VIETNAM: BLOWS, COUNTERBLOWS, TENSE WAITS



NORTH VIETNAM STAMP

Showing machine-gunning
of a U.S. helicopter, this Communist
postage stamp honors Vietcong attack
on a South Vietnam village

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FEBRUARY 26 · 1965 · 35¢

LIFE

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February 26, 1965

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Two 'square' denizens of the junkie world

In this issue there is a picture essay and article about the life of two young drug addicts—as they themselves see it. This is the first of a two-part series on narcotics in the U.S.; the second part, which appears next week, will deal with what is, is not and should be being done about it. Jim Mills (an Associate Editor of Life) wrote both instalments. The pictures were taken by Bill Eppridge.

Mills spent two weeks making the rounds with detectives of New York City's Narcotics Bureau. Then, having learned some of the ropes, he made contact with two addicts, Karen and John, and for two solid months he and Eppridge spent virtually every waking hour with them. "When I say 'solid," says Mills, "I mean something like 20

hours a day, seven days a week. Junkies never seem to sleep." All this depended, of course, on winning the addicts' confidence. Mills and Eppridge found, for one thing, that addicts have no desire to be bothered by "squares" (nonusers). The addict is always high on heroin or obsessed with getting more, and squares simply waste his time. They also found that the addict loses all respect for a square he can "con" out of something. Mills could be "conned" out of nothing, and after a time he and Eppridge gained their respect.

Once accepted, Mills and Eppridge became denizens of the junkie world. They learned the language, which they had to speak with meticulous



JAMES MILLS

care or be branded as outsiders. They picked up some of the junkies' uncanny ability to spot a "narco" (narcotics detective). They talked for hours on park benches and street corners with addicts waiting to make "connections," and they frequented fleabag hotels, three of which unceremoniously threw them out. Eppridge, in fact, came so much to look the part that he was picked up by the narcos in a hotel lobby; they thought he had stolen both his cameras and LIFE credentials and were about to haul him off when Mills (who looks more like a cop) came up to straighten things out. But never in their adventures were they troubled by the junkies themselves and both became good—if sad—friends of Karen and John.

Not one of Eppridge's pictures is posed. Why did John and Karen act so freely in his presence? The answer, says Mills, is that "they enjoyed their role. For once they could savor the reversal of the teacher-student, judge-defendant, do-gooder-addict relationship they had always known. For once, they were the figures of authority. For the first time, they were the front end of the hyphen, and the squares were the students."

Another question: would not these pictures betray them to the police? They are both known addicts with jail sentences behind them. That the pictures would be seen by police bothered them not a bit. Their only worry was that the pictures might bother "pushers" who might then hesitate to sell them drugs.

GEORGE P. HUNT Managing Editor

'The university has become

In what may be the largest court test in the history of American jurisprudence, 703 demonstrators arrested during last fall's sit-in at the University of California at Berkeley will be set for trial in Municipal Court this week. The defendants, most of them students, are charged with trespassing, resisting arrest and unlawful assembly.

The direct cause of the sit-in, which climaxed weeks of demonstrations, was a sudden tightening up of the rules governing recruiting and fund raising for off-campus political and civil rights causes. University officials soon realized this was an arbitrary and unwise move and modified the regulations. But by then the episode had brought into the open an enormous, smoldering frustration on the part of many who feel the very size and impersonality of their university is depriving them of a worthwhile education. These dissidents soon organized as the Free Speech Movement and found an eloquent spokesman in 22-year-old philosophy major Mario Savio, a native of New York. His own views—excerpted here from a lengthy

THE ROOTS OF THE PROBLEM

The thing's turned on its head. Those who should give orders-the faculty and students-take orders, and those who should tend to keeping the sidewalks clean, to seeing that we have enough classrooms-the administrators-give the orders. . . . As [social critic] Paul Goodman says, students are the exploited class in America, subjected to all the techniques of factory methods: tight scheduling, speedups, rules of conduct they're expected to obey with little or no say-so. At Cal you're little more than an IBM card. For efficiency's sake, education is organized along quantifiable lines. One hundred and 20 units make a bachelor's degree. . . . The understanding, interest and care required to have a good undergraduate school are completely alien to the spirit of the

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ON HIMSELF

I am not a political person. My involvement in the Free Speech Movement is religious and moral. . . . I don't know what made me get up and give that first speech. I only know I had to. What was it Kierkegaard said about free acts? They're the ones that, looking back, you realize you couldn't help doing.

ON THE ADMINISTRATION

President] Clark Kerr is the ideologist for a kind of "brave new world" conception of education. He replaces the word "university" with "multiversity." The multiversity serves many publics at once, he says. But Kerr's publics . . . is the corporate establishment of California, plus a lot of national firms, the government, especially the Pentagon. It's no longer a question of a community of students and scholars, of independent,

objective research but rather of contracted research, the results of which are to be used as those who contract for it see fit. . . . Why should the business community . . . dominate the board of regents? The business of the university is teaching and learning. Only people engaged in it—the students and teachers—are competent to decide how it should be done.

ON BEING AN AMERICAN STUDENT

America may be the most povertystricken country in the world. Not materially. But intellectually it is bankrupt. And morally it's povertystricken. But in such a way that it's not clear to you that you're poor. It's very hard to know you're poor if you're eating well.

In the Berkeley ghetto-which is, let's say, the campus and the surrounding five or six blocks-you bear certain stigmas. They're not the color of your skin, for the most part, but the fact that you're an intellectual, and perhaps a moral nonconformist. You question the mores and morals and institutions of society seriously; you take serious questions seriously. This creates a feeling of mutuality, of real community. Students are excited about political ideas. They're not yet inured to the apolitical society they're going to enter. But being interested in ideas means you have no use in American society . . . unless they are ideas which are useful to the military-industrial complex. That means there's no connection between what you're doing and the world you're about to enter.

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STUDENTS NOW FACING TRIAL

a factory'

interview with Life's correspondent in San Francisco, Jack Fincher—cut to the heart of a system he sees as "totally dehumanized, totally impersonalized, created by a society which is wholly acquisitive." Savio's rebellion is not so much political as against schools—and a society—where everything seems to be geared to "performance and award, prize and punishment—never to study for itself." Because Savio's outlook is shared by so many, its significance goes far beyond the court trial he and his contemporaries will face this week.

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The primary concern of most of the teaching assistants is getting their doctorates. They're constantly involved in their own research, working their way into so narrow a corner of their own specialty that they haven't the breadth of experience or time to do an adequate job of teaching. Furthermore, what they've got to do, really, is explain what the master told you, so you can prepare to take his tests. When teaching assistants deviate from the lesson plans to bring in new material, this enriches their students: but sometimes another result is to make it more difficult for those students to do well on the exams. 7

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ing something that constitutes an extreme abridgment of your rights, conscience is the court of last resort. Then you've got to decide whether this is one of the things which, although you disagree, you can live with. Only you can decide; it's openly a personal decision. Hopefully, in a good society this kind of decision wouldn't have to be made very often, if at all. But we don't have a good society. We have a very bad society. We have a society which has many social evils, not the least of which is the fantastic presumption in a lot of people's minds that naturally decisions which are in accord with the rules must be right—an assumption which is not founded on any legitimate philosophical principle. In our society, precisely because of the great distortions and injustices which exist, I would hope that civil disobedience becomes more prevalent than it is.

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ELDERCARE	MEDICARE
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YES	NO
YES	NO
YES	YES
	YES YES YES

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Eldercare offers more care for the elderly who need help, but would cost less because it does not provide benefits for the wealthy and well-to-do. Eldercare would not require a new payroll tax. It would be financed by federal-state funds through a program that already exists.

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Urge your congressman and senators to vote for Eldercare (The Herlong-Curtis Bill, H.R. 3727)

The American Medical Association

Life Magazine 02/26/1965 pages 100-101

EDUCATION

ANGRY WORDS FROM MARIO SAVIO, SPOKESMAN FOR CALIFORNIA'S STUDENTS NOW FACING TRIAL

'The university has become a factory' Jack Fincher

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