareness of the world (at least what we want to see), but it does little for our subjective experience of existence, for inwardly felt quality of life, for existential meaning. In addition, it has the somewhat alarming property of creating huge new problems in the wake of its solutions of old ones. Asked to solve the problem of national security, science created nuclear weapons, thereby producing the ultimate in insecurity. Transmuted into technology and industry, science has



polluted and raped the land to the point where we are now threatened with extinction in this way. Solving one health problem after the other, medical science has reduced the death rate in populations all over the world to the point where there will soon be more of us than the earth and a wasteful industrial machine can support.

The point is this: the freedoms we have gained from technology—real and imaginary—must now be reckoned against those we have lost and the future (repression, pollution, crowding and war). We must begin to consider technology as a two-sided coin—immediate panacea and convenience on one side and long-termed social and environmental consequences on the other.

Technology and science are not problems by themselves—only the value systems and myths which determine how we use them. We need a recycling assistant to cultural, spiritual and intellectual change—not a wasteful and exploitive dictator of more growth.

Blatant: Walter Hickel's loyalty to Union Oil

Although there has been a great deal of discussion about the Santa Barbara oil spill and the government's response to the continuing crisis, there have been few attempts to understand the underlying causes of the Department of the Interior's refusal to meet the demands of the united populace of Santa Barbara County and the millions of concerned people whose sympathies lie with the county.

In order to understand the reasons for the government's refusal to abandon drilling in the channel one must look beyond the theory of American politics. The delusions of the political scientists must be avoided; instead, the private behavior as well as the public utterances of those who make decisions must be examined. In short, both the private life and industrial connections of the man in charge, Walter J. Hickel, must be investigated.

Before his election to the governorship of Alaska in 1966, Hickel was one of the leading businessmen in that state. By his own estimate (conservative to be sure) his net worth is in excess of 6 million dollars. His primary business enterprises were land development, construction and natural gas. All three areas depend on the exploitation and sale of natural resources for profit, and thus provide a rather strange background for the man whose function is, as one Senator put it "the people's trustee for the total environment."

Anchorage Natural Gas-Pipeline

The most interesting aspect of Hickel's background involves his ventures with the oil industry. In 1956 he helped found the Anchorage Natural Gas Co., a public utility with a 20 year renewable franchise as the only provider of natural gas for the city of Anchorage, Alaska. The gas company obtains its gas from the Alaska Pipeline Co. which it merged with in 1959. Hickel was a director of the Pipeline

Hickel must follow the oil industry both because of his own interests, material and fraternal, and because the industry got him his job....

company, and by the time he became Governor was Chairman of the Board and principle owner of the gas company.

Before taking office Hickel resigned both positions, but did manage to pick up \$900,000 worth of stock in Alaska Interstate, a conglomerate that owns and controls the aforementioned companies. During his term as Governor the Anchorage Natural Gas-Pipeline operation was the only utility in the state not regulated by either State or Federal agencies. Correspondingly, the operation was cited in a Senate report as "having one of the highest rates of income of any utilities in America."

An important point in terms of the oil industry is the fact that Hickel's gas company operation purchases all of its gas from a joint venture of Union and Marathon Oil Companies in the Alaskan Kenai Oil Fields. In fact, the gas companies have a 20 year contract with Union Oil. Since Union Oil provides all the gas, Alaska Interstate and its subsidiaries are wholly dependant on the big California oil company. To demonstrate his cooperation with Union Oil during his term as Governor, Hickel sponsored the building of a controversial pipeline road to accompany the oil and

natural gas pipelines from the oil fields to Anchorage.

Furthermore, to show his concern for the preservation of the environment and the rights of the population, Hickel appointed as Commissioner of Natural



Union Oil President Fred Hartley and Secretary of Interior Walter J. Hickel at the dedication of a Union ammonia-urea plant in Kenai, Alaska, June, 1969.
-from Union's Seventy-Six Magazine, July/Aug. '69.

Resources a man who had spent his whole life in the oil industry and who was the step-son of the owner of an oil company.

Hickel Questioned

On Jan. 17, 1969, 11 days before Union Oil Platform A erupted, the following exchange took place between Hickel and Senator Metcoff of Montana during the Senate hearings on Hickel's appointment as Secretary of the Interior:

Metcoff: "Do you not in fact have an

indirect interest in the activities of Union and Marathon oil."

Hickel: "Not directly Senator, because--"

Metcoff: "I didn't say directly, I said indirectly."

Hickel: "Well they furnish gas, yes and--"

Metcoff: "They have complete control over the natural gas."

Hickel: "They have a contract to furnish us gas for 20 years." He later explained that "us" meant "my wife and I and our companies."

The Senate quickly approved his appointment and within a month Hickel made his famous decision to halt the drilling for only a few symbolic days. His relationship to Union Oil was clearly too important for him to make the much needed decision to stop all drilling in the Channel.

Connections Still Pay Off

Although Hickel was ordered by the Senate to sell his \$900,000 worth of stock in Alaska Interstate, as late as Dec., 1969 the St. Louis Post-Dispatch reported that efforts to learn if the stock had been sold, to whom, for how much, and when, were of no avail. Meanwhile, Hickel's

connections continued to pay off in Alaska. With the expected large scale exploitation of the massive oil pool recently discovered in northern Alaska, Alaska Interstate is sure to benefit. Already they have been contracted to build the pipeline road.

Hickel has other friends also. One of his corporations, 700 Building Inc., leases a large office building in Anchorage to Atlantic Richfield Oil, one of the major bidders for the Northern Slope oil fields. Richfield, together with other companies, began spending millions of dollars on the road and pipeline five months before Hickel recommended that the pipeline be built. They must have been pretty sure that he was going to make the right recommendation.

The conclusion is inescapable. Hickel has continually used the power of his office, first as Governor and then as Secretary of the Interior to benefit his own specific corporate interests. But the implications go far beyond this. The most important result of Hickel's activities is not the favoring of his companies and their interests, but the close ties that activities such as these generate with the oil industry as a whole.

Conflict of Interest

This kind of relationship is very common in politics and involves no legal questions of conflict of interest. For example, the question could be asked: suppose Hickel had liquidated his oil connections (he claims he has although no one can verify it) and suppose further that he did not take overt steps to benefit his company, would his decision on the oil crisis be any different, and would his conflict of interest be any less serious even though it would not be as apparent?

The answer is NO. It is quite clear that Hickel's involvement with the oil industry was very extensive prior to his ascension to federal office. It is unlikely that a man would forsake his friends, his former businesses and his former way of life merely because he came into a temporary position of power. The opposite is more likely. Regardless of his formal ties to the industry, the former oil man will almost certainly continue to safeguard his lifetime interests.

Hickel must follow the oil industry both because of his own interests, material and fraternal, and because the industry got him his job. It was the unanimous power of the industry which persuaded Nixon to appoint him and later overrode all national objection to insure that the Senate approved the appointment.

Thus, there is nothing surprising about Hickel's refusal to listen to the citizens of Santa Barbara. It is imperative that he not do so, for the situation in Santa Barbara is crucial to the oil industry; crucial to all oil companies including those who don't have rigs in the Santa Barbara Channel. For the fight by the citizens of Santa Barbara is the first of its kind, and if these oil fields are proclaimed off-limits for oil companies it would set a dangerous precedent.

Among the industry and its representatives there can be no debate or "competition" on such fundamental questions as the right of "Free Enterprise" to exploit all natural resources, foreign countries and domestic consumers for the sake of profit.

THE POETRY OF ECOLOGY

Poets past! Look o'er my brooding brow, the tremor that shakes out lines and ripples / a flimsy fabric woven of rage...

Come!

Be my Muse in this dim age of once-free fish who all in wriggle upon a now-parched

The stars' cool light you know no more flows to bathe the Nor is the Earth you loved still the Mother who gave you

She's o'erlaid with asphalt and raped repeatedly by men who little know how much and even less could give a d

AX

Whoever swings an ax Knows the body of man Will again be covered with The stench of blood and sweat Will return to its old resting They'll spend their winters Sleeping like the bears. The skin on the breasts of the Will grow coarse. He who cannot Grow teeth, will not survive He who cannot howl Will not find his pack....

These dark prophecies were Unknown to myself, by my Which understands historical Lacking itself, in its essence

from "Some Sto



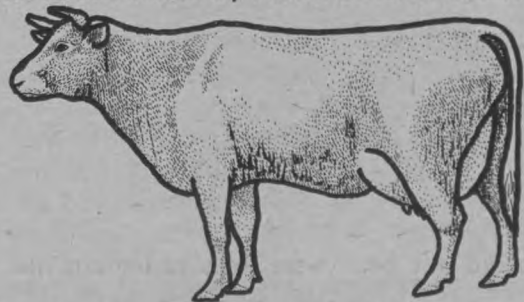
Fraudulent: 'high yield' chemical farming

Despite highest crop yields per acre in history, American agriculture is in a state of acute crisis. Farmers have been treating the soil the way speed addicts treat their bodies, with similar results. The speed that is used down on the farm is artificial fertilizer, an "upper" that stimulates rapid plant growth without contributing anything to soil health.

In the short run, as with speed freaks, crops grow at a frantic pace. But in the long run, the use of these artificial and inorganic chemical fertilizers destroys the soil and saturates the ground with chemicals that do not break down or decompose into the earth.

Nitrogen in the soil is vital to plant growth, but when huge doses of this element are shot into the earth as an ingredient in artificial fertilizer, the results are often disastrous. The crops absorb some of the nitrogen, but much of it seeps through the soil into the groundwater to pollute rivers, lakes and drinking wells. According to Dr. Barry Commoner, director of the Center for the Study of Biology Systems at Washington University in St. Louis, excess nitrogen in drinking water can cause a serious infant disease—methemoglobinemia.

A number of public wells in California have been closed by health officials due to



high nitrate content in the water. Says Dr. Commoner: "The agricultural wealth of California's Central Valley has been gained at a cost that does not appear on the farmer's balance sheets—the general pollution of the state's huge underground water reserves with nitrate."

Nitrate run-offs in the groundwater also encourage the growth of algae, which removes oxygen from water. These "algae-blooms" turn lakes and rivers into cesspools, which, because they lack oxygen, are unable to sustain aquatic life. This is happening in such corn-belt states as Illinois where, according to Dr. Commoner, "every major river is overburdened with fertilizer drainage."

Dependence on artificial, inorganic fertilizers has also diminished the mineral content of the soil. Consequently, the food we eat is lacking in nutritional value at least in comparison with the farm produce of yesteryear when good crops were dependent on healthy soil and farmers put back into the soil what the year's crop took out. (Refining and processing food also robs it of nutritional value; by the time we get to eat it, nutritional loss may be as high as 50 per cent.)

Soil health is virtually ignored. Our agriculture is based on the faith that no matter how depleted our soil, it can continue to produce bountiful crops year after year if shot up with massive doses of chemical fertilizer.

American farmers are encouraged by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and by trade publications like the Farm Journal to accept the necessity of chemical farming for high yields, even at the acknowledged expense of healthy, balanced, nutrient-rich soil. As Dr.

Commoner says: "We cannot speed up the biological cycle, as USDA policy has tried to do without getting into serious trouble. In the long run, the problem of nitrate pollution will require a fundamental revision of the entire economy of agricultural production in this country."

Dependence on pesticides is also causing trouble on the farm, though recent publicity about the dangers of hard pesticides like DDT and other chlorinated hydrocarbons has led to government bans in some instances. Pesticides are being used in greater and greater amounts as insects and weeds develop resistant strains and immunities. One strain of cabbage worm, for instance, grows larger when fed DDT.

Widespread use of these chemical dusts and sprays also destroys ecological balance. Often, they do more harm than good by killing beneficial insects (like ladybugs and preying mantises) which feed on harmful pests. Troublesome insects that have developed tolerance to pesticides then flourish unchecked by natural controls.

Pesticides also contaminate the environment by poisoning our food and destroying wildlife; the two major types in use have been proven lethal. Chlorinated hydrocarbons (DDT, Aldrin, Dieldrin, Endrin, Thiodan and Kelthane) are known as hard pesticides. They remain toxic for periods of up to ten years and are stored in the fatty tissues of animals who eat contaminated food.

The poison is passed along the food-chain from predator to predator, in increasingly contaminated and toxic dosages. For instance, when DDT is sprayed on pastureland, it is passed on to cows as forage and then into humans as cows' milk. But mothers' milk may not be any safer, as tests have shown. For when the cow is slaughtered for meat, the DDT is passed to humans in the form of steak.

The second kind of toxic pesticide is the organophosphates, which are similar to the nerve gas developed by the Nazis in World War II. These include Parathion, which has poisoned grape pickers, Ethion, Malathion, Meryl Parathion, Phosdrin, and TEPP.

The USDA and the Food and Drug Administration have been criminally negligent in evaluating pesticides. Mercury fungicides, for example, have caused illness, mental damage, and death. Though they have been banned in Sweden, they are widely used throughout the United States.

Though farmers are forced to invest money in machinery, pesticides, fertilizers and dozens of other farm implements, they get very little for their produce and have virtually no control over the price.

Why, then, do we pay such a high price for our food? Not because the farmer is getting rich, but because of packaging and distribution. While farmers may lose money on what they grow, the packager will never sell his product at a loss. We pay him to wax our cucumbers, boil out the vitamins in our vegetables and add all

kinds of artificial flavorings and preservatives to our food so they will last longer and look prettier on the shelves of the local supermarket.

And our system of distribution is equally insane. We pay shipping costs for lettuce, tomatoes, carrots and other vegetables from one coast to another, though it would be feasible for every metropolitan area in the country to grow most of its own produce.

Nothing will change this absurd agricultural system except, as Dr. Commoner says, "a fundamental revision of the entire economy of agricultural production in this country." What does that mean?

1. Agriculture must be viewed in social terms rather than as a business. We must support marginal and subsistence farms and encourage people (with financial grants) to move back to the land and return fallow fields to cultivation. This would ease pressures on the cities, lead to a more evenly balanced population, and create the possibility for further change.

2. We must decentralize our entire agricultural system, so that local areas could raise their own produce. With thousands of small farms in operation, this would be feasible. It isn't now.

3. USDA research should be redirected towards organic farming methods. This would include developing new farm machinery (mulchers, shredders, etc.),



recycling garbage (turning organic wastes, autumn leaves, etc.) into compost and making these machines available to all farmers.

This will be no easy task. Both government and business are committed to large-unit, mechanized, chemical farming.

What can we do?

Rural communes can provide examples by getting involved in organic farming and by marketing their produce in ways that educate the public and create a demand for organically grown food. For instance, distributing literature with their produce, "competing" with supermarkets by comparing their poison-free vegetables with the synthetics that pass for food in the supermarket, supplying urban communes and food-buying cooperatives with low-priced, healthy foods.

Ecology-action groups on campuses could help by demanding that schools offer organic food in eating halls, cafeterias and student unions. And finally, groups can start "People's Gardens" in parks, abandoned lots, in suburbs and on campuses. They can grow food for the community and hold free community feasts at harvest time. People with other suggestions and ideas should put them into practice and get the word around. The movement has ignored the farmer and U.S. agriculture policy for too long. How many harvests have we left?

POETRY
COLOGY

er my shoulder at the
he trembling hand
s and rhymes: multiple
abric

ome!
dim age
o all in vain
parched Earth.

you knew by heart
the the night,
u loved to roam
o gave you birth.

asphalt tiles
y by men
v much she's worth
give a damn!

—GARY E. ALBERS
from "The Pathos of
Oxymanias"

AX

x
man
d with fur.
and swamp water
resting place.

inters
ars.
asts of their women
e who cannot
t survive.

ies were gathered,
y by my body
historical probabilities,
essence, a future.

—CHARLES SIMIC
om "Somewhere Among Us A
Stone Is Taking Notes"



'Mad as a hatter': the heavy metal poisons

DDT has recently attracted publicity as a relatively stable poison that can disturb reproduction, alter behavior, or kill in very small amounts. However, DDT is not the only culprit; lead and mercury are poisons that are being widely disseminated into the environment and that, as elements, are completely stable.

Organic mercury, particularly methylmercury, is used as a fungicide. Most seeds are pre-treated with mercury compounds to prevent fungal attack during storage. Pulp mills use mercury compounds to prevent the growing of fungi in the pulp left on machine parts from clogging the machines. Mercury is also used in the pulp itself. Some of the largest users of mercury are the electrical equipment industry and the manufacturers of chlorine, caustic soda, and plastics. Several forms of mercury are used, but it seems that most of these are converted, at least in part, in both biologic and non-biologic systems, to methylmercury, the most toxic mercuric compound, which is the most easily transported across cell membranes.

Mercury pollution first became recognized as a hazard when by 1960, 110 people had been killed or permanently disabled from eating fish contaminated by the discharge of a plastics plant into Minamata Bay, Japan. In Sweden the mercury problem was noticed when K. Borg and other scientists noticed that several seed-eating species of birds were poisoned during or after the sowing season; these birds had large concentrations of mercury in their tissues.

Mercury contamination was not confined to seed-eating birds. A. G. Johnels and T. Westermark analyzed the feathers of museum specimens of predatory species and found a constant level of mercury from 1863 to 1940 or 1950, depending on the species. Thereafter they found concentrations of ten to twenty times the previous level. Mercury has been used as a seed dressing since 1940. It seems that mercury travels throughout the food chain: the mercury travels from the seeds to the seed-eating species, to the birds that eat the seed-eating species.

Subsequent research in Sweden showed that chickens fed grains grown from seeds treated with methylmercury laid eggs with increased mercury content whereas chickens fed grain grown from seeds treated with methoxyethylmercury did not. In other words, the methylmercury on the seeds spread throughout the plants as they grew, even into the grain which was fed to the chickens. The chickens incorporated the mercury from the grain and subsequently laid contaminated eggs. Methoxyethylmercury was not transported through the food chain and therefore is still legal in Sweden. Also Swedish eggs, meat, and liver had higher mercury than Danish products; the Danes treated their seeds with methoxyethylmercury while the Swedes used methylmercury. In 1966 Sweden banned the use of methylmercury and the level of mercury in Swedish meat, eggs, and liver promptly dropped. However the level of mercury in Swedish fish did not drop; aquatic organisms seem to behave differently with respect to mercury pollution than terrestrial organisms.

Fish can accumulate mercury from the surrounding water; pike can concentrate mercury by a factor of 3000 or more; and fish get increasing concentrations of mercury with age. Methylmercury is still legal in the United States and is widely used as a seed dressing. The FDA allows no mercury residues in foods, but the monitoring program for foods is very haphazard. Very little research on any aspect of mercury pollution has been conducted in the United States.

Mercury's effect on man is known only from cases of industrial exposure; nothing is known of long-term, sub-toxic exposures. Inorganic mercury mainly accumulates in the kidneys and the brain. It causes inflammation of the gums, diarrhea, tremors, kidney damage and mental

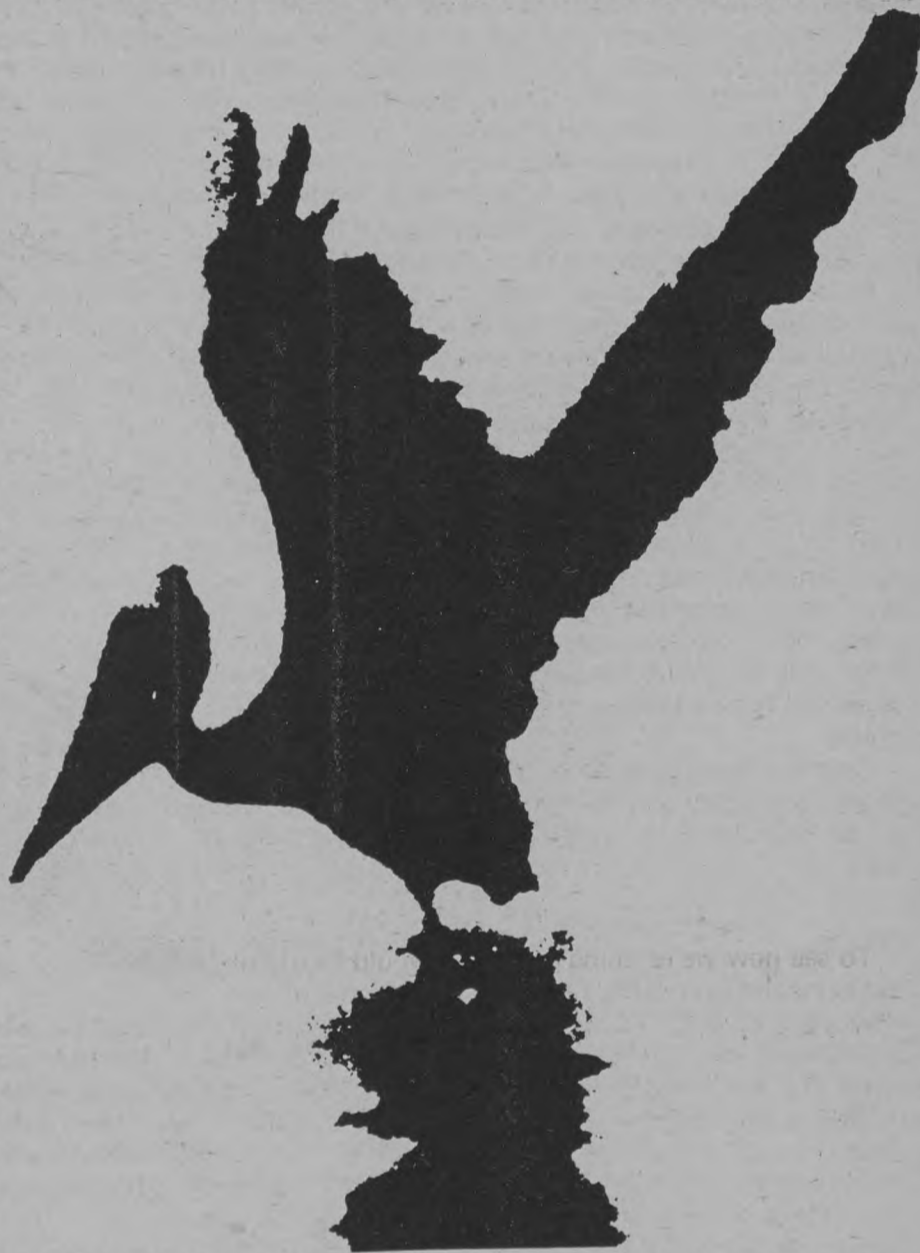


instability. Indeed, the expression "mad as a hatter" originated from the high incidence of insanity among hat makers who were exposed to the mercury compounds used in the processing of felt and furs.

Organic mercury causes numbness in the arms and legs, difficulty in swallowing, blurred vision, loss of muscular coordination and mental illness. Furthermore, mercury poisoning is passed through the mother's placenta to the fetus. Mercury poisoning is insidious because these symptoms are common to many disorders; it is therefore hard to diagnose. Also the absence of symptoms is not equivalent to the absence of damage; it is possible to have significant brain damage before symptoms appear.

Lead Poisoning

Lead is another poisonous but widely used heavy metal. It also causes mental disorders and kidney damage; it interferes with the production of red blood cells as well. And the diagnosis of lead poisoning is as difficult



as the diagnosis of mercury poisoning. Many cases of lead poisoning occur among children living in the slums who have eaten lead-containing paint peeling off the walls.

The sources of lead pollution are many and varied; indeed probably all food and drinks have some lead in them. But the biggest contributor to environmental lead is the gasoline anti-knock additive, tetraethyl lead. Twenty percent of the world's production of lead is put into American gasoline and 25 to 70 per cent of that escapes into the atmosphere in automobile exhaust. 50 to 80 per cent of these particles are small enough to remain airborne for long periods of time and are thus distributed all over the northern hemisphere.

In 1965 Claire Patterson of the California Institute of Technology sampled the highly stratified polar ice caps. He found that "The lead content of North Polar snows has increased gradually and dramatically with time, displaying a marked parallel with the increase in lead smelting and in consumption of leaded gasoline. Near the North Pole, lead concentrations apparently have increased about four hundred per cent between 1790 and 1940; since 1940, there has been another, sharper increase, this time by about three hundred per cent."

The samples from the Antarctic did not show a similar increase, which is not surprising as most of the industrial use of lead is in the Northern hemisphere and prevailing air currents prevent transmission of contaminants from the Northern to the Southern hemispheres. The current levels of atmospheric lead in Cincinnati, Philadelphia, and Los Angeles are 5000 times the estimated natural levels.

That the current levels of lead in the biota, atmosphere, and man are well above natural levels is not disputed; however what effect these levels might have on man is hotly debated. No one has thought to consider what lead might do to animals other than man.

Both lead and mercury are cumulative poisons and both attack the brain. Are we not taking a horrible risk of wide-spread brain damage? At the least we are being hugely arrogant if we think we can pour tons of poisons per year into the environment and not affect nature's balance. That kind of arrogance was known as "hubris" by the ancient Greeks; the gods punished the act of "hubris" with destruction.

Life process requires energy. The living forms of our planet, the thin carbon-containing crust on the surface, are inter-related through energy. Every organism represents a focal concentration of captured energy. No organism can be a static, unchanging point in this system. Energy interchange with all the other organisms of the environment is a daily, ongoing process. If you are alive, you are convertible and interchangeable.

The process of energy flow through the living world ultimately results in the dissipation of all of the energy. Each energy transformation results in some energy which is useful to the transforming organism and some which is lost to the environment as useless heat.

Sun is Free Lunch

Quite obviously, the system would quickly run down without daily energy input. The sun is our only free lunch, the plants, our only intermediaries. Photosynthesis makes all the rest possible. All animal forms compete for the energy captured by plants. If too much of the available energy is turned to a human use, the other animal species will have to suffer. It's really that simple.

I would like to think that all this is exceedingly obvious to anyone who has his eyes open, but judging from the confusion and panic which our environmental crisis has engendered, this apparently is not the case.

The ability of any life form to survive is directly related to the efficiency with which it captures and uses the biological energy available to it. By this standard, how well are we doing? How much of our ration of energy is squandered and why?

Lift your head; where are you in January of 1970? In the United States of America, a large, integrated system of 200 million fellow beings. You are simultaneously connected in several real ways to every other point in the system, e.g., by telephones, roads, postal service, currency, language and law. Keep this in mind, because the way that we are organized has a direct bearing on how well we use our energy.

Organization isn't free; it requires a certain percentage of our available energy. The remainder we use as life-support energy, i.e., food, shelter, clothing, love.

Large System or Tribal Units

To see how we're doing perhaps it would be useful to compare our large, integrated system to the alternative of small, tribal units, each tightly integrated from within, but only loosely connected to the rest of the species. What elements of our scene are irrelevant to the tribal context? What drops out when you don't try to integrate 200 million people into one functional unit? Government, banks, highways, insurance companies, steel mills, corporations, atomic warheads, weapons research, bureaucrats, chancellors, police, schools, automobiles, and computers.

How much energy do you save with the small system? Probably more than 90 per cent of what we are using now. (If you doubt this, sit down with a pencil and calculate how much electrical power, water, steel, coal and oil the bureaus, agencies and trappings of our system mentioned above require each year. Compare the energy expended on these organizational forces with the amount required to feed, shelter and clothe 200 million people in a comfortable fashion.)

Squandered Energy

If you would like a simple way of seeing how much energy we squander on organization, start drawing three-, four-, five-, and six-sided polygons. Let each vertex of the polygon represent one person in an integrated system. Now connect each vertex with every other vertex. You will be drawing diagonals. Compare the number of diagonals of the four-sided polygon with the number of the diagonals of the five-, six-, seven- and eight-sided polygons.

Suffice it to say that the number of connections increases much faster than the number of vertices or sides. (Short-cut: the number of connections between n number of points is equal to the number of diagonals plus the number of sides of a polygon with n number of vertices. For those of you who are still reading this, $c = n^2 - n$ over 2).

The number of simultaneous connections for a system of 200 million people, connecting each person to every other person, is about 2×10^{16} (twenty zillion). The number of simultaneous connections in an integrated system of 50 people is about 1.2×10^3 (1,225). The difference—about 13 powers of ten.

This tedious digression is to prove a point in language that even the systems-man can understand. Integration isn't cheap; it uses up the vast majority of any population's available energy. Our system is so large, and unfortunately so well integrated, that it doesn't appear to be at all workable. It survives only because, in terms of energy, it cheats. If the USA relied totally on the renewable sources of energy, those which daily derive from the sun, the USA as a concept and a system would be impossible.

Non-renewable Energy Sources

Instead the USA relies heavily, almost exclusively, on the non-renewable sources of energy—fossil fuel, coal and oil. Fossil fuels represent large concentrations of energy captured centuries past, which can and will be rapidly depleted. How does The Age of Petroleum look now, when you know it's a dead-end street? Nuclear power? The introduction of any kind of reactor is massive ecological tampering which will have massive ecological consequences. As Professor of Biology Garrett Hardin of UCSB points out, there is no free lunch.

Giving oil and coal to our parents was like giving a loaded gun to a baby. Using this massive supply of concentrated energy as a lever, they were able to scrape and gouge the earth, build freeways, amplify smoke and noise, pollute oceans, and create an exceedingly wasteful, warlike, paranoid system. Their feverish delirium, their short-sighted estimates of time, cost, and wealth will come to an end whether they like it or not. Their Age of Fear is rapidly drawing to a close.

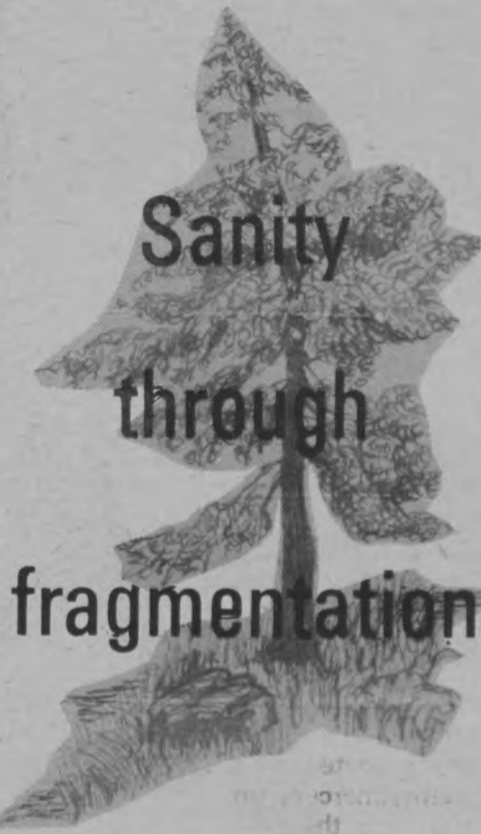
Earth Still Beautiful

The earth is still a beautiful and bountiful place to live. It will feed, house, and clothe us all when we learn that we can't squander our energy and natural

wealth in grandiose schemes and systems. We will re-affirm the notion of the tribe, the self-sufficient community, the small system. We can start the transformation today by starting with our own heads. We can minimize our support of this dying, fallacious system, every day, little by little. You don't have to wait for everyone else to move, just get it on.

Rick Strauss has a good one. The organism knows it has reached its most effective level of existence when it is happy. So I guess it's getting better, getting better all the time.

(Maybe some one could write a sequel to this called, "What the Large System Does to Your Head," or maybe we can each figure this out for ourselves.)



CONTRIBUTORS

Mary Bergen, Hugh Carroll, Walt Chesnauch, Howard Choate, Beryl Crowe, Jim Gregory, Martin Jezer, Greg Knell, Joe Melchione, Rich Merrill, Pat Melly, Mike Perelman, Geoff Wallace, Becca Wilson, Ecology Action, John Franklin, and A.S.I.A.

(The opening scenario was adapted from a Ramparts article by biologist Paul Ehrlich).



An Indian is only six feet tall. If he leaves the Great Valley at daybreak and follows the sun he can reach the Sea by nightfall. With a steady stride and good luck.

The white man covers the distance in less than an hour. He races across the earth almost as swiftly as the sun moves across the sky. And without effort. A slight twist of his wrist to begin, and then steady pressure applied through his leg to the ball of his right foot. Nothing more. He sits there, enclosed in a hunk of steel, rushing through space.

You white men think you are gods. To travel from the Great Valley to the Sea in less than an hour.

But not for free. The chrome horse demands its price.

You must lay a hard mixture of rock and sand over the brown earth. You must crisscross this land with huge, smooth paths. You must destroy the trees. You must remove the wild animals. You must make a part of the world regular, even, predictable.

What energy hurtles you through space? A series of small explosions in the center of that hunk of metal. Explosions terrify my people. They are man-made thunder. Man does not make thunder cheaply. The small explosions fill the air with poison gas. Soon you will not be able to breathe without choking; soon you will not be able to open your eyes without crying; soon you will not be able to live at all.

It is not an easy journey to walk from the Great Valley to the Sea. My people would not make such a journey without good reason. We would finish the day tired and hungry. But when we travelled that distance we knew the earth we walked across. We knew the leaves of the live oak, the chatter of the squirrel, the tap-tap-tap of the woodpecker.

White man, what do you know?



The (one and only) Band comes to Robertson Gym

Sunday, February 1, 1970, is the date of the most significant rock music event of the new year: The Band, appearing at 7 p.m. at the University of California at Santa Barbara, Robertson Gym, in a special concert presented by the Associated Students Concerts Committee.

What marks an evolution? Is it significant when it occurs, or only when attention is focussed upon it? Consider The Band.

For years, they have developed, refined and expanded their musical range.

From their beginnings as The Hawks, playing behind Ronnie Hawkins throughout the South, The Band was exposed to two of the major forces in Contemporary American music: Soul and Country music.

Then, in 1965, the group became associated with Bob Dylan. Without peer, Dylan was then in the midst of his turning from folk music to electric rock, a journey on which The Band accompanied him.

After backing Dylan in many albums, the group released "Music from Big Pink," then demonstrating in their own right, their great range of talent. Both "The Weight," used subsequently in the film "Easy Rider," and "I Shall Be Released," became important standards on radio.

In cutting their second album, titled The Band, they eschewed the complications of a commercial sound studio, choosing instead to work in a

simple room, working the sound console themselves.

The result has been hailed as one of the very best of 1969 by the Los Angeles Times, Eye Magazine, Village Voice, and many others. A single, "Up on Cripple Creek," is on the top 10 throughout the country.

(Continued on p. 17, col. 2)

EL GAUCHO

ARTS

Mansfield on the movies

by

Richard Mansfield

The essence of news is conflict. "Pleasant, elderly woman discovered sitting calmly on sofa" is not news.

"Lady conflicts with couch, bites it" is news. It is also humor, art and perhaps a sad example of sexual frustration.

Speaking of elderly women, when I was sixteen my aunt noticed that I was reading a number of books on psychology.

"I wouldn't read too much of that, honey," she advised, "you might turn into one."

"Turn into what?" I said.

"Well, it could give you psychological tendencies...leanings."

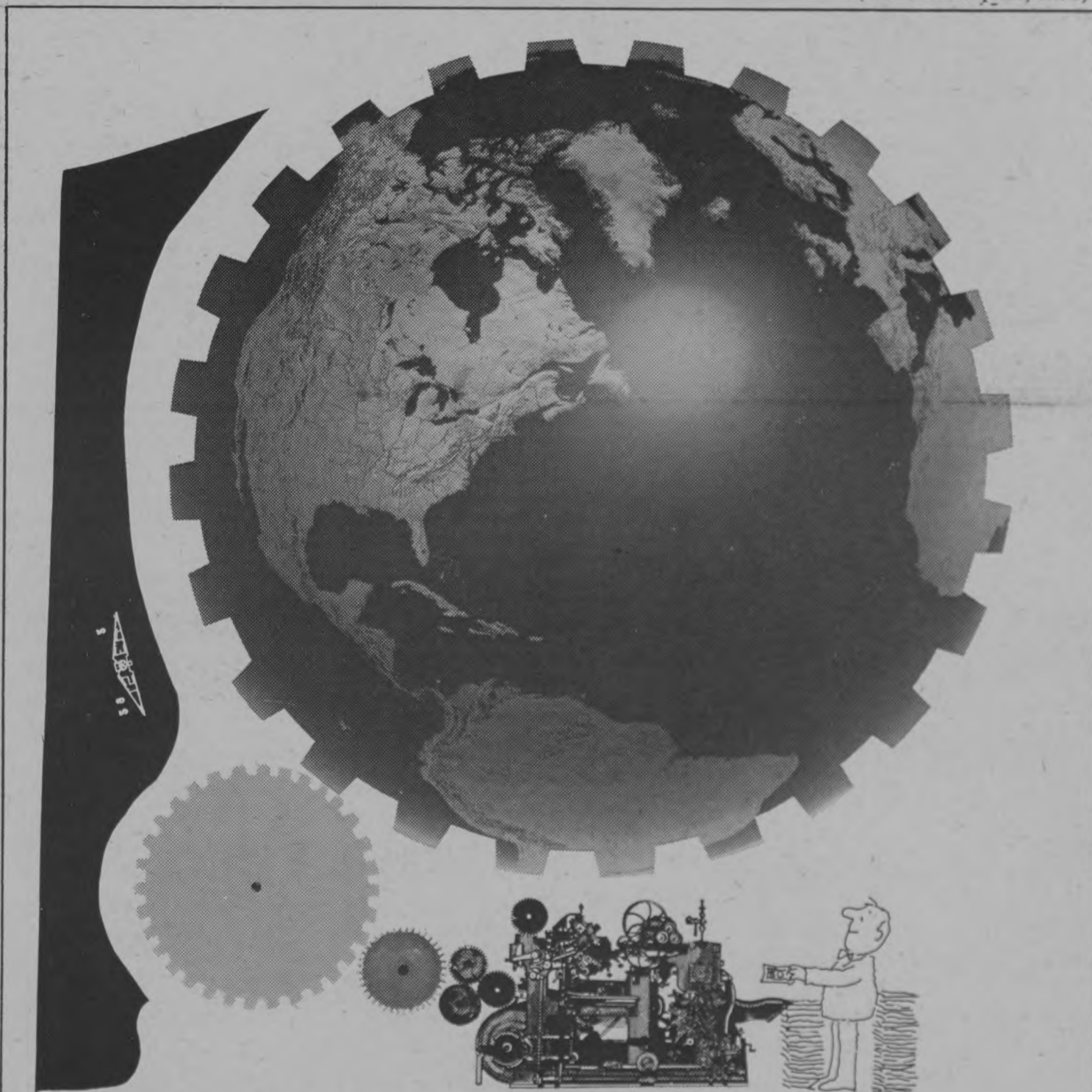
I went on to ask her if she had any special fears for my brother John who had been reading about lizards.

Such logic is not unusual. The San Diego Union refuses to advertise any movie rated "X."

And countless organizations are trying to close down porno parlors and theatres where, as we all know by now, you can actually see the naked body of the other sex. Of course, this could give you leanings.

But my complaint is specifically against those who would legislate against movies. There should be no control over the films, except maybe age limits of some sort.

Experience shows that supply follows demand. If I don't want to pay \$2 to watch somebody being cruel or sexy or whatever, nothing forces me into the theatre. And if nobody wants it, it won't be profitable and they won't make more. The law of supply and demand applies to films. Raquel Welch, for example, is incapable of any acting in the way I understand (Continued on p. 16, col. 1)




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CL 2

Friday's warmth is snowfall on bleak Saturday.
 Our wax image that lit the night before in sweating light
 Melted with passion into frosted patterns of morning ice;
 My burning ego shivers and is gone;
 I find my eyes through the crackled film left
 By the brush of her hands and her soft quivered breasts.
 On Saturday, in my half-cold bed
 I've lost my dreams in the outlines of her thighs
 And I can't help thinking through my friendless feet
 How unstable this thing called love is.
 How on Friday it rose and filled my room
 And grew larger and filled my eyes
 And blossomed fuller, yet, and burst open my world
 So there was hardly room for her or for me
 Strangers that we were, on the periphery of living.
 And how the prick of Saturday's sterile pin could deflate it
 To an apple bobbing on Halloween.
 And my mouth was never large enough for apples.
 I have loved but have never been loved in return,
 Or it seems that way after the fact.
 She is like a muff-eared dog who stands at a distance
 Barking and swishing her tail and begging with watery eyes
 For a few moments of hand-combed fur.
 Who suddenly starts and playfully leaps into nowhere
 At my first step towards her.
 But it is a step I must always take,
 Simple and breathless in its very motion,
 And it makes my Saturday cold and white and fresh
 Not just another day.

-John Bohart



Mansfield on the movies

(Continued from p. 15)
 the term, but she exists to symbolize sex.

There is a demand for some overwhelming figure to represent our collective sexual impulse. This woman becomes a Sex Goddess—a bringing together of all recent cosmetic ads, an exaggeration of the fashionable body type, in short, a monster.

But she, Raquel, gives us something to measure our girlfriend by and something to laugh about and want. She was Marilyn before, and Liz, Anita, Betty, Rita. Our fathers voted for Claudette.

It fluctuates, you see, because these women are not beautiful. They are products, like wigs, colored and shaped to suit the customers.

In 1934, they looked around to find a woman to play Cleopatra. DeMille wanted the most beautiful woman. They

picked little Claudette Colbert, rather a strange choice by today's standards.

But then, in twenty years, our children will look upon Raquel as she thrusts her promontories around with that witless, frozen smile....

The censorship problem is really two separate issues: sex and violence. Since films began, there has been very little criticism of violence.

Recently, however, certain well-intentioned individuals have decided that it might be easier to convince the public to limit screen violence.

Their arguments are: 1. watching violence can trigger some people to commit violent crimes, 2. the rising crime rate is related to television and 3. violence as entertainment is bad for children because of number 1. and 2.

The first argument is probably true, in a sense. A

mass-murderer who studied at the University of Chicago by day and dismembered people by night, said that the most influential event in his life was watching the movie "Dr. Jekyll And Mr. Hyde." (Spencer Tracy, 1941).

On the other hand, the most influential event in most of our lives is the day we conceptualize our future, that day we decide to become a doctor or a writer. Unfortunately, there are some people who are attracted to active schizophrenia as a life style and the reason is not the movie they saw or the book they read. They were schizoid and the movie only provided some self-awareness.

The idea that watching murder leads one to want to commit murder is obviously silly. We humans are capable of being entertained by watching all manner of folly, disgrace and mayhem and never having any impulse to join in.

Any attempt to reduce the level of conflict in art will surely result in reduced art. If the public wants to watch bloodshed, give them the catsup and trick knives on film. The alternative, I think, is a zombie culture with no contrasts, no art, no life.

It is interesting to note that Hitler banned all murder mysteries and thrillers because he thought they were decadent, he said they gave the people "restless minds."

Conflict in movies, as in dreams, is surely a healthy release. And, as for sex, I'm sure we all agree that you
 (Continued on p. 17, col. 1)

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'Who'll Save the Plowboy?' six-man cast will try

The UCSB department of dramatic art begins the second quarter of its season February 10-14 and February 17-21, when the Studio Theatre production of Frank Gilroy's critically acclaimed drama, "Who'll Save The Plowboy," opens. Making his directing debut at UCSB is Cedric Winchell, instructor of theatre and acting at the UCSB campus.

Opening at the Phoenix Theatre in 1962, "Plowboy" received noted acclaim from critics for its in-depth study of a man on the fine line of deception and failure. The small cast production will be presented in the intimate Studio Theatre, and tickets are available at the Arts and Lectures Ticket Office, The Lobero Theatre, and the Discount Record Center, La Cumbre Plaza

Starring in the challenging role of Albert Cobb will be Ernest Stewart, UCSB dramatic arts major. The character of Cobb received the nickname of "Plowboy" during the war years because of his wish to become a farmer. Elissa Heyman will portray his wife, Helen, a shrewish woman who took the "Plowboy" because "He was the only offer I ever got."

Mansfield...

(Continued from p. 16) should get it the way you like it.

We have to remember, though, what sex means to our parents. Until recently a society wanted lots of people to work in the factories and to fight in the wars. A big population was good.

The idea that having babies and raising a family is praiseworthy will die hard. Many of our elders still think that making families is the most basic, most valuable, most noble of human endeavors.

To this frame of mind, sexual matters are the first stage of a lifetime contract. You see her, you want her, you get to like her, you can't imagine life without her, you build a nest for her, and so forth.

Something in our generation responds to this. Many of us take sex casually, like a nice outing to the mountains: something occasional, something pleasant and without the consequences of children, eternal vows, ritual.

But, I'm afraid, most of us cannot manage this attitude very long. We come to need a sense of permanence, possession, and magic bonding. We marry.

But, as for the rest of it: the family, the constancy, the bogus affection of the unloving, 10-year-old partnerships, the guilty and efficient business between the middle-aged woman and her doubtful husband I wonder if we will go through all this, knowing about it as we do?

Perhaps not. Meanwhile, the pornography increases and becomes more and more vivid, divorce becomes easier, the pill simplifies everything, and, hopefully, movies will, in their way, supply some demands.

Douglas Jacobs will play Larry Doyle, his wartime buddy who gave him the name of "Plowboy." Larry comes to visit Albert after many years, and hopes his life has been successful. Larry saved the Plowboy's life during the war, and now hopes his one good deed will have proved fruitful. Both men attempt to portray a happy life for the other, but the outcome, both tragic and moving, provides a stimulating and poignant look into the composition of the modern man.

Completing the cast are Sue Powell as Mrs. Doyle; Robert Levine as the Doctor; and Eddie Cooper as the man upstairs.

Ghanian textiles by young artists featured in UCen

An exhibition entitled "Textiles by Ghanian Children" will be on display in the UCen until February 1.

Organized by the Harmon Foundation, Inc., the exhibit is currently touring the United States under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institute.

The fabrics were executed by students at two Ghanian secondary schools: Adisadel College in Cape Coast and the Government Secondary School in Tamale.

Both schools teach drawing and painting in watercolors, sculpture, graphic arts, design, fabric painting, weaving and pottery.

The textiles illustrate folk tales, proverbs, African scenes and tribal cult objects. Some are abstract, while others realistically depict such motifs as baboons beating out a message on the drums, skeleton heads, or preparations for a feast.

The Band

(Continued from p. 15)

Their integrity and ability (among them, they play 15 instruments) led Time Magazine to feature The Band on the cover of the January 12, 1970, issue as the new sound in country rock. To listen to The Band, however, is to realize that they defy any attempt at such categorization. They are quite simply, unique.

At their request, The Band will present the entire show and will bring their own sound from Woodstock. The concert is sponsored by the Associated Students Concerts Committee and is produced by Strongwinds Productions.

Tickets are \$3.75 in advance, and may be secured at Jim Salzer's Music Emporium - Oxnard and Thousand Oaks; Music Box and Burton's Music - Ventura; Cartunes in Stereo - Santa Barbara and Isla Vista; Record Rack - Goleta; Discount Records - Isla Vista; Coopers Clothes - Lompoc; Sousa's Music - Santa Maria; Brown's Music - San Luis Obispo, and at all Wallich's Music Stores in Los Angeles. For further information, please phone (805) 968-9674.

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Gauchos vs. Bruins tonight; you've got to be kidding...

By CLAY KALLAM
Sports Staff

Now, I don't want to say that the Gauchos are underdogs tonight—I mean, on any given night any given team etc., etc., but tonight, tonight, well, I got my doubts.

It's not just that UCLA is undefeated or national champs the last three years in a row, or the fact that the Gauchos lost 119-75 two years ago, I mean those things aren't really relevant to tonight's game in glorious Pauley Pavilion, because Santa Barbara is a lot better basketball team than two years ago, and that big guy, What's-his-name, you know, well he's gone too.

It's not just that UCLA has a little more talent—I mean John

Vallellys, Curtis Rowes, Henry Bibbys, Sidney Wickses and Steve Pattersons don't grow on orange trees. There's four or five all-Coasts, all-Americans and all-Universes floating around in there, and UCSB has probably run into ballplayers just as good (not as many on one team for sure, but one here and another there just as good). But you see, deep down, the Bruins know they're gonna win. They know it—for sure.

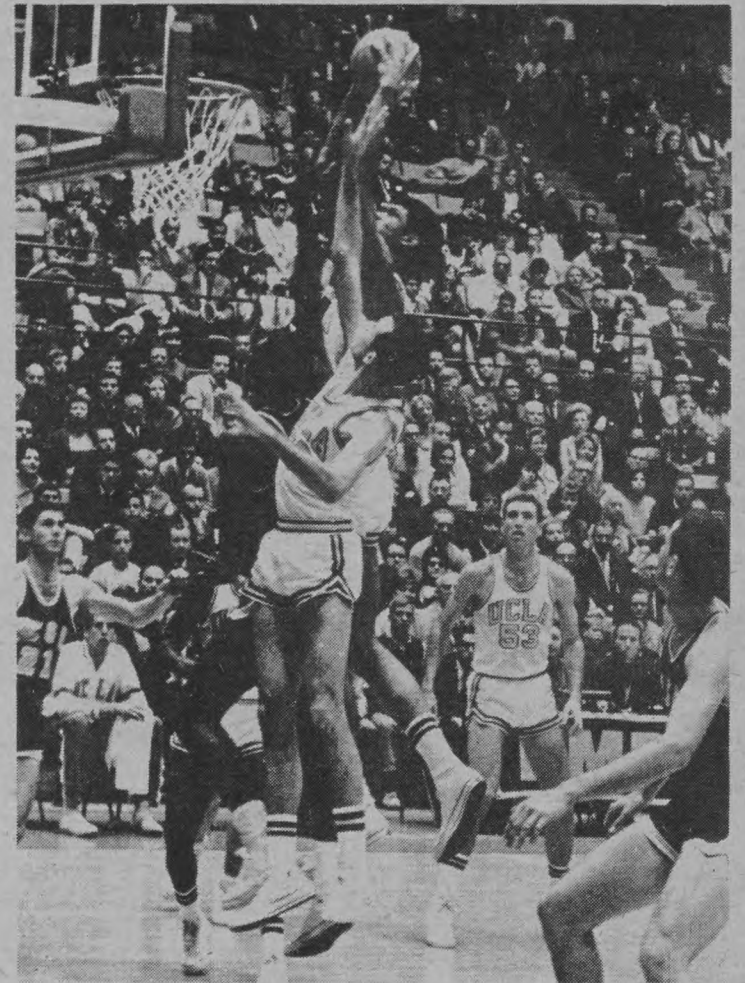
Santa Barbara may keep telling themselves that, but they don't know it—know it gut-deep, know that somehow the basketball will pop on the other guy's fast break, know that the last second shot with the score tied will go in for

them, for sure—it hasn't happened to the Gauchos. Not consistently—not for four long winning years. The Bruins know it. And UCSB knows that the Bruins know it.

But there's always the slim chance—this might be the night, you know, it does happen. Maybe this will be the given night. Just one foolish mistake, maybe if Santa Barbara can stay with them, some fluke, anything. Maybe. Maybe.

Oh yeah, and Loyola is next, on Saturday down there. They're not a bad ball club. Can't look past them; no, sir, can't ignore them, got to get up for that one. Got to, yessir. But first things first, you know what I mean.

Lew's gone but they're still the same (No.1)



LEW ALCINDOR, shown here going up and over the Gauchos' LeRoi Jackson in the UCSB-UCLA tilt three years ago, is gone to the pros. But nevertheless, Coach John Wooden's current Bruin entry is still number one in all the ratings, and the Gauchos will find out just how tough they are tonight at Pauley Pavilion. The game will be broadcast here on KCSB-FM at 8:05 p.m.



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Peacock Gap next victim for Rod Sears' ruggers

By GERALD NEECE
Sports Editor

Piedmont Rugby Club, alias Peacock Gap, will be making their annual appearance in the Santa Barbara area Saturday afternoon when they meet Rod Sears' Gaucho ruggers out behind Robertson Gym at 2 p.m. And take in this lineup.

Among the players on the Bay Area team are an orthopedic surgeon, a minister, a millionaire advertising executive, a famous artist and a top-notch criminal lawyer. And they're all out there playing rugby.

"I don't think they'll be as strong as they were in years past," said Sears. "They've had a lot of their players retire or move out of the area. But we always have a lot of fun with them and we're looking forward to the meet."

The contest will serve as a tuneup for the Gauchos' next opponent, UCLA, thought by many to be the top team in the country. That game will take place down there Wednesday at 3 p.m.

In an earlier game (12:30 p.m. Saturday), Sears' surprising Guanos, UCSB's second team, will duel the combined varsity and junior varsity teams of San Fernando Valley State. According to Sears, "They'll be tough pressed."

Grapplers meet three up North

Coming off a big three-meet sweep of three Southland schools last weekend, Coach Bill Hammer's Gaucho grapplers will try to do the same up north this weekend as they meet three powerhouses from the Bay area.

Tonight the Gauchos will take on Pacific 8 contender Cal and tomorrow the locals will meet San Jose State in the morning and another Pac-8 school, Stanford, in the evening.

The San Jose encounter will mark the Gauchos second PCAA meet of the year. The grapplers have already downed San Diego State earlier in the season the account for their league-leading 1-0 record.

"We'll get a really good assessment of our mid-season capabilities this weekend," said Hammer. "All three of the schools are good, established competition and we'll certainly come out of this with a better knowledge of our ability."

Cal has already beaten UCLA, a 17-16 victor over the Gauchos earlier in the season, and should be the toughest of the three. Next weekend Hammer's men host Cal States Los Angeles and Fullerton.

—Gerald Neece

Swimmers take week off from race, meet Cal Poly (SLO) tomorrow

Coach Rick Rowland's Gaucho swimmers take a week's respite from their PCAA conference this weekend to travel north for an 11 a.m. encounter with Cal Poly (SLO) tomorrow.

The Mustangs, runner-ups in the CCAA conference last year and in contention for the title again this year, will give the Gauchos good competition in the sprints and the distance events with two college division all-Americans on their squad. But backup men for these swimmers are Cal Poly's greatest problem.

"I don't think they have very much depth," said Rowland, "at least not enough to defeat us. We're going to do a little experimenting this weekend, swimming some of our men in their weaker events to prepare them for the conference meet in which they can enter up to five events."

The Gauchos are 1-1 in PCAA competition after last weekend's split with Long Beach and Los Angeles. But despite the loss to the Forty-niners, Rowland was happy with his team's performance. "We had the best January times ever as a team," said Rowland. "We're making good progress, and I'd say we're in definite contention for the runner-ups spot."

Next weekend the local mermen take on San Jose State in the third conference meet of the season, and next Thursday the Gauchos host the Palo Alto Athletic Club at 3 p.m. in a tune-up for that meet.

—Gerald Neece

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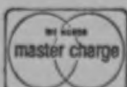
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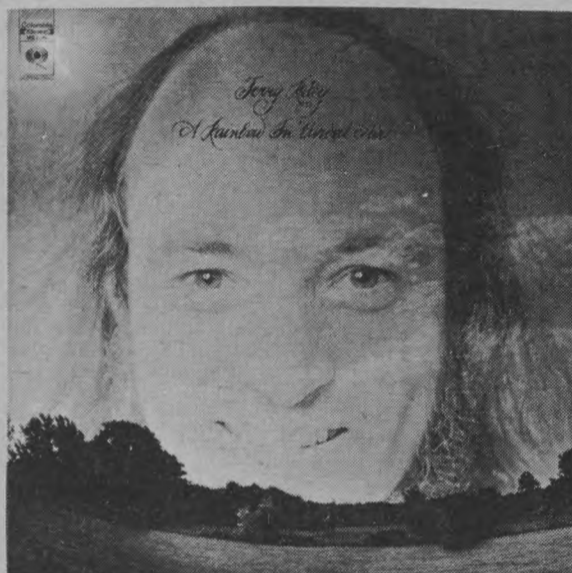
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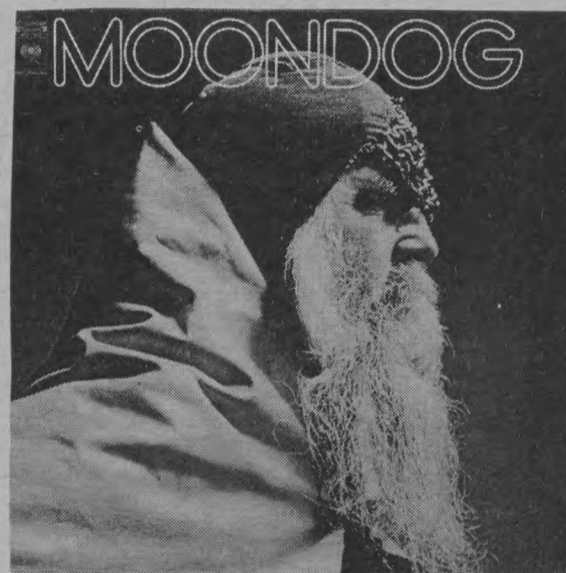
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