

DIMENSION

'When ideas press for decision they disguise themselves as states, nations, or parties. They want to be fought out with weapons, not with words.'

— Oswald Spengler

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Universities: Hazard to the Future

Is the American educational system a failure? Ask this of someone involved in the education process here in the good old U.S. of A., and the answer 'Yes' is usually forthcoming. With second thoughts, though, comes the mental query of why this should be true at all. Just think of the successes of mass American education! (?) Vast amounts of money from government, foundations, and individual sources are always flowing into the willing coffers of the various school systems. Public education is taken for granted within this country, with a high school diploma viewed as a right, not a privilege. And soon, according to Those in the Know (far superior in foresight than the average rest of us), we will think the same of college sheepskins (i.e. CCNY). Our schools have in modern times always filled America's manpower needs in skilled labor, scientific and technological development, business services, and leadership. Finally, our educational system has been the foundation of American democracy, for without an educated and informed public a society is dangerously open to all the possible allurements of totalitarianism. So much for the apparent successes; consider now the failures of American education.

Long list of failures

The list is unfortunately very long. There are, in actuality, several lists, for it is the depressing fact that one will find a different set of failures for each level of American education he examines. Our high schools, definitely the educational level most beset by problems (if one ignores the American travesty of kindergarten), are often considered only to be an efficient method of 'keeping the kids off the streets.' Most college students soon forget their high-school background, and the schools are such that the forgetfulness is with good reason. Acknowledging this lapse of memory, let us turn to college education and those topics so dear to the university student: the Regents, tuition, the letter-grading system, and the relevance of the University structure.

'Relevant' has so far been, without an imaginable doubt, the most over-used, trite, neo-intellectual, single-word descriptive phrase of the 70's. I suppose, you know, we have deserved it, you know? But lacking better terminology, it will have to suffice for these troubled times. Listen carefully to the rumbles from any college campus, and your ear will soon realize that the American University system suffers from not being relevant in terms of the past, present, and/or future. Consider each of these categories separately, if you can stand it.

The importance of the past

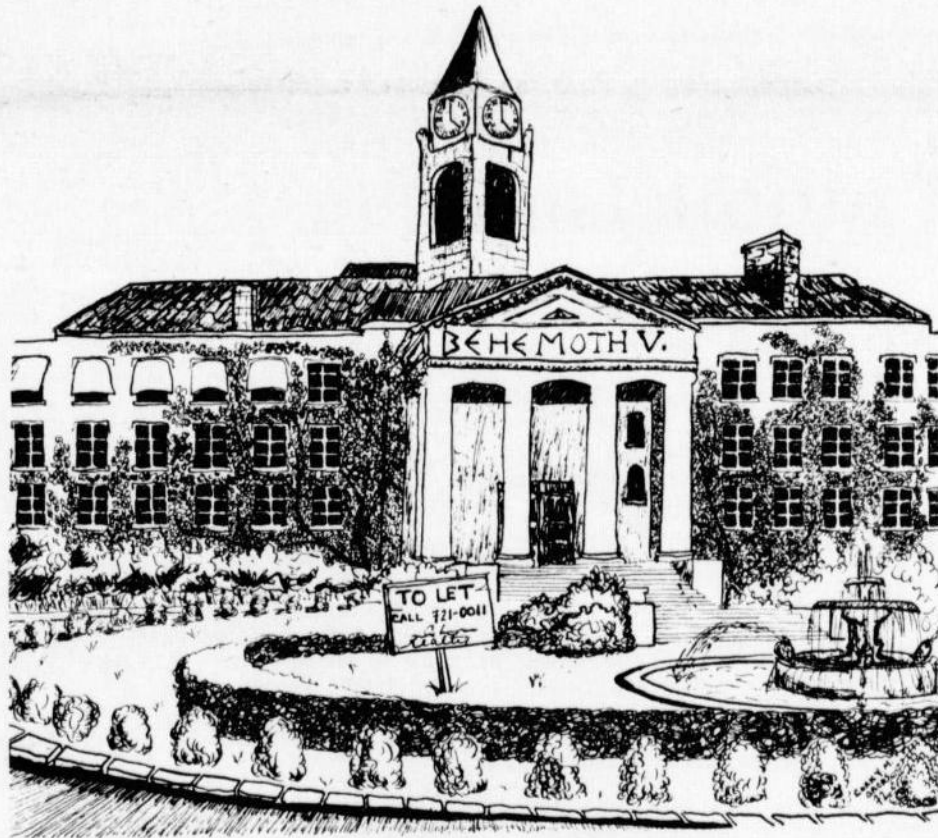
A current hang-up among conservatives concerning the modern university orthodoxy is its seeming refusal to acknowledge the importance of the past, especially our cultural, historical, and philosophical background in Western Christian-Judaic Civilization. It is now fashionable among intellectuals to find all this to be bunk. Even as Henry Ford did in an earlier, simpler, time. The only reason to study these traditions, they contend, is to know

'Let the Students deal with the public; it's time they learned how.'

Norm Olney

what you are rejecting in this modern age. Comprehend, if you can, the inner paradox of Jewish anti-Semitism, and you go a long way towards understanding the Great Rejection by intelligencia circles of traditional cultures, religion, and history. Quoting Clark Kerr: 'The intellectuals (including the university students) are a particularly volatile element... capable of extreme reactions to objective situations- more extreme than any other group in society. They are by nature irresponsible, in the sense that they have

American universities have looked to the future in their curriculum, but usually with expediency in their hearts. The word 'relevancy' creeps into the student-administration dialogue at this point. Another example of verbal pollution is the overstatement that we, as the youth of this Nation, are its future, but the statement is still intuitively true. If one accepts John Aldridge's critical commentary 'In the Country of the Young', our generation already has too much of a controlling voice over America's present. But if it



no continuing commitment to any single institution or philosophical outlook and they are not fully answerable for consequences. They are, as a result, never fully trusted by anybody, including themselves.'

In the University, studies on Third World Culture and Contemporary Issues are fine, but something more is needed to satisfy the soul's natural hunger to know of its Creation and *raison d'être*. Accept it or lump it, it is a Conservative contention that a free society of individuals cannot exist without having a cultural basis of Western cultures and philosophies dating back to the time of Ancient Greece. At this moment, American universities are failing to supply this basis in a satisfactory manner, and it does not appear that they will do so in the near future. It is another example of what Whittaker Chambers called the 'weariness' of Western man, of 'history hit(ing) us like a freight train.'

is true that we are America's future, the University system is certainly doing a terrible job of preparing us for that future. As already pointed out, it has failed to supply a satisfactory basis of past knowledge necessary to face the uncertain future. Also, to read 'Future Shock', by Alvin Toffler, is to realize the amazing, even frightening, cultural possibilities that lie ahead of us. Are the classes now offered in Academy truly readying us for job positions and lifestyles of 1985? I doubt it. Again, as an example, turn to Toffler's chapter on 'Education in the Future Tense', and examine his ideas on creating a 'super-industrial' education system (don't let the syntax frighten you away).

Finally, we revolve to the present. Having studied the traditional past, the omnipotent future, we now question the student's present material and intellectual needs. Are we getting sufficient utility

for our educational dollar? Again, I doubt it, even though we are in actuality paying only a small fraction of the total cost of our education. Students have little say concerning the operation of their University. The outside public community would argue that this is the way it should be, and they are right, as long as they hold the education pursestrings. But from an academic viewpoint, this is folly, for the layman public has neither the background nor the time to concern itself with University affairs. A radical suggestion can be made concerning University economics that would end outside control of the education process. Let us examine it.

Abolish the Regents

The University of California Regent system and all other public controls of education in the University should be abolished. Obviously, the Regents and the general public would agree to such a change only if the University education structure became self-responsible intellectually and self-sufficient economically. The only way to accomplish this is for each student to be responsible for his own individual cost of education. For those students who could not cover the initial cost (and that would include most of us), an interest-free loan program covering any amount of tuition would be set up. Loans would become payable during a certain period (say 10 years) after graduation. The state and federal governments would only be responsible for offering these loans, for building and maintaining the physical plants of the University, and for the supplying of research funds and the salaries thereof.

You get what you pay for

Thus the students would have the right to choose academic requirements and grading procedures of their university (you can hear the knees knocking at the Registrar's Office already). Under this new system, though, what you pay for is what you get. If the student should choose Amateur Basketweaving or Molotov Cocktails 1A as part of his curriculum, that is fine, but he should also remember that it is solely his money that he is wasting. It would seem incumbent upon the student to finish his education as soon as possible under such a system; perhaps this would bring into vogue a three-year Bachelor's degree.

Let students have control

Using this structure, the governing control of the University system would be placed in the hands of the student body, with the faculty holding an advise and consent role on University affairs. The University administration, instead of being a headache buffer between the students and the public, would become a straight administrative bureau. Let the students deal with the public; it's time they learned how. I don't know if today's student has the maturity and cool-headedness needed to handle his educational and financial responsibilities under such a system; it's also time to find out whether this is possible. If it is practical, then for once we will have found a relevant change for the modern Academy.

The Week

■ **MADISON AVENUE**—Remember the newest merchandising program for leftover personal products: the Campus-Pac? For little bread you can get razor blades, soap, hair shampoo and so on. On the latest one, a brief message appears as follows: 'Wait! Don't throw anything away! Number one it's messy and anti-environmentalistic. Number two (if it's a product for the opposite sex) giving a worthwhile product to one of another sex is a most human gesture of thoughtfulness. You will be deeply appreciated. And it is nice to be appreciated, especially if one lives in a coed dorm.' 'anti-environmentalistic?'

■ **CONTINUING MELDRAMA**—The big showdown among the media is fast approaching, and the principal actors are taking their places. Newest figure on the scene is AS President Kaufman who's mad at, who else, the 'Triton Times.' Paul is miffed by the TIMES editorial suggesting that student money could be spent on better things than Kaufman's salary and the Coast Cruiser bus. Calling the editorial 'inaccurate' and 'unfair', Kaufman will soon file an official complaint with the Comm. Board, the TIMES publisher. Paul will also bring Commissioner of Student Welfare Fred Fruchthender and others along to complain of their mistreatment at the TIMES' hands. It is considered bad form to mention that the AS contributes about \$8,000 a year to the TIMES' budget. The question now is whether the student government can silence criticism with influence in the right place.

■ **THE POINT**—All this maneuvering is carefully directed toward the upcoming Communications Board referendum which will ask students how they want their media dollar spent. The name of the game at this point is: Get the Triton Times.

■ **FRUCHTHENDLER**—An amusing sidelight to the whole mess developed recently over a free AS ad in the Tri-



Jones, Toronto Telegram
"You'll never let THOSE warmongers get away with it, will you Irving? ... Irving?"

ton Times. Commissioner Fred Fruchthender was infuriated over the nature of the ad which included the phrase, 'Another AS Spend Your Money Project.' Fruchthender demanded the name of the person responsible and added that, 'You either tell me or we'll have the Comm. Board find out.' The beginning of this mini-war between AS and the TRITON TIMES occurred at the end of last quarter. Angered by a TRITON TIMES editorial accusing him of 'cronyism', Kaufman stormed into the TT office and called the TIMES news editor a 'fascist', concluding that 'you people are against the struggles of Third World peoples.' (?) When it comes to mau-mauing the press, Kaufman and Co. could give Agnew lessons.

Tomorrow

Larry Shaw

The Peril of Ethnic Isolation

With the advent of civil liberties as a national issue, many new programs such as school busing and building code changes have appeared. Recently a college devoted primarily to minority students has been undertaken to relieve the 'social injustice' that has been forced on minorities. In order to solve this problem the inferiority felt by these groups must be alleviated. A discussion of why minorities believe in this would be involved and complex, but is not the point of this article.

UCSD's Third College has possibilities of solving the problem since most minority students work while in high school and therefore receive lower grades due to the extra activity. However, there are minorities other than the Negroes and Mexican-Americans that are not adequately provided for in the Third College. There are poor 'whites' as well as Negroes, and they are just as deserving of benefit from this college. This should only consider similar merit in work, and is not argued on the grounds of racial prejudice.

There are, however, several examples of underprivileged minorities who are not the recipients of the special consideration for which the Vocal minorities are asking. One of these neglected groups would be the Oriental-Americans. At the turn of the century there were laws against them and such calls as 'yellow peril' rang in the land. Today, on the other hand, they are not inferiors before the law and need no public help to get a good education. In fact, their schools are among the best in California. They realize this and are against the busing that would lower their children's education as shown by their anti-busing protests in San Francisco.

In many ways, technically, most people belong to a minority. In many large cities you can find distinct sections where there is a predominance of people of a certain race or religion. In Los Angeles there are German, Jewish, Negro, Mexican-American, Oriental, Filipino, and other. (No slight to those not mentioned) communities in the city. This country is made of im-

migrants who have something in common, in trying to become a Nation. Why is it suddenly fashionable to treat someone with regard only to his parentage?

The selection of prospective students for Third College, however, seems to promote an isolation of communities, not the communication that they are advocating. History has many examples showing that the more separated groups in an area are, the greater the misunderstandings and possibilities of war. Look at Germany between the World Wars. A community that considers only itself, and refuses communication will stay a strong community, but it cannot reach the point of being a Nation. As a nation united we can achieve our aims, whereas, if we split into separation as isolation dictates, this power will be reduced. By considering ourselves as members of a certain minority we are weakening ourselves.



When, however, all community boundaries are lost there is an irreparable loss of culture. Third College can be an asset if it becomes a center for the study of cultures and their preservation. This college should help define each culture and keep them active. Family unity and moral values are often handed down in one's culture, and would be lost if all isolation of communities ceases. There may be a happy medium.

We should all be Americans, not just whites, Negroes, Orientals, Mexican-Americans or such. When pride is developed through a sense of community we will find that many racial prejudices will disappear. A person may attain his goal easily if he really tries and works for it. Just because one is of a minority does not mean you need special favors to get anywhere. A more permanent recognition may be gained by showing worthiness. Let us work for a better tomorrow. ■

■ **WRITE ON!** — The editors were pleased to publish several letters in our last issue and would like to do so again in our next. Send your opinions to P.O. Box 4659 La Jolla, Ca. 92037.

■ **THE REST IS SILENCE** — As a matter of fact most of Chancellor York's term of office was marked by silence. In any case, the new Chancellor arrives to take command February 1. Dr. William McElroy is still something of an unknown quantity, but major changes seem likely within a year. Whatever direction McElroy travels it will be with determination, this is a man who knows how to deal with politics and bureaucracy.

■ **UNPROFITABLE AT ANY SPEED** — Yes, that's right, the Coast Cruiser your money losing bus is rolling again. Though it ran through its original subsidy last quarter by losing \$200 a week, it was saved from extinction at the last moment. President of the University Charles Hitch gave the AS \$5,000 to keep former AS President Mike Palcio (now a bus driver) in his \$2.91 an hour job, and incidentally to keep the Coast Cruiser running. More money wasted in the University's financial crisis.

■ **HAIL 'BLACK VOICES'**—DIMENSION is happy to welcome the appearance of a new journalistic star in the newspaper heavens. BLACK VOICES, led by editor Tommy Calimee (often featured in our 'Brayings' column) its first issue appeared last week. All good luck to this promising publication.

■ **SPEAKING OF PRIMARIES** — The opening shots have been fired in the fight to succeed Paul Kaufman as AS President. Program Board Chairman Dave Wallace is the speculative favorite now, with Ken Carr also a possibility. Will there be a conservative candidate in the field? Will the sun rise?

■ **RETURN**—One of DIMENSION's original five founding members has returned to the staff after a long absence. Larry Shaw, who was copy editor when DIMENSION when it first appeared in October 1969, is back in these pages with a column on ethnic progress. Welcome back!

■ **DOUBLE YOUR FUN** — The latest AS officer to cut himself in on the two-salary scheme is Program Board Chairman Dave Wallace. Besides his salary as a Council member, Wallace last quarter drew a salary as coordinator of one of the campus film series. He's learning the ropes well!

■ **LATEST ENDORSEMENT** — Of Mayor Lindsay for President, that is, came from a New York taxi driver. 'Why shouldn't he be president? Why should New Yorkers be the only ones to suffer?'

■ **EXTRA! JOHN LINDSAY DISCOVERS THE IRON CURTAIN.** "Jews in the Soviet Union have been denied cultural and religious freedom," notes the mayor, in letter to USIA urging Yiddish-language broadcasts.

DIMENSION

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"Arise, O Vegetables. You are the conscience of the vast majority. Throw off your shackles of silence and raise your voices."

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'Alternatives'

Antitrust: Protection of Whom?

Bill Stoddard

In the 'Republic', Plato defined oligarchy as rule by a minority of wealthy men for the sake of preserving established wealth. Much later, Karl Marx defined monopoly capitalism to be a situation in which the wealthy are a unified and politically dominant group, which preserves its own wealth and dominance by oppressing all other sections of society. These two ideas are closely linked. Their common denominator is the belief that wealthy men will seize political power through whatever social channels power operates in, and will then use this power to anchor themselves more and more firmly into a commanding position in the economic channels of their society, gaining more wealth which they will use to get more power.

This idea assumes that there exist both political and economic channels of human interaction, each of which exerts some control over the other. As long as this is true, the political channels will be directed by the economic channels, so that competition, if it occurs at all, will be only a politically licensed game among a favored minority. At the same time, political dominance will be acquired partly by association with the wealthy, and will be used to preserve wealth and powers of patronage. There are two ways of ending this: abolition either of the control of economics over politics, or of the control of politics over economics. The question is, which one?

Marx knew clearly which he wanted. Stripped of its generous rhetoric, Marxism proposes to keep the system of State-licensed monopolies, and to make it impossible for anyone within them to have enough power or wealth to bribe government officials. As Lenin wrote, socialism is monopoly capitalism administered by the representatives of the people. Since nobody really knows what the people want, their representatives end up securely running things to suit themselves, while forcing equality and poverty on everyone else. The superior economic condition of Party members in Communist nations, and the grotesque inefficiency relieved only by black markets (in the USSR) or 'people's socialist free enterprise' (in Yugoslavia), are well documented. Does anyone really want a social system which is one big Pentagon, running everything? (As Kenneth Boulding points out, the Pentagon is the world's third largest socialist state; national armies are always social-

istic enterprises.)

But what about the Alternative: economics without political dominance? What about genuinely free enterprise? We don't have it—the present American economic system is a sort of moderate statism, a pretense of private enterprise and a reality of universal government management—but can we ever have it for long? Marx, and other writers, denied this; they claimed that free competition always leads to monopolies, and that only government action—either regulation, or revolutionary seizure—can prevent them. The discussion then becomes: which of these two practices will best keep things going. Before we accept this thesis let's look at the facts. It would be embarrassing to abandon free enterprise and then find that we hadn't needed to, or that the alternative cited above simply made the problem worse.

The source of monopolies needs to be analyzed and documented. If monopolies aren't built into free enterprise, then it would be idiotic to introduce them without any system but that of political dominance.

Railroad monopolies

The first large monopolies in America were the railroads of the West coast. Most of these were built by government grants and support. This government attention derives in part, perhaps, from the Civil War, when a governmentally created military encounter made troop transport necessary. In California, the state legislature forbade any competitors to its favored railroad from entering the port cities, and thus bankrupting them. These railroads, assured profits by their government licensed monopoly, so abused their privileges that they created a national demand for governmental action to end them. If state governments had not limited free enterprise by excluding some railroads, the problem would not have arisen. As it was, however, the result was a schizophrenic response to problems the government had created in the first place.

Antitrust, the result of this national demand, was little used in the rest of that century. For a time, a number of firms became large enough to dominate their sectors of the economy—though none ever got rid of all its competitors, or reached agreement with enough other sectors for clear political dominance. In the first years of the twentieth century, as New Left historian Gabriel Kolko has

shown, this dominance was collapsing; competition was destroying the trusts. It was then that these big businessmen pulled off a political master stroke: they sold the public on the need for vast increases in antitrust activity, got their friends on the boards, and used the influence thus gained to crush or seize their competition. The United States, since then has lived with the illusion that regulation saved capitalism.

In a forthcoming book, D.T. Armen-tano, an economist teaching at Hartford, has shown that all of the landmark antitrust cases—Standard Oil, American Tobacco, Alcoa, U.S. Steel, Dupont, and others—were made against firms that were lowering prices, expanding production, doing a great deal of research, and leaving their competitors strictly free of violence and fraud. In other words, they were competing, not monopolizing. Several

ernment action supposedly against monopolies is the main source of monopolies, and is encouraged by big businessmen for just this reason. It lets them go on exploiting the public without worrying about competition, since anyone who brings competition into an industry is immediately attacked by some governmental agency on charges which literally cannot be disproven.

Is there a cure?

What cure is there for this? There may be none. But, if there is, it's the one being tried so successfully by Yugoslavia: get rid of state control, and restore control to the local producers. Competition will do the rest. It is precisely the government agencies which loudly advertise their efforts to preserve competition which are in fact its worst enemies, which, if you are familiar with other



price fixing attempts have been made, usually at government instigation; without government aid, none have ever succeeded. Ralph Nader recently documented the efforts of government air transport regulatory boards to fix prices at high levels. The same charges can be brought against every major governmental regulatory agency. The main opponents of ending public regulation of the airlines are the business lobbies for air transportation firms. They fear an end to regulation, an experiment that has already worked well in Canada. To put it bluntly, gov-

governmental claims, should not surprise you in the least. Naturally, the textbooks are written and chosen by a branch of this same monopolistic concentration; but the truth is there, if you look. Ultimately, free enterprise and opposition to current big business go together; the free enterprise theorist who defends telephone companies, the airlines, and broadcasting networks, and the radical who wants an end to monopoly through greater State regulation, are in positions of equal inconsistency. The only antitrust that really works is 'lassez faire.' ■

Simpson City Incident

Jean Jefferies

A terrible thing happened one Saturday in 1973. A Chinese nuclear rocket unexpectedly fell on Simpson City, Indiana, killing 35,000 people. The repercussions were highly predictable.

The President appointed a Commission. Its members included Han Suyin, Linus Pauling, Jessica Mitford, and General William Westmoreland, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. (Professor Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., immediately objected to Westmoreland's appointment, saying that choosing a Pentagon man to study a Chinese nuclear attack was as preposterous as putting J. Edgar Hoover on a commission studying crime.) The President said he hoped the commission would look into the root causes of the attack and offer recommendations as soon as possible, within six months, if possible.

The Sunday Times quoted "authoritative sources" at the White House as intimating that only quick action by the President prevented the military from launching a retaliatory attack on a Chinese missile site, an obviously unwarranted

escalation. An unidentified State Department spokesman was quoted as saying, "We've made all the appropriate protests. What do you want us to do? Invade Shanghai?" Later that evening famed author-historian Norman Mailer roused the audience at the National Book Awards ceremony by wresting the microphone from James Baldwin and calling Westmoreland a "cracker warmonger." Pete Seeger closed out the gala gathering by performing an impromptu ballad entitled "We're Waist Deep in Fallout and the Big Fool Says Strike Back."

All around the globe, other political and social commentators did their thing.

In Canada Marshall McLuhan announced that the destruction of the town was not nearly as significant as the cool image projected by the media newsmen in their coverage of it. "The missile is the missile, the communications guru explained.

Hugh Hefner was quoted as saying, "I saw it (the rocket) as it winged in over Chicago. Biggest phallic symbol I ever saw. The Chinese are definitely not puritanical WASPs."

On Monday Vice President Eugene McCarthy sent his personal regrets to the Chinese

(Continued on Page 4)



BACK IN 1309 A.D. an Indian inhabitant of what is now Mexico City was found guilty of burning charcoal in the city and polluting the air. He was ordered hanged for this offense. Today, Mexico City has a carbon monoxide level greater than metropolitan New York, a sulfur dioxide level greater than that of London, and tentimes the industrial contaminants of the industrialized Rhine River Valley....Planned obsolescence is not really a new concept. God used it with people...ONLY SOME OF us can learn by other people's mistakes. The rest of us have to be the other people....RALPH NADER has sworn off hot dogs while helplessly watching each American on the average eat

75 of the vile things a yearFROM SAN FRANCISCO comes an example of its graffiti: 'Is there intelligent life on Earth?', with the added postscript: 'Yes, but I'm only visiting'...THE MOVEMENT to 'liberalize' our drug laws is beginning to encounter a new and unforeseen obstacle—Black public opinion. Two examples: A bill in the New York State legislature proposing liberalization of existing laws concerning marijuana was opposed by all Black legislators, helping to defeat it. Also, a recent proposal in New York City to permit an experimental program whereby some heroin addicts will be maintained on the drug, under medical supervision, has been bitterly denounced by

Tidbits

by Norm Olney

Black politicians and community leaders. This reaction, which bewildered the liberal sponsors of the proposal, could mean that the program will be stillborn..... SOMETHING TO INTELLECTUALIZE UPON: democratic government cannot possibly accommodate the intellectual and remain democratic....THE BRITISH AGRICULTURAL Research Institute has developed the essence of male pig in an aerosol can. 'It really turns on the sows,' said a highly-placed Institute official....

AMERICA IS the only place where Jewish merchants sell Zen love beads to agnostics for Christmas...FROM NEGROMBO, CEYLON comes word that the coconut crop is again imperiled, this time by an insect half the size of a pin....A SIMILAR menace endangered Israel last November 20 when Egyptian President Anwar Sadat threatened imminent war with that nation....ALL THIS reminds one of the Israelis during the Six Day War capturing several undamaged Egyptian tanks, but finding

them totally useless. The Maryland, still sends his daughter to a Maryland high school with a 97% white student body...MIKE WALLACE summed up his report with this statement: 'It seems plain that the main reason Washington's well-to-do liberals, Black and white, send their children to private schools is not much different from what promp's less affluent, white parents in cities across the country to resist having their children bused away from neighborhood schools. Nor are their desires all that much different from what Black parents want for their children—personal safety and a good education'.....ALL THIS raises the question: Is the Black Man's Burden the White liberal?.....

Incident...

(Continued from Page 3) government for "probable provocation on our part," and observed, "The rocket was only a ten magaton affair--quite primitive, really. It reminds me in a very poignant way of the Viet Nam situation in which this country was using napalm and other highly sophisticated weapons in a poor nation that had barely learned to use matches."

The same day, H. Rap Brown was informed of the attack by a Maryland prison attendant. Mr. Brown immediately called a news conference in the warden's office to say, "Just like I been telling you racist honkies, like violence is as American as cherry pie, Baby. You think that A-bomb was bad, just wait'll you see New York after I get out of this . . . place."

Speaking from the newly endowed Che Guevara Chair at the University of California, Herbert Marcuse took time out from administering a \$500,000 federal grant awarded to the SDS for the purpose of "Devising More Effective Means of Overthrowing the Government"

to hail the Chinese attack. He called it "a perfect model of the unrepulsive intolerance we admire, and the antithesis of the repressive tolerance of this society, which gives free speech and other bourgeois civil liberties to just anybody." The prominent philosopher of the New Left added enigmatically, "Perhaps the example of Simpson City provides our young activist illuminati with a final solution for the one-dimensional right-wing chauvinist majority."

Michael Harrington stated that half the people killed had been starving to death anyway.

The President admitted in a television interview that it was certainly possible the CIA was involved. "Everyone knows," he said darkly, "that the military-industrial complex has a secret government we running dogs don't know about."

The following day, however, Pravda revealed that the Chinese rocket had definitely been fired accidentally when a Red Guard dropped asleep over the Quotations of Chairman Mao and fell face forward into the control panel. Hearing this, Wayne Morse, in an impassioned speech on the Senate floor, in-

duced a bill that would provide extensive American aid to China to help her develop an accident-proof missile system.

The bill passed unanimously, but it proved to be unnecessary. When a Senate aid went over to the Pentagon to check out a technicality with Army missile experts before the bill went to the House, he was astounded to find the huge building eerily dark and deserted. Nobody was around but a few hippie pickets who were chalking Druid exorcisms and Sanskrit obscenities on the front door.

The cablegram arrived from Peking the next day.

"Dear Fellows, (it read), You finally convinced us. We decided, to the last man, to go help the good guys. Signed, William Westmoreland, spokesman for one million newly repented enlisted lackeys and future Chairman of the People's Government of Occupied America. P.S. We brought our missile system with us. ■

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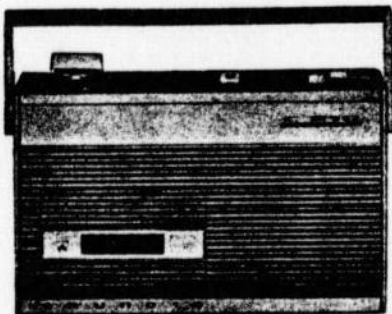
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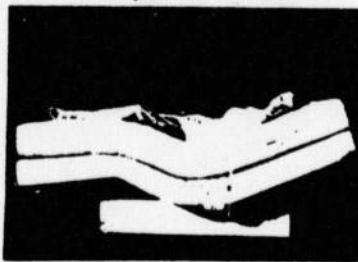
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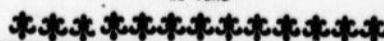
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