

November 11, 1969

Mr. Jeff Benjamin, President  
Associated Students, UCSD

Dear Jeff:

I am deeply sensitive to the human and moral costs of this long and ugly war. Several of the men who devised our Vietnam policy are former colleagues of mine; university people I knew and respected. Their policy judgments were clearly governed too powerfully by abstract considerations of statecraft and too little by humane values. One close friend of mine was killed in the war. It is no pleasure to contemplate the melancholy conclusion that former colleagues of mine played a crucial role in dividing our society and alienating the most attractive and idealistic members of a new generation. I have a fifteen year old son and I do not want to see his life added to the waste in pursuit of a bankrupt policy, or in propping up a corrupt military regime halfway around the world from us.

Despite these considerations, I cannot concur with the Associated Student Senate's request. The memorial you seek coincides with the period of the moratorium. Perhaps you do not agree that the moratorium has political intent, but I can draw no other conclusion. All my efforts in this post during the period of my responsibility have been aimed at keeping the campus safe from politically inspired initiatives in the community around us. It would be easy to become a popular figure by bending to these pressures, but I have resisted such concessions because they are destructive to our freedom and independence. I cannot maintain a consistent position on political non-involvement by sponsoring symbolic political gestures of the sort the Senate proposes. It would not, in my judgment, express our quiet determination to bring this war to a swift and honorable conclusion, and to insure that there are no more Viet Nams. It would further alienate and divide, and ultimately reduce our capacity to convert our determination into leadership.

William J. McGill  
Chancellor

November 13, 1969

William McGill  
Chancellor, UCSD

Dear Chancellor McGill:

I too am very sensitive to the human and moral costs of the war in Viet Nam, sensitive both because I face directly the call into that war and because I see my society especially my University, deeply involved in the perpetration of that war. It was in fact, this same sensitivity which caused me to arrive at my decision about lowering the flags around campus. I am moved deeply by the failure of this nation's institutions to respond to the wishes of the people whom they supposedly serve. I concur that it is a waste to send our sons, or friends and even ourselves away to fight a war which is the result of the bankrupt policies that the United States has maintained for so long.

You say that by your decision not to accede to our request you are trying to maintain a "consistent position on political non-involvement". Yet, surely if the opposition to the war which we requested is a political posture, then so must the University's support of war-related activity, research and recruitment, be political. The University, as an institution, is deeply enmeshed in the political bankruptcies of our time. However, the University as people must, if from their point of view it opposes those policies, challenge them.

Now is not the time to worry about consistent positions because to be consistent is to allow what exists to continue to exist. We must realize that by not now assuming a position of outspoken leadership the status quo policies remain, not as benign institutions, but as a cancer. Thus, political non-involvement is a fraud. Political non-involvement is involvement by default, by a tacit acceptance of the extant policies and institutions. Quiet determination, if not born into determined action, has no substance and thus no power to change.

The institutions outside the University will respond to us because, as a group, we can effect the functioning of those institutions and their ability to bring the majority of people into line with their directions. But we will not accomplish anything if we recline in quiet determination while the killing goes on and on.

There is an alternative; the University can be the guiding force in the movement for social betterment now while the change is still to come. It can give symbolic strength to the average citizen involved in the struggle, it can clean its own house of war-related activities and its intellectual resources can provide direction for the future. Certainly this task is political; for the world we face is a political organism. I made no effort to hide the fact that our request was timed to coincide with the Moratorium because I feel that the end the Moratorium organizers seek is a just and good one; so, it would appear, do you. If all this is true, then the maintenance of a consistent position of political non-involvement is capitulation.

I ask you then to let the University educate the community around it, respond vigorously to its indictments with a solid position behind free thought and social criticism. Let us, throughout the nation, rise to a higher plateau bringing the rest of the country with us; let us inspire, build as models better societies to which the nation will move with us. But let us not become stultified in the more that surrounds us as we sit in quiet determination, shielded by our non-involvement.

Sincerely,

Jeff Benjamin  
President, ASUCSD

The AS Senate, as the duly elected representatives of the UCSD undergraduates, request that the flags on Revelle, Muir, and Matthews Campuses be lowered to half staff for the remainder of this week as a memorial to those who have been killed and those who will be killed in the Vietnam war.

# triton times

November 14, 1969

University of California, San Diego

Vol. 8, No.7



## eye on the media by Joel Goodman

### Law Against Demonstrators

The U.S. Supreme Court last week upheld, 7-1, the power of university police to arrest students for displaying "disruptive" antiwar signs during silent protests of the Vietnam war. The court took this step by refusing to review the conviction of Robert K. Zwicker, a student at the University of Wisconsin, who held up a picture of a napalmed boy outside a university placement office. A fine of \$100 or 30 days in jail. His appeal claimed that the state's disorderly conduct law was too vague to be constitutional and that it had been used to suppress his freedom of speech. (San Diego Evening Tribune)

### Hershey Charges 'Encroachment'

General Lewis B. Hershey, under fire for directing local draft boards to squelch antiwar demonstrators by removing their draft deferments, now says Selective Service registrants are not ordinary citizens. The Selective Service System Director's statement came at a Senate judiciary subcommittee hearing, at which he complained of what he called encroachment by the courts on the draft system. General Hershey said it was established long ago that the courts have no jurisdiction in the internal activities of the armed services, and added: "The Selective Service System is a method to get the militia of the United States into the position where it could be more easily mobilized. Therefore, a registrant is not an ordinary citizen." (Christian Science Monitor)

### Draft Reform Makes Headway

Draft reform advocates agreed Tuesday to permit President Nixon's lottery bill to be rushed through the Senate and to the White House without amendments. The bill, already passed by the House, would make a one-line change in the Selective Service Act to authorize random selection of draftees. Many senators, including Ted Kennedy, wanted broader reforms (such as elimination of college deferments), but they were persuaded by Armed Services Committee Chairman John Stennis, who promised to begin hearings in February. The current Selective Service Act expires June 30, 1971. (Los Angeles Times)

### Fulbright to Begin Hearings

Closed-door hearings on Nixon's Vietnam policy are scheduled to begin next week in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The hearings were originally scheduled to be public, but last week the change was made after a stormy session of debate. Senator Fulbright, Chairman of the committee, said Secretary of State Rogers and Secretary of Defense Laird could be the first witnesses called to testify in closed session. He said he hoped they would talk frankly. If the secretaries do not meet Fulbright's frankness standards, one Capitol Hill source said he may call open hearings and question them publicly.

### College to Ban FBI

Goddard College has decided officially to prevent the law or the government from reaching into its files to obtain information on its students. The Goddard Community Council, governing body of the Vermont liberal arts college, has approved a resolution that prohibits the release of information on students unless they give their permission. The action is the result of a recent effort by agents of the FBI to obtain information about three students who were arrested several weeks ago during a demonstration in Chicago over the "Chicago Eight" trial there. (Christian Science Monitor)

### LSD and Chromosomes

Research on whether or not LSD causes significant damage to genes was reported in the November 3 issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association. The work was done on 32 patients who were given either high or low doses. The researchers found that their statistical analysis "revealed no significant difference between the before-and-after-LSD chromosomal aberration rates for either the high or low dose group, whether analyzed separately or as one group." They said one major shortcoming "uniformly characterizing" so many previous studies was the absence of adequate control measures—that in these past studies the chromosomal aberration rate prior to the alleged taking of LSD was not assessed.

### Beard Ban

Regents of San Jacinto College in Houston said last week they would carry to the U.S. Supreme Court, if necessary, their fight for the right to suspend any male student wearing long hair or a beard. The regents voted to appeal the ruling by U.S. District Judge John Singleton Jr., who issued an order temporarily reinstating Carlos Cabillo, 20, of Pasadena, Texas, as a student at the college. Singleton ruled Cabillo's constitutional rights were violated and enjoined the college from enforcing its three-year-old rule banning long hair and beards. (Los Angeles Times)

## Trouble in the Garden of Bel Air

by Rich Heimlich  
Staff Writer

In 1963, Gordon Guiberson, a wealthy Los Angeles oilman, wanted to sell his two-acre Bel Air estate for \$325,000. A white, two-story Georgian colonial house and a Japanese hillside garden stood on the estate, located one-half mile from the UCLA campus.

Franklin D. Murphy, UCLA's Chancellor, wanted to buy the garden for the University but couldn't reach an agreement with Guiberson.

The chairman of the Board of Regents, Edward W. Carter, was aware of the many offers and counter-offers that had been made for the estate. Regent Carter wanted the house, and did reach an agreement with Guiberson.

In 1964, Regent Carter contacted Chancellor Murphy and told him, "I think I've found a way to get the garden you've always wanted." As a result, the University acquired the garden and Carter got the house. The cost of the estate was negotiated down to \$250,000. Carter would live in the house and Dr. Murphy would use the garden for some academic purposes and social occasions.

Details of the transaction were given in a UCLA Daily Bruin article last week. It was reported that Carter donated stock to the Board of Regents with the understanding that it would be used to purchase gardens adjacent to a house he wanted to acquire. By agreeing to give the house to the University on his death, Carter was able to pay \$75,000 for a life interest in a piece of property assessed at close to \$180,000.

The \$75,000 figure was only a percentage of the value of the house and its land. This figure was arrived at by applying Internal Revenue Service "life estimate tables," as arranged by Carter and tax attorney Henry Diehl.

"I went to UCLA and I've always thought of doing something substantial for UCLA," Carter said. "This seemed a good way to do it and also serve my own best tax interests."

Carter served his tax interests in several ways:

He gave UC 4,600 shares of Broadway-Hale stock (Carter is president of Broadway-Hale) worth \$203,625, which the University sold to pay for the garden costing \$178,750. The rest of the money went to fulfill a pledge Carter had made to the Pauley Pavilion—UCLA's new basketball arena and field house. Had Carter sold the stock and then given the cash to UC he would have to pay a capital gains tax on his stock profits.

This way, Carter pointed out, the University gets the full value of the stock, and he could then claim the stock gift as a tax deduction.

"You can criticize the tax laws," Carter stated, "but I believe I have a responsibility to make the best deal for my family and I always do."

He emphasized that he paid full value for the life interest in the house. "That \$75,000 wasn't deductible and it wasn't deducted," Carter explained. "I'm awful careful to make sure my tax returns are accurate."

UCLA Chancellor Charles E. Young, who was Vice-Chancellor at the time, stated, "I don't think there is anything improper about it."

Guiberson noted that he "sold the property to the University for about 25 cents on the dollar



Regent Edward W. Carter

of what it cost."

"\$75,000 might sound like a bargain price, but it isn't," Carter said. "My out-of-pocket cost was \$157,000. Although Guiberson had been very generous in the garden, the house was in a very rundown condition. I had to put in \$82,000 in renovations."

In mid-December, 1964, the Board of Regents voted unanimously to buy the garden, according to Carter. "No one had to be sold on this," he said.

"I, of course, took no part in the University's decision to accept the gardens from Guiberson or myself. I disqualified myself because of conflict of interests."

Regent Carter, now chairman of the Regents' Finance Committee, does not consider any personal advantage gained by these real estate transactions to be unethical. "It (the gardens) didn't cost the University a damn thing, and they're going to get my house—they just have to wait

until I die."

Dr. Murphy, now board chairman of Times Mirror, spoke about the transaction, saying, "traditionally, trustees of universities have been benefactors of universities. That's no surprise."

"I'm sure there's a place where it has to be at arm's length," he continued, "but it's going too far to say a regent or a trustee can't help support his institution."

"If the trustee is benefited and the University is benefited and you're not fobbing something off, I would defend it."

In an editorial last Tuesday, the UCLA Daily Bruin vowed to "conduct a continuing investigation... of business transactions between the University and other Regents, because we do not believe that a man's private business interests should be advanced due to his position of public trust."

**PARLAY ROOM**  
\*\* tavern \*\*

POVERTY PRICES FOR ALL!  
HAPPY HOUR DAILY 5-6 PM  
LIVE ENTERTAINMENT  
FRI. & SAT.  
\*\*\*\*\*  
VIDEO TAPE FIGHTS,  
BALLGAMES, TOPLESS SHOWS  
\*\*\*\*\*  
POOL, BOWLING,  
& OTHER GAMES  
\*\*\*\*\*  
SANDWICHES & PIZZA  
DIME NIGHT (1 KEG)  
EVERY THURSDAY 8PM

PARLAY ROOM TAVERN  
225-27 W. 15<sup>th</sup> St.  
(IN THE BOWELS OF DEL MAR)

**ALI BABA**

FREAKS OUT AT  
SYNTHETIC  
TRIPS  
ELECTRO-  
PSYCHEDELIC ART  
BLACK LIGHT SUPPLIES  
POSTERS  
SILK SCREEN SERVICE

4734 University Ave.  
San Diego, Ca. 92105  
282-1445

### AS Senate Notes

by Roger Showley  
News Editor

## Flag Lowering As Protest

Is flying the American flag at half-mast a proper expression of protest against the war in Viet Nam? Should the AS Senate speak for the entire student body in its feelings on such national issues?

These questions lay in the back of the minds of the Senate at Monday's meeting when, by a vote of 5 to 0 with one abstention, the AS asked that the Reville and Matthews flags be kept at half-mast throughout the week "as a memorial to those who have been killed and will be killed in Viet Nam."

The opportunity for the Senate to make plain its stand arose when Frank Gormlie, chairman of the UCSD Moratorium Committee, described his efforts to lower the flag a week ago. The campus police raised the flag, and this exchange was repeated several times before Tom Hull, dean of Revelle students, suggested that the AS take a stand as to whether the students believed this to be a favorable method of displaying concern about the war.

Technically, the chancellor decides when the flag may be lowered, and he told the Triton Times that in such "delicate circumstances" he takes care of decisions personally.

Only Steve Ishmael, Muir senator, spoke against the motion. It is an "inappropriate and ill-advised form of protest," he said, but did not elaborate on his stand. Ishmael left the meeting before a vote could be taken.

Jeff Benjamin, AS president, called the idea "a very meaningful expression of UCSD's position on the war," and hoped that the Senate would consider calling for perpetual flying of the flag at half-mast "until US involvement in the Viet Nam war ceases." At UC Davis the students voted to fly their student union flag at half-mast for the duration of the war. The rest of the campus flags normally fly at full-mast.

Lenny Bourin, also a Muir senator, abstained from voting; Reville Senator Cindy Nielsen was unable to vote since she had left a few minutes earlier. Bruce Morden spoke in favor of extending until tomorrow the flying of the flag at half-mast, in observance of Veteran's Day.

Recognition of students who selflessly contribute their service to UCSD in many extra-curricular activities required the Senate to weigh the merits of continuing UCSD's involvement in picking students for "Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities."

Candidates for the honor, which means inclusion in a book used by promoting agencies for publicity's sake, have been picked in the past by Dean George Murphy and his staff. Last year the AS president was involved in making recommendations. But it was felt that the Senate itself should be involved in nominating students.

Lenny Bourin felt that the AS should "dissociate from this kind of organization."

"Even the words 'Who's Who' stink or smack of elitism," Tom Peiffer of Revelle exclaimed.

"We are leaving out a vast number of people" who are involved in other kinds of activities, Benjamin said. They would not be considered for the honor, he felt, either because their activity is not normally considered in drawing up candidates, or else they would not want to be included.

Instead, Benjamin suggested that the Senate design a purely campus-oriented mechanism for recognizing students who contribute to UCSD in whatever areas are deemed desirable. Bourin wanted to elect students to the honor, but the rest of the Senate displayed dissatisfaction with the idea. At Monday's meeting, Benjamin hopes to present alternate ideas.

Steve Ishmael's resolution was defeated with a 2 to 3 vote, Cindy Nielsen joining him in favor of it.

For the rest of the quarter, the Senate's noon meetings will be held at Conference Room "A" in the Chancellor's complex on the Matthews Campus. Benjamin reiterated his interest in having the weekly meetings open to all interested people on campus, and the larger room, it is hoped, will attract more people.

**Support your home team.**

— ISRAEL —  
11 week Student Group  
includes 3 weeks in Europe  
and a Mediterranean Cruise  
call Marty : 755-8850

**La Jolla Shores Market**  
2259 Avenida DE LA PLAYA  
Phone 459 - 3465  
Groceries,  
Produce,  
Meats,  
Wine & Beer

**Support your home airline.**  
Get up and go for your team. Fly to the games away on PSA. 8 cities. Over 160 flights a day. All jets. Lowest fares. Call your travel agent or give us a yell.  
PSA gives you a lift.

## James Bond as a Villian?

by Tom Shepard  
Education Writer

On Monday, a CIA recruiter was forced to leave the Career Planning and Placement Center (CPPC) on the Matthews Campus Monday when 45 students entered the office to protest his presence. The students marched down the length of the hall, out the side door, around the building, and into the office again through the front door.

Inside the building, the students were confronted by Revelle College Dean Tom Hull and Executive Dean of Student Affairs Lynn Naibert, who advised the students that they were violating University regulations by disrupting the operation of the CPPC, and that they were therefore subject to disciplinary ac-

tion. After a brief discussion, the students left the building, but vowed renewed activities next week.

The student activity Monday was reminiscent of a similar demonstration last year when students blocked a Marine Corps recruiter's access to the placement office. As a result, several students were placed on disciplinary probation.

The target of Monday's demonstration was Mr. L. H. Gage, a recruiter from the Central Intelligence Agency. Gage had intended to interview B.A., M.A., and Ph.D. candidates for perspective employment in the fields of "research, analysis, reporting, applied engineering, and aerial photo interpretation."

According to an information

pamphlet circulated by the SDS, "The CIA is known to have overthrown governments and installed others, raised armies, staged invasion of Cuba... and supported books, magazines, and businesses."

The source for this information was cited as the New York Times (April 25, 1966).

The SDS statement justified opposition to the recruiter by stating, "To remain neutral (about the recruiter's presence) is, in effect, to take a stand in favor of the CIA."

In response to the demonstration, Vice-Chancellor of Student Affairs George Murphy stated, on Monday afternoon, "Members of the Student Affairs staff attempted, with some success, to

CONT. PAGE 16



## Rebounds off the Board

by Tom Baker, Feature Editor and Roger Showley, News Editor

"Both the faculty and students became human to the Regents." Thus spoke Gabriel Jackson, chairman of the UCSD Academic Senate, of last week's visit by seven members of the UC Board of Regents.

In a day-long conference between the Regents and students, faculty and administration, the Board was brought up to date on the developments at the Third College, the School of Medicine, and Scripps Institution of Oceanography.

Students got a chance to meet the Regents at lunch, when the Revelle Committee on College Affairs (RCAA), the Interhall Council, and the Muir College Council discussed student views of Angela Davis and the prospects on tuition.

Faculty members met with Regents John E. Canaday and W. Glenn Campbell to discuss the Third College, and the Chancellor entertained President Charles Hitch at University House, where they went over current problems at UCSD.

The Regent's day started at a morning briefing session in the Chancellor's conference room. After a welcome by Chancellor McGill, President Hitch gave a brief summary of UCSD's history and its present problems. Stating that, in contrast to the other UC campuses, "San Diego is one campus that started at the top and built down," Hitch went on to a discussion of the development of the College system at UCSD. He stated that, "We are very interested in College Three. Since the proposals are not formally before my office, I cannot make any further comment." Hitch also mentioned that UCSD was able to accommodate all those who applied for admission, some 400 more than had been anticipated.

After the briefing session, the Regents broke into two groups; one went to Scripps and the other to a meeting concerning Third College. The meeting at Scripps was concerned with problems connected with ocean research, particularly in light of cuts in the grant money formerly received by Scripps. Also present were members of the Medical School, such as Dr. Clifford Grobstein, to report on their progress and plans.

Several of the planners of the Third College were optimistic after their meeting ended. Provosts Saltman, Stewart, and Frazer discussed the concept of the college system with the Regents. The Regents appeared to be favorably impressed with whatever plans were presented to them. DeWitt Higgs, chairman of the Board of Regents, stated later that he was "very impressed" with the concept of the College. John Canaday, who also met with the Third College planners, was "very impressed with the thoroughness with which the Third College has been planned. As

an experiment, student participation in college government is good, as long as it does not become dominating."

He went on to say, however, that he hoped the College is not planning to include revolutionary ideas. He was also favorable toward the proposed admission standard.

The Regents then ate lunch with the various student groups. Regent Robert O. Reynolds ate with the Revelle Committee on College Affairs, Regent Forbes ate with the Interhall Council, and Regent Campbell with the Muir Council. The luncheons lasted between an hour and a half and two hours, with such topics as Angela Davis, tuition, the budget, and how the students feel about the Regents being discussed.

One of the members of RCAA, Barbara Randall, stated afterward that she felt that Reynolds had been honest in his opinions, and was sincerely interested in how the students felt. She also appreciated his concern for students who would conceivably be hurt by tuition. Dr. Russell Doolittle, of the Chemistry department, felt that the faculty members needed more time to talk with the Regents. He stated, in addition, that he felt such meetings were very helpful in closing the communications gap between the Regents and their University. "We must get away from the 'we's' and 'they's' attitude," he said. "It is foolish to go at the Regents as adversaries—or to go at the faculty or students as adversaries, for that matter."

Following the luncheon meetings, President Hitch, Chairman Higgs, Regent Witter, and Chancellor McGill held a press conference. Hitch affirmed that the Third College would be opening next fall with 150 students. The name had not been discussed, he added, but it appears reasonable to assume that the Regents are not very happy with Lumumba-Zapata. The discussions then turned to the budget. Hitch compared UC to the State University of New York, which "has been receiving a little more sympathy from the state administration there than we have been." He also warned that a lack of capital gains funds may well result in a delay in providing permanent buildings for the Third College. It will probably start on the Matthews Campus, he added. Beyond such general remarks, however, the Regents would not comment about the Third College.

The meetings were received favorably by all those concerned. However, it is not at all certain, as Doolittle noted, that the good feeling generated during the day will last. Much depends upon the actions of the Regents in the next few months.



# EDITORIAL

Come you masters of war,  
you who build the big guns  
you who build the death planes  
you who build the big bomb,  
you who hide behind walls  
you who hide behind desks  
I just want you to know  
I can see through your masks.

You who never done nothing  
but build to destroy,  
you play with my world  
like it's your little toy.  
You put a gun in my hands  
and you hide from my eyes,  
then you turn and run farther  
as the fast bullets fly.

Like Judas of old,  
you lie and deceive—  
world war can be won  
you want me to believe.  
But I see through your eyes  
and I see through your brain  
like I see through the water  
that runs down my drain.



You fasten the triggers  
for the others to fire,  
then you sit back and watch  
as the death count gets higher.  
You hide in your mansions  
as the young people's blood  
flows out of their bodies  
and is buried in the mud.

You've thrown the worst fear  
that can ever be hurled  
—fear to bring children  
into the world.  
For threatening my baby,  
unborn and unnamed,  
you ain't worth the blood  
that runs in your veins.

Now you say who am I  
to talk out of turn,  
you say that I'm young  
you say I'm unlearned,  
but there is one thing I know,  
though I'm younger than you,  
even Jesus would never  
forgive what you do.

Let me ask you one question,  
Is your money that good?  
Will it buy you forgiveness?  
Do you think that it could?  
I think you will find  
when death takes its toll,  
all the money you made  
will not buy back your soul.

And I hope that you die  
and your death will come soon,  
I will follow your casket  
on a pale afternoon.  
I'll watch while you're lowered  
down in your death bed,  
then I'll stand over your grave  
'till I'm sure that you're dead.

by Bob Dylan

## WHY MEDICAL INSURANCE?

Dear Editor,

My sister works at a hospital in San Diego, and business is never slack there. Every day that she goes to work she sees the drama of birth, death and suffering. On the whole, hospitalization is a worrisome, anxiety-ridden experience; not one of the least worries concerns paying the medical bills which arise so quickly. A family can have its financial reserves wiped out, and be plunged into debt, by a serious injury or a prolonged illness of one of its members. Health insurance may provide them a hedge against such a financial disaster.

In the scheme of health and accident insurance, people who hold a policy (i.e., contract) agree to pay a regular fee to the insurance company. This creates a reserve pool of money, which is used to pay medical

bills which arise. In this country, a family head who has a job can usually set aside enough to pay for some kind of insurance policy for his family. How well the health insurance serves him is another question.

Health insurance is basically a good idea, in that it seeks to have medical bills paid by the population at large instead of only by the families of those struck by illness or accident. In Britain, Sweden and some other European countries, the health insurance scheme is carried out by the people themselves. The health insurance program is set up by popularly elected officials. All of the people are covered by the national health insurance in these countries; and when a citizen has a claim, the insurance pays all the medical bills.

In America, the situation seems different: the practices of medicine, pharmacy, and dentistry, plus the insurance programs, are run as private businesses, sometimes very profitable businesses. The terms of an insurance policy vary from company to company, but they are always full of legal terms which are hard for the average person to understand. As a result, when someone buys a policy, he is placing a lot of faith in the company he is dealing with and in the insurance salesman (who gets a commission from every sale). The insurance companies are quite selective about whom they sell to; they won't sell to you if you're too old, or if you're a 'bad risk' because of health problems. Some of the people who need insurance coverage the most are unable to get it.

In the United States there are no governmental insurance programs. Some of the states have programs to assist those on welfare (e.g., MediCal), but these programs are hardly a comprehensive solution to the problem since they affect only a small portion of the people, in only a few of the states. In practice, most people must look to private insurance companies for protection against the high costs of medical emergencies. How well does it work?

When a policyholder has a claim, he finds that he is not reimbursed by his insurance company for all of his expenses, but is given only some fixed amount depending on his sickness or injury, as prescribed by his policy. The insurance might pay only 70 per cent of surgical costs, only \$30 per day on a \$50 per day hospital room, etc. As a result, even someone who has an insurance policy can be left with hundreds or thousands of dollars of unpaid medical bills

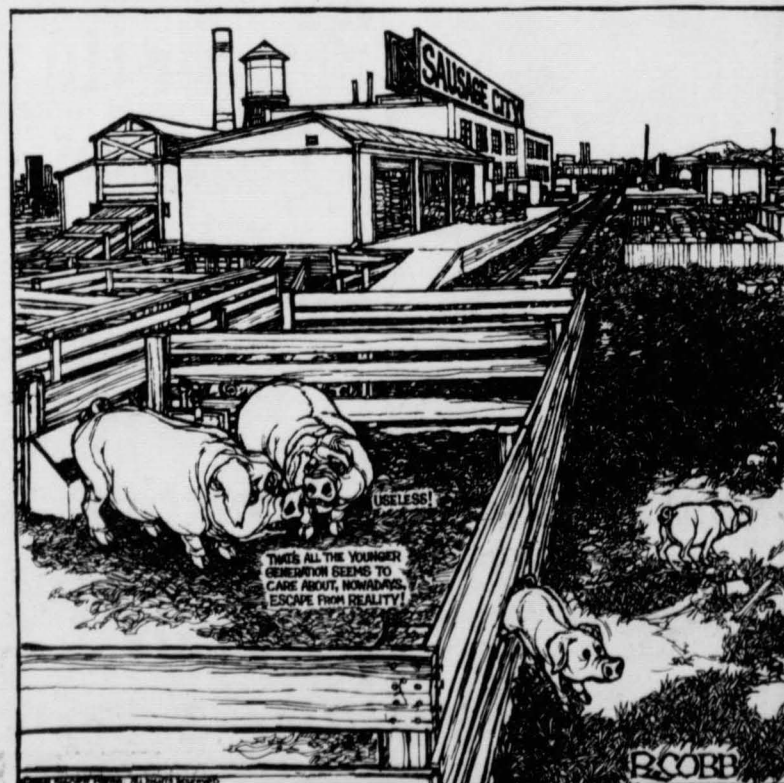
after a serious illness. Sometimes, a reading of the fine print in the contract shows that the policyholder is not covered at all for certain types of medical expenses. Sometimes he takes the insurance company to court in a lawsuit over his claims. The insurance company has a financial interest in paying as few claims as possible; too often, we find a callous legalistic attitude toward a patient's needs.

In America, where medical techniques are the most advanced in the world, the methods of making medical care available to the people have gone largely unchanged for decades. During the last forty years, the American Medical Association has been a persistent opponent of any proposed changes in American medical practices. They,

along with the insurance company lobby and the drug company lobby, have argued that insurance needs must be handled by private companies; that drug prices should not be reviewed by the federal government, and so on; they have deluged us with propaganda attempting to ridicule the rather successful innovations of Britain, Sweden and other countries.

Perhaps these business interests are making too much money from the present setup to be receptive to any proposed changes in the methods of handling patients and paying the costs of healing the sick. Perhaps we should remind them that the medical business is our business; we, the people, are the ones who are supposed to be served by the medical profession and by the health insurance concept. We should have a new federal program for guaranteeing each American the medical care he needs; such a program might include comprehensive national health insurance, which would be designed for the benefit of the American people.

Leo Cashman  
Grad Student, Mathematics



View from the 13th Floor

## On Canned Goods

by Rich Heimlich

Technology is "where it's at." And that's almost everywhere. Quicker than a computer and bigger than a king-size Coke bottle, it's all around you like the belt you wear.

Technology is a clean word for some dirty problems. Technology was manufactured from the Greek word "technologia," which means systematic treatment, as in systematic sewage treatment.

Much of technology, with machine constancy, has certainly been systematic in its destructive treatment of the earth. The technological product in the world market has the label of creative destruction. And yet, today it is technology that must solve the problems created by technology.

Yesterday technology made possible an industrial revolution that sought to overthrow nature's dominance of man and his environment. It was a complete revolution—360 degrees—which today has revolved back, amidst an ecological upset, to show more than ever just how important it is to leave the environment alone and let nature predominate.

All seriousness aside, technology is no foreign aggressor to America, though many Americans have become aggressive as a result of its coming. Technology is as 20th Century-American as the synthetic flag and imitation cherry pie.

Seventeenth Century European technology conveyed colonists to the new world in ships. The British subjects; the French subjects; the Spanish subjects; and the subjects of those subjects, with all the predictability of a Lou Harris poll, came to get "what death taketh away": a little piece of the transaction. Yankee ingenuity was the popular brand name that sold many a washday Indian down river.

Technocracy is well on the way to replacing democracy. A fleet of 25,000 Coke trucks, second only to the truck fleet of the U.S. Post Office, cruises the inroads of America waiting for the day when the consumers demand a refund of the government and buy a new one. Technocracy is neither left, right, or in the middle. It's only forward or backward. The technocrat could replace the bureaucrat because the bureaucrat can no longer be found; and the technocrat is a machine.

Such a "state of things" would not be without its problems. Even today, garbage threatens to bury America. Our consumer goods are cash-and-carry

garbage: goods that are bought and dropped. The garbage business is "big business" today. It has to be, there's so much garbage.

The day is just around the corner of the lab, and down thirteen flights of stairs, when the consumer will consume everything and we will have "clean garbage," which means no garbage. But, then, how will the disposal industry be disposed of?

If the trash problem piles up the heights of the American Bald Eagle on the Friday before consumer garbage is consumed, by Saturday man would find himself in the dark beneath a vast sea of garbage quite unlike the ocean of his birth. Though he would find a way out by Sunday, he would find the air unbreatheable.

A solution of sorts would be forthcoming if he held his breath for an hour. After sixty minutes, the air may still be bad, but the problem would no longer exist. The earth would be granted a day of rest.



Editor:

Your column on me suggested that I personally created the "silent majority;" that I dictate the poor turnout in student elections; that I am not influenced by student life; that I do not attend school functions; and that I may generally be termed an unstudent.

The silent majority was formed by people like you, those who set themselves up as demagogues and coerce the remaining students into submission through ignorance of college activities and functions.

The measly election turnouts are a direct result of the one-sidedness of those who run for office. We all realize that the AS officers are biased in one direction, and that the administration and faculty give them support by being silent. The candidates in the last AS election so repulsed the UCSD students that the turnout was less than 30 per cent.

School functions are either one-sided or poorly-planned; therefore, why bother to attend? The bands are inevitably rotten, and the speakers grossly prejudiced.

School life influences me, ipso facto, in that I am a student. Actually, it influences me so much that I discover that non-student life often offers more.

I am ashamed of people like you; you coerce me into being silent. But that will not last for long. Mark these words: Before the year is out, the silent majority shall be the vocal majority, and you shall be on the sidelines. Forget your preaching, sir, until you reform yourself.

Student Klutz

## Repressive Profs

Editor:

Tom Baker's comments on erosion of respect for academic freedom are well-directed. (Triton Times, Oct. 31, 1969, "Worms in the Apple of Knowledge") One only has to remember the effects of German university violation under the Nazi regime to appreciate the fragility of academic excellence.

Unfortunately, Mr. Baker failed to indict some of the major participants subverting academic freedom today—the faculty members themselves.

Consider the following:

1. Professors who, under the protecting mantle of academic freedom, propose to silence those whose opinions they consider particularly pestilential (sic).

2. Academic organizations which have become as resistant to change as the American Medical Association, for many of the same reasons.

3. Academic departments which, having gained a large measure of autonomy, presume to exclude (under whatever rationalizations) those whose opinions they consider repugnant (or erroneous).

4. Preposterously light teaching loads (often aggravated by scandalously negligent class preparation), justified to provide more research time. However, methods and criteria for enforcing a satisfactory level of research productivity hardly exist, especially for tenured faculty members.

In the light of these considerations, can we criticize the public for suspecting that academic freedom is largely a cover erected by the faculty to protect a "sweet deal?" At best, we provide live ammunition to those who hate what real academic freedom stands for, because the faculty is terribly vulnerable in these areas.

No group, however high-minded or intellectual, can be relied upon to refrain from acting in its own interest at the expense of the public interest. I believe the academic deans must undertake much closer supervision of departments than they have in the past. It should be possible to contrive a selection procedure for deans which would protect true academic freedom while ensuring that universities and colleges are run in the public interest.

Sincerely,  
Bruce Barnett



For a free reprint of this ad (suitable for framing)

without advertising

write: Bud. Man Label, 721. Pestalozzi Street, St. Louis, Mo. 63118

**Triton times**

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF  
Steve Landau

NEWS EDITOR  
Roger Showley

ASSOC. NEWS EDITOR  
Paul Emus

FEATURE EDITOR  
Tom Baker

ARTS EDITOR  
Bill Alabugli

SPORTS EDITOR  
Bob Corby

MANAGING EDITOR  
Ray Seavers

COPY EDITOR  
Haywood Gammon

ASSOC. COPY EDITOR  
Chuck Graham

PHOTOGRAPHY EDITOR  
Bruce Van Brocklin

ADVERTISING MANAGER  
Dave Heland

EDUCATION WRITER  
Tom Shepard

SCIENCE WRITER  
Steve Stryker

RESEARCH DIRECTOR  
Joel Goodman

WRITING STAFF  
Clay Anderson  
Steve Carpenter  
Raul Contreras  
Sue Halton  
Rich Heimlich  
Barbara Janeway  
Kathy Jansson  
Portia LaTouche  
Jim Magill  
Bob Schwartz  
Lynne Taborough

ARTS WRITERS  
Paul Hamburg  
Larry Johnson  
Dana Rutolo

SPORTS WRITERS  
Fred Grunewald  
Larry Radul  
Clark Rosen

PHOTOGRAPHERS  
Mark Trilling  
Dave Wallace  
Clark Wilson

TECHNICAL CREW  
Kim Alexander  
Beth Lyons

ARTISTS  
Jim Dyke  
Schaffie Wortboys  
Rob Cohen

The TRITON TIMES is officially recognized and supported as a student newspaper by the Communications Board of the University of California, San Diego, Building 250 Matthews Campus, La Jolla, California 92037. In taking editorial positions, the TRITON TIMES is not representing the views of the University, the student government, or the student body as a whole. Official TRITON TIMES editorial opinion is expressed only in those columns on the editorial page specifically designated for those purposes. The TRITON TIMES publishes weekly on Fridays through December 2, 1969. Address all correspondence to: TRITON TIMES, P.O. Box 109, La Jolla 92037. Phone 455-2020, X1012.



# DUCK POWER

by Tom Baker

Feature Editor

Lowell Bergman, a former UCSD graduate student and now a member of the San Diego Free Press staff, stated in an interview with a Triton Times staff member that conditions in military prisons have not changed, official statements notwithstanding. Bergman is presently active in servicemen's resistance activities, such as the publication of Duck Power, an underground newspaper for the military.

Among the other serviceman oriented activities now going on in San Diego are the establishment of a legal aid service; a coffee house and rap center called The Waiting Room; and a bus service which will take servicemen from their bases to The Waiting Room.

The resistance group retains several lawyers who specialize in military affairs.

At present, however, the funds for legal defense for military men are nearly exhausted. This is the result of several cases this last summer which exhausted nearly the entire treasury.

In regard to the conditions in military brigades, Bergman stated that, although the facilities themselves have been remodeled at a few bases, nothing has been done to improve the treatment of military prisoners. The brigades have been enlarged, but the brutal treatment remains. In other military prisons, however, not even these minimal reforms have been made. Bergman specifically referred to the brigades on board ships, and the prison at the Marine Corps Recruit Depot in downtown San Diego. He stated that, on ship, men are frequently imprisoned for indefinite lengths of time, without even the most rudimentary hearing. Men in these brigades have no way to get help from an attorney, or even to know why they are incarcerated.

Military authorities are taking every possible step to prevent the servicemen from becoming active in the resistance movement. At the MCRD, a gunnery sergeant ordered his subordinates not to

read Duck Power, or to associate with people at The Waiting Room. In one instance, a sailor was held for 14 hours in the military detention center for associating with members of the Free Press. On another occasion, a marine was taken to the psychiatric ward of Naval Hospital and held for ten days. No charges were made, nor were any "symptoms" noted by the doctors (at least when he arrived).

Such practices are clearly violations of an individual's rights, under the Constitution. Theoretically, those rights are not forfeited when a person enters the military. The Universal Code of Military Justice is legally subordinate to the Constitution. However, Bergman stated that constitutional safeguards are rarely observed by military authorities. The charge most often employed against servicemen engaged in antiwar or antimilitary activity is "spreading dissension in the ranks." This "crime" is a vague catch-all provision, similar to the civilian "conspiracy" laws.

However, despite efforts by military authorities to counter the servicemen's peace movement, resistance activity is spreading. A coffee house is opening in Oceanside for the Pendleton marines, called the Green Machine. Also, a Pendleton antiwar leaflet called "Attitude Check" is now being published there.

The Waiting Room is located at the corner of 5th and J streets in downtown San Diego. It is next door to the new offices of the San Diego Free Press. Bergman closed the interview with an appeal for assistance to UCSD students, by providing food, cars, money, or their talents. People are needed to work in The Waiting Room, and as writers and distributors of the Free Press.

At present, servicemen's resistance organizations are only just beginning. However, it must be admitted that San Diego is certainly fertile ground for growth.

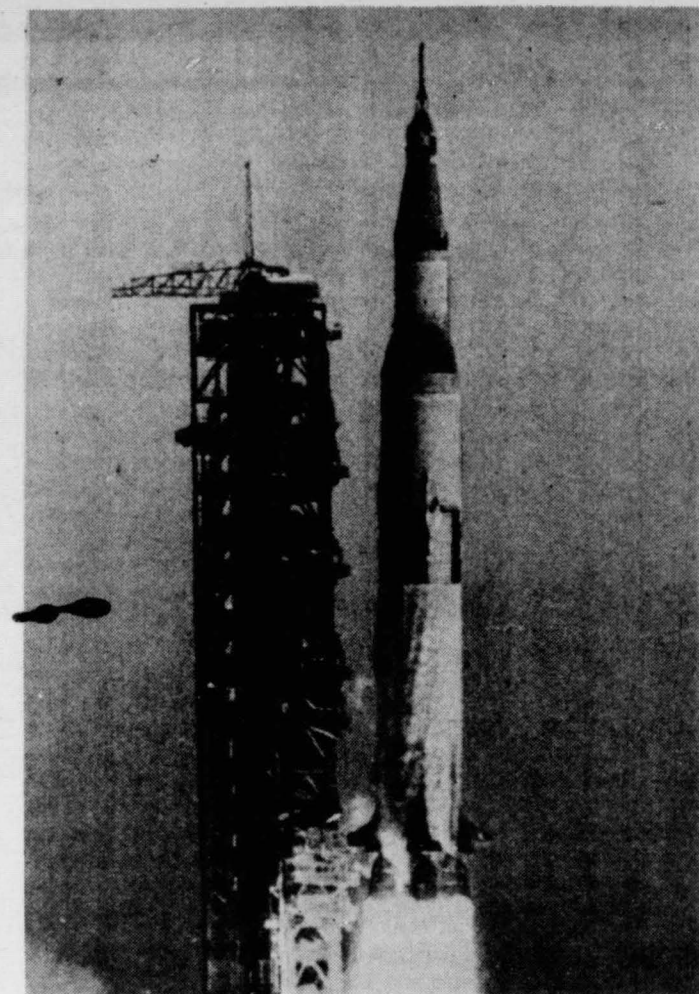
## ATHENA CENTER FOR CREATIVE LIVING

April, 1970, San Miguel De Allende, Mexico. Studying concepts of self and community to facilitate our constant struggle to be human in this repressive, sick society.

Write: 2308 Smith Avenue, Aliquippa, Pennsylvania, 15001.

## COMMUNITY BLOOD BANK 327 F St. PAYS DONORS for service

Tue. - Fri.  
9:30 - 7:30  
Sat. 9:30 - 5:30  
Closed Sun. & Mon.  
233 - 8328



## Scientist Ready for Bagful No. 2

by Steve Stryker Science Writer

The first decade of manned space exploration has seen technological advances which are true milestones of engineering achievement. The acts of propelling a spacecraft upward; keeping it aloft; having men walk in space from it; docking it with another craft; and, last but not least, soft-landing it on the moon are tangible results of the technical effort exerted over the last ten years. By way of contrast, however, the end for which all of these intermediate stages were accomplished has been, if anything, deemphasized during this entire period.

This end is simply scientific research, experimentation and exploration about and on the moon. During the pre-lunar-landing phase, little if any rigorous research or testing of the properties of the moon as an astronomical body was performed.

Now man has successfully landed on the moon, completing an ever-more-complex chain of engineering feats. It is time that the disproportionate "gap" between technology and science be closed so that the "lunar means" may be sublimated, allowing the "lunar end," scientific research, to be more intensely implemented.

The gap is closing at UCSD. A distinguished team of chemists and geologists is currently analyzing the moon soil from Apollo 11. Dr. Harold Urey is trying to see if any connection exists between the isotopic composition of inert gases and the lunar sample, and is attempting to date the lunar rocks. Dr. James Arnold is working on the samples to discover if, in fact, there are any radioactive elements in the soil produced by either the solar winds or by cosmic radiation. Dr. Gustaf Arrhenius is in the process of defining the mineralogical composition of the rocks. Finally, Dr. Albert Engel is analyzing the chemical composition of the moon's soil. This lunar soil project is well past the preliminary stages, and hopefully, within the next month or so, preliminary results will be forthcoming.

However, to conclusively gather meaningful results on the lunar surface, more samples from other regions on the moon are required. Thus, UCSD's "lunar soil analysts" will receive samples from the Apollo 12 flight. Further, in the November 10 issue of the Los Angeles Times, Rudy Abramson described the expanding role of scientists in the space program by stating "The National Aeronautics and Space Administration is preparing for a reorganization, reportedly designed to give science a stronger voice in planning future exploration of the moon."

If this transformation occurs, the UCSD scientists may receive more samples from succeeding Apollo flights and be allowed to continue their research endeavors. One would hope that NASA's "change of emphasis" is a sign that a decade of scientific probing and researching is upon us.

LESS STUDY = HIGHER GRADES  
**LEXICON**  
Successful students have high vocabulary and reading abilities. Individual Audio/Visual Courses  
**LEXICON**  
12th and Camino Del Mar  
755-3064

## triton times

University of California, San Diego

## Special Supplement

Produced in conjunction with UCSD Moratorium Committee  
Paul Emus, editor

# U S & VIETNAM

## ... Our Involvement in Peace



## America Gives Birth to the Anti-War Movement ...

by Ann Maitland

Wednesday, October 15, 1969 brought the war-torn United States--for it has been as spiritually rent by the Vietnam war as South and North Vietnam have been physically broken--to the threshold of a new age of peace. In Boston, 100,000 gathered in the Commons to hear such speakers as Senator George McGovern of South Dakota set the tone for the day by declaring, "This is a day not of name-calling or violence or destruction. This is a day that calls not for the politics of revenge but the politics of reconciliation--both at home and abroad."

In the evening, candlelight processions, ranging in size from the 30,000 in Washington, D.C. before the White House to the 400 to 500 students who walked from UCSD into La Jolla, climaxed a day marked by speeches from concerned members of the political establishment, among whom were Eugene McCarthy, Averell Harriman, Arthur Goldberg, and John Lindsay. It was a day without violence, a fitting protest in itself against the bloodshed and destruction of the war.

To reach the people--the silent majority whom Richard Nixon so fondly calls his own--students went door-to-door, to the business districts, to shopping centers and to street corners. They were armed with leaflets that urged withdrawal of U.S. forces immediately from Vietnam so that these same students and others like them would not have to carry rifles through a rice paddy while waiting for Nixon's own withdrawal three to five years hence. The people were reached, and they responded. Moratorium day became more than an exercise in liberalism for the academic community in great urban centers like San Francisco, Washington, and New York City. Housewives in Los Alamos,

New Mexico (the site of the early A-bomb tests, agreed to block a bridge leading to defense plants. The majority who had suffered in silence the loss of their sons, the rise in taxes, and the decay of their cities at the expense of the costly involvement in Vietnam joined with the young in picket lines. For once, the dissenters had become the majority, and the minority who tried to justify U.S. involvement by waving small American flags or leaving on their headlights were no match for the hundreds of thousands throughout the nation who carried candles or read the names of the men killed in Vietnam.

October 15 was not an overnight phenomenon, an immediate awakening of the conscience of the American public. In effect, preparations for Moratorium Day began as early as U.S. involvement in Vietnam. At first, protest was largely limited to isolated individuals in the academic and political community who had the insight to see what our commitment to the Dien Bien Phu would actually entail.

### the first dissent

Articles concerning dissent were virtually non-existent in the early 1960's, save for those in a few small reviews or journals. It was not until late in 1965 that any coverage was given to the peace movement by major magazines like TIME, Newsweek, and Life. Even then, stories were limited to unfavorable accounts of the early efforts to hold mass peace rallies and gain support for draft resistance.

The first October demonstrations came in 1965, with little support, only 1,000 Harvard students gathered in Boston Commons, and the coverage of the protest was relegated to the back pages of most papers and magazines. That Johnson's gall bladder operation could command more attention than efforts to extricate the U.S. from Vietnam was

In San Diego, the liberal community used to feel it was "lost in a jungle of birches." In 1969, however, the leftists have gained strength which could challenge the old political machine, if only the left had self-confidence. A peace march, a political campaign, or a lobby will never be successful unless those involved can believe their cause can be won.

Although the unifying principle for the march in San Diego is to bring the troops home now, the motives run much deeper. For some it is the sheer expense of the war and the necessary maintenance of wartime priorities while we are at war. For others it is the loss of lives. Still others feel that the war and/or our foreign policy in general is a moral catastrophe for the United States. Many believe that no war is justifiable. Regardless of our deeper motives, we can all stand together on the issue of withdrawal from Vietnam.

The nation-wide effect that a march in San Diego would have is considerable.

evinced by the results of the Louis Harris poll for December 1965. Only seven percent of the population, an "elite corps" by anyone's standards, favored withdrawal. Still, various peace groups managed to muster 22,000 for a march that same month on the Capitol.

As the war escalated, so too did the peace "offensive." By late October of 1967, 40,000 marchers organized by the National Mobilization Committee again converged on Washington. They were met by 20,000 apprehensive soldiers, specially mustered for the confrontation. There were sporadic outbursts of violence between the pro- and anti-Vietnam demonstrators, and between the demonstrators and the troops, prompting Newsweek's shocked report that the demonstration had "ended with blood on the steps of the Pentagon."

Undaunted by such atrocities, the peace leaders planned another march for November, drawing 15,000 participants. Activities for 1967 were climaxed by "Stop the Draft Week" in early December. In New York, 4,000 policemen turned out to make certain that 3,000 protesters remained peaceful. In spite (or because) of this precaution, there were disruptive incidents and arrests, including that of Dr. Benjamin Spock.

### peace & politics

With the start of the McCarthy campaign in early 1968, the peace movement found a way to channel its aims and man-power into the mainstream of American politics. The success of the Johnson drive and McCarthy's victories in the early primaries broadened the base of operations for peace groups and strengthened their status in public opinion. Mass marches like those of 1967 were abandoned. Instead, the peace workers worked through the campaigns of McCarthy and Kennedy in hopes on controlling the Democratic Convention. What happened instead at Chicago is now all too well known. Kennedy's assassination; the erosion of leadership in the McCarthy camp; and the resurrection of Hubert Humphrey at Johnson's request created a time bomb of factionalism between the Old and the New Politics that erupted outside the Convention Hall in a riot between the police and anyone under 25 who happened to be in the area.

When the smoke finally cleared, the peace issue had been forgotten. The campaign dragged on, and the question of troop withdrawals and peace in Vietnam was bandied about. Humphrey offered to do anything--except repudiate Johnson's policies, of course--and Nixon promised to tell us his secret plan for peace if he was elected. Eager to be let in on the big surprise, the

populace put Nixon in the White House. While waiting for him to reveal his secret, people like Jerome Grossman, Sam Brown, and David Mixner tried to come up with a plan to bring pressure on the President to force him into action. The result of their brainstorming was the nationwide moratorium.

In June, Brown and David Hawk of the National Student Association set up headquarters in Washington, D.C., and, as weeks passed, backing for the effort grew. With workers culled from the McCarthy and Kennedy ranks, the Vietnam Moratorium Committee was able to build enough support to move the Moratorium outside of the universities and into the communities. Though teach-ins and stoppage of classes were important to students, it was the magnitude, peacefulness, and determination of the hundreds of thousands who gathered in places like New York's Bryant Park, Washington, and Exposition Park in Los Angeles, which prompted older Americans to join in the Moratorium.

### effect of moratorium

What was the effect on the man whom those in the October 15 demonstrations hoped to influence the most? Nineteen days before the Moratorium, Richard Nixon dismissed it and told a press conference that "under no circumstances will I be affected by it." But as days passed and the momentum of the activities grew, Nixon showed how unaffected he really was. The New Republic caustically noted that "in anticipation, he has fired General Hershey, called in Ambassador Lodge, exhumed Vice-President Humphrey, announced another Vietnam speech, and written an open letter to the country, standing by his famous refusal not to be moved by protesters who take to the streets."

Obviously worried by the success of the Moratorium, Nixon asked the "young people of this country" to refrain from demonstrations, for although they were (unfortunately) legal, and within the bounds of the fine American tradition of dissent, they nevertheless eroded the Nation's confidence in the President and the job he was doing in Vietnam.

Other critics saw red when they observed the Moratorium.

Chairman Richard Ichard of the House Internal Security Committee was confident that all the marches, teach-ins, and memorial services could be attributed to a "propaganda maneuver designed and organized by Communists." What Representative Ichard failed to note was that supporters of the Moratorium included some of his esteemed colleagues on Capitol Hill--notably Senators Church, Cranston, McCarthy, and Muskie. Governors of Maine, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire added to the conspiracy by actively participating in the demonstrations.

### public support

Not all reactions were so antagonistic. In fact, the Moratorium proved just how widespread opposition to the war actually was. In mid-October, congressional offices received enormous amounts of mail, running about nine to one in favor of early termination of the war. Public support grew to 57 percent for New York Representative Charles Goodell's resolution to withdraw all troops by December 1970.

The widespread support for the Moratorium Committee around the country has given further impetus to the two-day Moratorium on November 14 and 15. In addition to the moratorium, there are two major marches, in Washington and San Francisco, being organized by the New Mobilization Committee. The distinction between the two groups is often blurred by the media. The VMC is more politically based. In a sense, it is a lobby group in Washington. Its main function has been to suggest activities to local groups which it feels would be most effective in changing America's war policy. The NMC, on the other hand, is a coalition of local peace groups.

Plans for the December Moratorium are not firm at this time. Many of the organizers feel it is time to work on the military men. One of the ideas being considered is to send Christmas presents to the men in Vietnam. Another activity being organized is a boycott of Christmas buying. For January, a peace poster contest is being planned for San Diego. Plans for moratoriums in the future are even more nebulous. No one wants to believe that more will be necessary.

La Jolla Cove Park  
Candle-Light Service  
Friday, Nov. 14 7 p.m.  
folk singing and poetry reading

DOWNTOWN MARCH  
begins: noon at Newton Park. Ends: 3 pm at Balboa Park.



**Anell's**

**Belles!**

MISSION VALLEY • GROSSMONT

Mon thru Fri 6--8--10:15 p.m. Saturday & Sunday 2:00 - 4:00 - 6:00 8:00 & 10:15 P.M.

**PACIFIC CENTER THEATRE**

MISSION VALLEY INTERSTATE 8 at Stadium Way 297-1888 Free Parking

"A RIOT OF SEXUAL VANDALISM" --Playboy

"ACRES OF ANATOMY AND BUSHELS OF BOSOMS" --Earl Wilson

JAMES H. NICHOLSON and SAMUEL Z. ARKOFF present

**KEIR DULLEA - SANTA BERGER - LILJA PALMER**

**de SADE**

JOHN HUSTON COLOR

Persons under 16 not admitted



# ... Our Involvement in War



## How the United States Got Into This Mess ...

compiled by Paul Emus

### French Rule

In the early 1930's, during French suppression of Vietnamese nationalists, starving peasants demonstrated against and even attacked landowners. Amid this terror and famine, the Indochina Communist Party came into power, led by Ho Chi Minh. Its aims were: 1) Complete overhaul of the social structure; 2) Drastic changes in the ownership of land; 3) A powerful central government; 4) Development of resources; and 5) National political independence.

By 1939 the membership and activities of the Indochina Communist party had become so widespread that it was outlawed by the French, who made wholesale arrests of members.

In 1940, France was conquered by the Germans and was willing to cooperate with the Axis power. By agreement with Japan, France continued to administer Indochina, allowing Japan to establish air bases and transport of troops though it. In May, 1941, Vietnamese nationalists formed the Revolutionary League for the Independence of Vietnam, which became known as the Vietminh, the only Vietnamese force opposing the Japanese.

The question of Vietnamese independence was considered at the Teheran and Potsdam Conferences of Allied leaders. President Franklin D. Roosevelt not only insisted that the French should not be reinstated, he forbade the giving of United States assistance to any French force attempting to regain control of Indochina.

In 1945 the Japanese threw out the French and declared Vietnam independent on March 10, with the traditional emperor, Bao Dai, as head of the government. A widespread famine, combined with railroads too damaged to ship food; demonstrations, processions; and public meetings all but paralyzed the country. By mid-August Japanese power crumbled, Bao Dai's cabinet resigned or fled, and his government dissolved. The Vietminh, who had established themselves in the countryside, simply assumed power. On September 2, 1945, the Independent Democratic Republic of Vietnam was formed with Ho Chi Minh as its head, Vietminh in key posts, and Bao Dai as a senior adviser.

As Japan fell, Chinese and British troops had begun to move to occupy Vietnam, as arranged by the Allies in the Potsdam Conference. This vastly complicated the situation. In the next months Vietnam suffered another famine; looting by the occupying Chinese; and economic chaos from sudden changes in currency values. French troops poured into Vietnam to re-establish French control. The British retired; the Chinese did not. The struggle for independence continued as the Vietminh led mob uprisings and murdered mandarins and other provincial officials, plus the leaders of some religious sects. They abolished the Indochina Communist party and arranged with the occupying Chinese for a legislative election.

### Democratic Republic of Viet Nam

The resulting government became the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. Not openly Communist, the DRVN attempted to win a United Nations seat and diplomatic recognition from the United States, but failed. The United States State Department said that it would not help the Vietminh or the French.

An accord was signed between Ho Chi Minh and the French which recognized Vietnam as a free state, with ties to Indochina and France. It established the French relieving the Chinese in northern Vietnam would be phased out by 1951, and promised that a referendum would be held in southern Vietnam (Cochin China) to let the people decide whether to unite with the DRVN.

The French High Commissioner in Cochinchina, however, granted recognition to a rival Republic of Cochinchina as a free state, using exactly the same terms given to Ho Chi Minh. The new government, considered an invention of the French which could never bring about Vietnamese independence, made any settlement with Ho Chi

Minh impossible. He retreated to the consolidated north, which passed its own constitution, claimed Cochinchina as part of its territory and recognized no relationship with France.

There is no doubt that the Vietnamese peasant would have rejected the French in any choice of government. The Vietminh were more alert to the peasants' problems and promised to expel the French. The vast majority of the rural population accepted the Vietminh cadre, and a pattern of control developed which persists in North Vietnam to this day. The Vietnamese Communist administrators control the countryside, and the central government controls and administers the lowlands and cities.

Tensions mounted. The Vietminh gathered equipment from foreign backers (Communist allies). The French built up armor, equipment and troops. By December, 1946, incidents on both sides sparked war.

### French Appeal for U.S. Aid

The French effort to regain colonial power in Vietnam was cast as an effort to defeat Communism. "The Communist adversary" was soon said to be not only the Vietnamese, but also those who contributed arms and material, especially China. The French insisted that the fight against the Vietminh was the best means of combating China, which was presumed to intend to conquer Southeast Asia. With this argument France approached the US for assistance in the early years of the Indochina War.

Around 1950 the US policy of non-assistance to colonial powers changed. The expansion of Communist Russia into East Europe after World War II added to an historic rejection and fear of Marxism as an economic system, created tensions within this country. These tensions expanded into the Cold War. The distinction between Russian national expansion and Communist expansion, if there was any, was not elaborated and was lost.

When China became Communist in 1949, US policy-makers assumed that it would follow the same pattern of expansion, and interpreted the entry of Chinese soldiers into the Korean hostilities as the start of this expansion. The task of discerning which of China's actions stemmed from national considerations (for example, possible fear of being surrounded by Western military bases) and which actions stemmed from Communist considerations (such as the desire to promote revolution in other countries) was difficult, and therefore neglected. A simplified version of the "domino theory" (if one Southeast Asian country falls into Communist hands, they will all fall after like a row of dominoes) arose and fear of Chinese Communist expansion became an important element in foreign policy decisions.

The French appeal for aid in the war in Vietnam was accepted, and in 1950 the first allocation of \$150 million was made. By 1954 this had reached \$1.33 billion per year.

French attempts to develop a popular government in South Vietnam continued during the war. Under Emperor Bao Dai, an agreement in June, 1948, "solemnly recognized the independence of Vietnam" and "proclaimed (Vietnamese) adherence to the French Union." However, France retained control of foreign relations and armed forces. This nominal independence was ratified at the French National Assembly in Paris, and the State of Vietnam (South Vietnam) came into being in January, 1950. Diplomatic recognition was quickly granted by the US and 30 other nations.

The war lasted eight years. In May 1954 the French were decisively defeated at Dienbienphu, and the two parties agreed to negotiate an end to the fighting.

### The Geneva Conference

A settlement between France and the Vietminh was made in July, 1954, establishing international accord on Indochina. This gathering included the foreign ministers of France, the DRVN, Soviet Union, mainland China, the US, Great Britain, the State of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. France no longer believed that the Communist and nationalist movements could be vanquished by simple military force, and need a face-saving means of withdrawal from the former territories. The Vietminh wanted a secure, legal settlement for their victory. Out of the 13 weeks of negotiation (April 26-July 21) came agreements on Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam. There were two documents affecting Vietnam.

An agreement on the cessation of hostilities in Vietnam was signed by the representatives of France and the Vietminh. This agreement: 1) Stopped the fighting and enumerated military details; 2) Divided the country into two zones with a temporary military demarcation line and demilitarized zone in the middle, and arranged for regrouping of Vietminh forces to the north and the French to the south; 3) Forbade the introduction of fresh troops or reinforcement of arms or munitions, and arranged for liberation of prisoners and civilian internees; 4) Referred to "the general elections which would bring about the unification of Vietnam; 5) Allowed civilians to live in either zone they chose; 6) Stated that "no military base under the control of a foreign state may be established in the regrouping zone of either party... (nor shall the zones of either party) adhere to any military alliance (or be) used for the resumption of hostilities or to further an aggressive policy." 7) Set up an

International Control Commission (composed of Canada, India, and Poland, with India as chairman) to supervise and control the execution of the agreements.

The two signing parties, France and the Vietminh, assumed responsibility for carrying out the agreement and for passing this responsibility on to their successors.

The other document was a "Final Declaration of the Geneva Conference on the Problems of Restoring Peace in Indochina." In it the Conference:

1) Took note of the agreements ending hostilities in Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam and organizing international control and supervision of their execution;

2) Stated that it recognized that the "essential purpose of the agreement relating to Vietnam is to settle military questions with a view to ending hostilities and that the military demarcation line is provisional and should not in any way be interpreted as constituting a political or territorial boundary."

3) Stated that "general elections shall be held in July, 1956 under the supervision of an International Supervisory Commission, with consultation of the subject held from July 20, 1955."

4) Stated that "in the relations with Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam, each member of the Geneva Conference undertakes to respect (their sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity) and to refrain from any interference in their internal affairs."

This Final Declaration was not a signed document; rather, members of the Conference were asked by the Chairman to express themselves on it. In reply, the representatives of France, the DRVN, China, the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union indicated their approval or agreement. The representative of Laos made no observations on it; and the Cambodian representative supported it, while retaining reservations about Vietnamese territorial integrity. The representative of the State of Vietnam (Bao Dai's government) did not comment on his acceptance but attempted unsuccessfully to alter the final wording of the Declaration.

The US stated that it was "not prepared to join in a declaration of its position taking note of the agreements between France, Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam, and declared that it would "refrain from the threat or the use of force to disturb them...and would view any renewal of the aggression in violation of the Agreements with grave concern and as seriously threatening international peace and security." It also stated, "In the case of nations now divided against their will, we shall continue to seek to achieve unity through free elections, supervised by the United Nations to ensure that they are conducted fairly."

The United States reiterated its "traditional position that peoples are entitled to determine their own future" and said that it would not join in any arrangement which would hinder this.

The Geneva Conference succeeded in achieving a political, that is, diplomatic cessation of military action between Vietnam and France. But the beginning of the end of Western agreement on Indochina policy came when the US chose not to join in the Final Declaration. Shortly, the US turned to another means of action in Southeast Asia by signing the treaty forming the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) along with France, the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, Thailand, the Philippines, and Pakistan.

### The Struggle for Political Supremacy

With the conclusion of the Conference and the war, a new phase began. Civilian transfers between zones included the migration of 800,000 northerners, mostly Roman Catholic, into the south. Combat troops of the Vietminh gave up territory in the south and moved into the northern zone (although many civilian Vietminh did not) as the DRVN assumed control. Staking its political future and the reunification of Vietnam on the elections promised by the Geneva Agreement, the Hanoi regime set about restoring and building the economy of North Vietnam.

The French regrouped in the south, where they continued to prop up their Vietnamese government. Gradually they turned over institutions and parts of the army to the Vietnamese. In January, 1955, they granted (once more) complete independence to Vietnam and prepared to withdraw altogether.

The new head of the State of Vietnam, chosen by Bao Dai, was Ngo Dinh Diem, a moderate nationalist who had worked in the French Colonial government. In the south many factions and power groups, including Communist workers, religious sects and the Binh Xuyen syndicate, were struggling for power. Diem sought order through "democratic one-man rule."

He began to consolidate power through the use of secret police, political spies, mass imprisonment and murder. With the rejection of democratic methods on the grounds that the country must first be secure and free, life under Diem became a vicious spiral of dissent and repression.

In July, 1955 Premier Diem announced that he would neither discuss nor hold the elections agreed on at the Geneva Conference, in which the people of North and South Vietnam were to choose one government and unify the country. The reason Diem gave was that free elections were impossible in the North. Actually, it was estimated at the time

that as much as 80 percent of the people would have voted for HO Chi Minh because of his role in bringing French rule to an end. Diem refused to take this risk, despite the Geneva agreements. The elections were never held.

In the face of internal divisions and hostilities, it became clear that the Saigon government needed outside assistance if it was to survive. At Diem's request, the US stepped into the picture. The US paid the salaries of Diem's army and police. It also shored up the entire economy of South Vietnam; in the following decade, US aid averaged \$239 million per year. In addition, the United States sent in advisers, unofficially tied to CIA, to organize Diem's administration.

Diem's weakest link, however, continued to plague him: he did not win over the peasants in the rural areas. Programs of great appeal, such as land reform, were postponed for long periods. When land reform did come, payment was required for land the Communists had distributed free during the brief period they were in control. Little was spent on health programs or education. The government did not move to meet peasant requests and grievances. On the contrary, it perpetrated an extreme campaign of political reprisal against dissident groups, with many arrests and executions.

Long after the time for the elections had passed and it became clear that they were not going to be held, guerrilla activity again broke out in South Vietnam. In scattered operations, a number of village leaders were assassinated, many of them Diem appointees. This served to cut off the central government even more from the people.

### The National Liberation Front

In 1960 the formation of a National Liberation Front (NLF) in South Vietnam was announced. It sought to meet Diem's force with force, to set up an administrative structure rivaling that of the Saigon government in the villages and the countryside, and to resist and oust Diem's regime. The 10-point program of the NLF called for a "broad national democratic coalition administration," election of a new National Assembly through universal suffrage, broad economic and social reforms, and ousting of United States military advisers.

There are widely differing views as to the origin of the insurgency and of the NLF itself. The US government and the South Vietnamese government state that the NLF was established by the Lao Dong party (the Communist party in North Vietnam) to provide a political facade for the conduct of guerrilla warfare, and that it is directed from Hanoi. This makes it, they maintain, a part of the "world-wide conspiracy of communism." They believe that infiltration from the north constitutes aggression against South Vietnam as a sovereign state.

Others believe that NLF started as the spontaneous effort of southerners to resist an oppressive government and a new kind of colonialism on the part of the US. They believe that Hanoi entered the scene only when it seemed as if Hanoi might lose its influence with the southerners by not supporting them in their struggle against the Diem government. They question the meaning of "a world-wide conspiracy of Communism," considering the changing aspects of Communism in countries where it has been practiced for many years (the Soviet Union, for example); the disagreements between different Communist-governed nations (China and the Soviet Union); and the fact that each Communist nation, like other nations, acts first of all in its own national interest.

They point out, further, that all personnel fighting against the south Vietnamese government are themselves Vietnamese, which makes this a civil war.

Pacification programs were instigated by the US and the South Vietnamese government forces to try to win over the people. The Vietnamese guerrillas survived primarily because the peasants helped them by giving them food and cover. To combat this, pacification programs were aimed to assist the peasant and to cut him off from the guerrillas by such devices as relocation of villages. Reports of success in these and other military actions were often more optimistic than reports from independent newsmen and other observers; the term "credibility gap" was coined.

A sharp increase in the number of assassinations and kidnappings by the insurgents occurred in 1962. Attacks on ordinary civilians who assisted government forces increased gradually, reaching 12,778 by 1965. With escalation of the war in the south, movement of troops from the north increased and included both northern Vietnamese and southerners who had regrouped in North Vietnam in 1954. In 1961 about 6,000 are reported to have infiltrated; over 12,000 in 1964; and the number grew to approximately 35,000 for the first half of 1966.

A coup d'etat by South Vietnamese army officers overthrew and killed Diem on November 1, 1963. A succession of new governments followed. Shortly after Diem's death the NLF issued an appeal for a coalition government, elections and neutralization of Vietnam; this appeal was rejected by the US and the South Vietnamese governments, denounced as an effort to achieve a Communist take-over. The struggle against the NLF continued. The South Vietnamese forces

were embarrassingly ineffective against their rural countrymen. United States assistance was increased and an intensive war operation began in the rural areas.

### The Tonkin Gulf Resolution

In late July 1964, Hanoi charged that Americans and South Vietnamese had fired on North Vietnamese fishing vessels and nearby islands in the Gulf of Tonkin. On August 2 and again on August 4, the US claimed that North Vietnamese boats attacked the US destroyer Maddox. President Johnson then announced the beginning of US "air action against gunboats and certain supporting facilities in North Vietnam," and requested Congress to approve.

In reply Congress passed the Tonkin Gulf Resolution, which: 1) Approved and supported the determination of the President to take all necessary measures to repel any armed attack and prevent further aggression;

2) Stated that the US is "prepared, as the President determines, to take all necessary steps, including the use of armed force, to assist any member or protocol state of the Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty requesting assistance in defense of its freedom." It also provided that the resolution could be reversed.

Thereafter the conflict escalated quickly. US ground forces increased from 10,000 (1962) to 53,000 (1965) to 267,000 (mid-1966) to 460,000 (mid 1967). In February 1965, South Vietnamese and US air forces began the bombing of the north. In June 1965, Americans assumed the major brunt of the offensive fighting and our term "advisor" was dropped.

### SOURCES:

VIETNAM PRIMER by Devereux Powell  
TWO VIETNAMS: A POLITICAL AND MILITARY HISTORY by Bernard Fall  
THE UNITED STATES IN VIETNAM by George M. Kahin  
THE STORY OF VIETNAM by Hal Doreff  
VIETNAM, A DIPLOMATIC TRAGEDY, by Victor Bator  
"How the United States Got Involved in Vietnam," by Robert Sheer  
"The Issue in Vietnam," by George W. Ball  
"Why We Fight in Vietnam," U.S. Printing Office  
"South Vietnam Notes," U.S. Printing Office  
"The Legality of U.S. Participation in the Defense of Vietnam," Department of State Bulletin



U.S. troops on patrol near Chulai observed M-day by wearing black armbands.

From "I.F. Stone's Weekly,"

### Strange Way To Cut Back

We can't read President Nixon's mind and we have long ago given up trying to understand Pentagon arithmetic. But when the October draft calls were announced we checked back and found that draft calls are up more than 70% since Nixon at the beginning of June announced Vietnamese troop cutbacks were to begin. Here are the figures month by month:

	1968	1969
June .....	20,000	25,900
July .....	15,000	22,300
August .....	18,300	29,500
September .....	12,200	29,000
October .....	13,800	29,000
Total .....	79,300	135,700





## VIETNAM CONFLICT

by Jim Galloway

Five million dollars per day  
spent on armaments.  
HOW MANY SCHOOLS WOULD THAT BUILD?

Four hundred and fifty thousand dollars  
trains one Air Force Pilot.  
FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND TO TRAIN  
ONE MAN TO KILL?

Three years of UNITED STATES FOREIGN AID to  
the people of North Vietnam was one ton of bombs  
per family, DELIVERED BY AIR.

Bombs cost fifty cents-a-pound.  
CHEAPER THAN STEAK and  
dearer than people!

The war costs twenty billion dollars per year.  
ENOUGH MONEY TO FEED THREE MEALS  
A DAY FOR SIXTY-NINE YEARS TO ALL THE  
SOLDIERS KILLED IN THE WAR.

One hundred thousand Vietnamese civilian  
casualties per year.  
EXACTLY WHOM ARE WE SAVING FROM  
TERROR, PAIN AND DEATH?

Appease the  
people and  
pass the ammunition ...



## NIXON'S WAR

by Jerome H. Skolnick  
Professor of Sociology

Richard M. Nixon--the "new Nixon"--has elevated "tricky Dick" to the Office of the President of the United States. He did it in an address broadcast to the American public on November 3, 1969.

The speech began with the President's characteristic sincerity. He said he believed that "many Americans have lost confidence in what their government has told them about our policy." He offered a surprising endorsement for serious anti-war protest: "The American people cannot and should not be asked to support a policy which involves the overriding issues of war and peace unless they know the truth about that policy." He described the dreadful situation he found when he took office--that there had been enormous destruction, waste and death in Vietnam, with no end in sight.

He said it would have been politically popular and easy to have ended the war at once when he assumed the Presidency, by immediately withdrawing American troops. In fact, he said, he had been counseled that this was the only way to avoid allowing Johnson's war to become Nixon's war.

And then he once again embraced Johnson's war policy in every one of its fundamental assumptions, and threw in a little threat of repression against war protesters to stir things up again. Like Johnson, Nixon provided the American people with a historically inaccurate analysis of US involvement in Vietnam 15 years ago. He claimed

"The moratorium creates a bad image for America and it hampers the President on whatever he tries to do. I think a certain amount of dissent is healthy, but I think it is growing out of hand."

"If anyone complains about me being a flag-waver," says Barbara Crane, "I'll punch him in the nose."

The ideals and traditions of military service have come under attack by elements of the so-called "vocal minority."

"The dangers of constant carnival. Americans must recognize the dangers of constant carnival and reckless words. The mature and sensitive people of this country must realize that their freedom of protest is being exploited by avowed anarchists and Communists who detest everything about this country and want to destroy it."

Oct. 15  
made its first major "Viet Cong" attack on the United States government

ponderant majority, the responsible citizens of this country, to assert their rights. It is time to stop dignifying the immature actions of arrogant, reckless, inexperienced elements within our society. The reason is compelling. It is simply that their tantrums are insidiously destroying the fabric of American democracy.

...but as President of the United States I would be untrue to my oath of office if I allowed the policy of this nation to be dictated by the minority who hold a view and who attempt to impose it on the nation by mounting demonstrations in the streets."

## STOP IT !

that North Vietnam, with the help of Communist China and the Soviet Union, had launched a campaign to impose a Communist government on South Vietnam.

Nixon forgot to tell the American people that Vietnam was a French colony, that the Vietnamese revolution was, like the American revolution, a colonial revolution, and that Vice-President Nixon had sided with the French.

According to the respected historians, George Kahin and John W. Lewis, "On March 20, 1954, the French Chief of Staff, General Paul Ely, informed President Eisenhower that only by massive American intervention could France hope to avert a defeat at Dienbienphu. He apparently intimated that without such intervention France would be obliged to negotiate a settlement with the Vietnamese. This prospect of a Communist victory in Vietnam precipitated a major debate within Administration circles in Washington...powerful elements in the Administration, including Vice-President Nixon and, somewhat more circumspectly, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, joined Radford in advocating American armed intervention in an attempt to stave off a French defeat."

President Eisenhower wisely declined to intervene. Presumably, he was reinforced in his convictions by the views of Army Chief of Staff, General Matthew B. Ridgeway, who later wrote: "...when the day comes for me to face my Maker and account for my actions, the thing I would be most humbly proud of was the fact that I fought against, and perhaps contributed to preventing, the carrying out of some harebrained tactical schemes which would have cost the lives of some thousands of men. To that list of tragic accidents that never happened I would add the Indochina intervention."

President Nixon also conveniently forgot the Geneva Agreement of 1954, calling for unification of the country through free elections. He neglected to tell the American people that the elections were refused, not by the North Vietnamese government, but by the South Vietnamese Diem regime, which was consolidating dictatorial power. After Diem's refusal to hold free elections, guerilla activities escalated. There was no invasion by North Vietnamese armies.

President Nixon embraced Johnson's war because it had been his own for 15 years. He was a leading "hawk" in the Eisenhower administration. He continues to be one today.

In his speech, he embraced the "domino theory," a fear of ultimate destruction that can be used to justify any hare-brained tactical scheme.

He put the North Vietnamese on notice that he is willing to escalate the war, unless they agree to his terms. He is for "Vietnamization" of the war--if it works. If it doesn't, his "secret timetable" will have to be adjusted.

President Nixon has finally unveiled his "secret" plan for ending the war in Vietnam, and this plan is fifteen years ahead of its time. By 1984, the American people may be prepared to accept Nixon's falsehood and illogic. Right now, all we should accept of his speech is the statement that we cannot and should not be asked to support a policy unless we're told the truth by our national leadership.

## Can the Flowers Bloom if the Buds Blossom?

by Raoul Contreras

Staff Writer

By order of UC President Charles Hitch, student evaluations have now formally become part of the criteria by which instructors are judged for promotion or tenure.

This innovation is the result of a committee formed last spring by President Hitch, which included among its members University Vice-President Taylor and Chancellors Heyns, McGill and Young. The purpose was to revise the policy by which candidates are considered for promotion or appointment. The goals were:

1. To redistribute the previous stress on research in relation to teaching ability when considering someone for promotion.
  2. To try and introduce more teaching effectiveness by use of formal student evaluation.
  3. To consider a candidate's contributions to public service at the local, state, and national level, in university administration, and student-faculty organizations.
  4. Finally to introduce a meaningful statement about a professor's ethical responsibilities to his colleagues and students in the evaluation procedure for promotion.
- Essentially these revisions have now been inserted into the "Handbook for Faculty Members of the University of California," which contains University policy for pro-

motion and appointment committees. A new insert into that handbook now makes it "the responsibility of the department chairmen to submit meaningful statements, accompanied by evidence, including evaluations of the candidate solicited from students, concerning the candidate's teaching effectiveness at the lower division, upper division, and graduate levels of instruction."

Chancellor McGill stated that student evaluations were necessary to substantiate teaching ability. "In the past, the only way of determining ineffective teaching was when a Provost contradicted a department chairman's opinion regarding a promotion candidate's teaching ability. 'Present plans call for letting the individual departments devise their own methods of obtaining student evaluation. If after a specific period one method is found superior, it will become the general plan for the University. McGill also said that if none of these plans succeed in obtaining meaningful student opinion, it will undoubtedly be proposed that students be added to the faculty Ad Hoc Committees responsible for considering promotion candidates. "We are opposed to that at present," he said.

Muir Provost Stewart and Revelle Provost Saltman agreed with Chancellor McGill on the necessity of student evaluation. They had both used personally gathered student evaluations in gauging an instructor's teaching effectiveness in the past. Stewart stressed that he used student evaluation not only for considering promotion

but as a corrective measure when receiving specific recurring criticism of an instructor. "Ours is a profession in which we never had formal training. Most of us learn from experience and our mistakes."

Saltman was in favor of even broader student evaluation. He favors student evaluations because it makes teaching along with research, publication, etc., an equal requirement for promotion. He was also in favor of setting up a general polling evaluation of courses, classes and texts.

Saltman felt it important that any method of obtaining student evaluations discriminate type of student graduate, undergraduate, A-student, B-student, etc. He also felt evaluation should consider the student who has been out of the University two or three years and had time to consider the effect of an instructor.

Among department chairmen, those in favor of student evaluations included Dr. Rappaport (History). He felt his most pertinent evaluation would come from the C-student, while the A-student is good for evaluation of material. He also stressed the fact he has used student evaluation as a corrective measure. Dr. Rappaport has left construction of the evaluation questionnaire to undergraduate students being advised by Professor Chodorow.

The opinion of department chairmen (among those reached for comment) ranged from the enthusiastic support of Dr. Rappaport to skepticism on its effectiveness and necessity by Dr. Mandler (Psychology). "I don't think they tell me much. I know just about everything I have to know about the instructors."

Dr. Stroll (Philosophy) stated that in the past, graduate students had evaluated their instructors. With the new directive the privilege would simply be extended to undergraduates.

## Mutilation Material

by Beth Lyons Staff Writer

This week all students should have received a packet in the mail containing the forms for Winter Quarter registration. The packets should contain eight separate IBM cards which must be completely filled out for proper enrollment. Aside from the student I.D. card, candidacy for degree and preferred program card, there are cards for social information, vocational interest, housing and transportation, and Dean of Student Affairs information. Information given on these cards will remain confidential, to be used for Registrar's records and surveys only (with the exception of the dean's card, which is used to make up the student directory, and the draft information card).

Preferred program cards must be signed by the campus provost or the student's advisor. In this sense, the system is very rigid. If a student has a problem in obtaining either signature, he must take his problem to the Registrar's office in person. Even then, without an advisor, a junior or senior might not be enrolled. One student last quarter, attempting to change his major and unable to do so until he had completed a prerequisite course, found himself registered but enrolled in no class. Bureaucratic hangups like this seem inevitable in a computerized enrollment system, but spokesmen for the Registrar's office claim that, for a campus the size of UCSD, there is no better way.

If any student fails to receive his registration materials by today, he should check with the Registrar's office. In the same office, information can be obtained about inter-campus visitor applications, which are now available for the Winter Quarter.

Class schedules are already on sale in the bookstore, and students are urged to complete their preferred program cards as soon as possible in order to be certain of getting the classes they want.

FOR SALE: '66 VW. Blue. '63 40 hp engine. Tach, radio, recently overhauled trans. and rewired elec. system. Chrome wheel covers. See Jim Williams at 457 Argo or leave message at 453 6387.  
FOR SALE: 1962 Alfa Romeo Spyder. 26mpg. good condition. Call Jim Ruppel, 755 7268 or see it at 1911 Coast, Del Mar. Children's ponies for lease by day or month. Buckoes Camp. 453 1643 or 453 3143.

## ENCOUNTER GROUPS

WEEKEND GROUPS

Nov. 21 7-11 PM ; Nov. 22 9 AM - 9 PM ; Nov. 23 9 AM - 1 PM

ONE DAY GROUP

December 6 9 AM - 9 PM

Sponsored by the office of Religious Affairs. For further information contact Father Ed Donovan --- Enrollment limited - sign up soon!!!!

### Standard BEAUTY STORES

UNIVERSITY SQUARE  
SHOPPING CENTER  
3979 GOVERNOR DR.  
453-0261

DIANE SHOPPING CENTER  
4702 CLAIREMONT MESA BLVD.  
272-3242

COSMETICS  
SHAMPOOS  
TINTS

COLD WAVES  
HAIR SPRAYS  
WIGS  
WIG SUPPLIES  
GIFTS

10% Discount with A.S. Card  
on many items

## EUROPE JET FLIGHTS

(for students, faculty and staff only)

LOS ANGELES-LONDON (round-trip)

March 29-June 16 11 weeks \$255

June 15-Sept 22 14 weeks \$295

June 21-Aug 21 9 weeks \$295

June 22-Sept 9 11 weeks \$295

July 5-Sept 3 8 weeks \$295

Write of call for application:

LTS TRAVEL-4246 Overland Ave.  
Culver City, 90230 (213) 839-7591  
Marty (714) 755-8850

## UCSD PRESENTS ...

MONDAY EVENING CONCERTS,  
a Los Angeles chamber group in an all contemporary concert performing the works of Gyorgy Ligeti, Karl Kohn and Pierre Boulez under the direction of Leonard Stein. This Saturday, the 15th, at 8:30 p.m. in the UCSD Gym.

ASUCSD \$ 1.50; Faculty/Staff \$ 2.25

VOICES, INC. - a repertory company of 10 singer-actors who use song, drama, dance and connecting narrative to depict the sights, sounds, and inner feelings of Black Americans - past and present. Saturday, Nov. 22nd, in the UCSD Gym at 8:30 p.m.

ASUCSD \$ 2.00; Faculty/Staff \$ 3.00

Ticket information at the Central Box Office, Urey Hall Lobby  
Hours: 10:00 - 4:00 Phone: 453-6151

## LA JOLLA VILLAGE INN



### THANKSGIVING DINNER

SERVED FROM NOON TO 9:00 P.M.

Fresh Fruit Cocktail      Marinated Herring  
Smoked Salmon      Chopped Chicken Liver  
Fruit Juice  
Relish Tray

French Onion Soup au Gratin  
Cream of Chicken a la Reine  
or  
Tossed Green Salad

Roast Tom Turkey, Chestnut Dressing  
Giblet Gravy      Cranberry Sauce  
3.95

Virginia Baked Ham

3.95

Roast Prime Rib of Beef au Jus  
Yorkshire Pudding  
5.50

Petit Filet Mignon, Onion Rings  
5.35

Broiled Catalina Swordfish  
Caper Butter, Lemon Sauce  
4.45

Candied Sweet Potatoes      Snowflake Potatoes  
Baked Banana Squash  
Green Peas with Mushrooms

### DESSERTS

Pumpkin Pie      Hot Mince Pie, Brandy Sauce  
Ice Cream

Fruit Jello, Whipped Cream

Coffee      Tea or Milk

### BEVERAGES

### BUFFET

SERVED IN THE VILLAGE  
CELLAR FROM NOON 'TIL 9:00 P.M.

Turkey or Virginia Baked Ham

3.50

(Children's Plate 2.25)

## Holiday Inn

LA JOLLA VILLAGE DRIVE AT INTERSTATE 5  
FOR RESERVATIONS CALL 453-5500



# triton times THE ARTS

by John W. Moore Book Reviewer

RUNNING AGAINST THE MACHINE, a grass-roots race for the New York Mayoralty, edited by Peter Manso, Doubleday, 313 pages. In case you were in Tibet this past spring, Norman Mailer, a bright Jewish boy from Brooklyn, and Jimmy Breslin, a fat Irishman, ran for Mayor and City Council President of Lindsay's "Fun City." In memoriam, Peter Manso and Doubleday have presented us with a hodge-podge volume of speeches, interviews, newspaper clippings, touching reminiscences by suburban housewives of both sexes; reproductions of campaign posters, and other pertinent documents for collectors of Mailernalia.

Unfortunately, the book catches Mailer in the least witty, least intelligent, least obscure, least beautiful, and/or least brilliant escapade of his public career. Mailer decided to be a serious candidate for the office of Mayor of New York. And serious he was. He was personally serious. The campaign was not another Mailer put-on. He was morally serious; what he said was true—New York is caught in the stranglehold of the Twentieth Century's technological guillotine, as no other place on this God-forsaken earth.

And, finally, he was both socially serious and lucid—"Only radical change will bring an end to the seemingly unmanageable problems of New York." In addition, one must say, all of Mailer's

## Lessons for the Suburban Left

inferences and implications were true; i.e., if New York cannot solve the problems of race, congestion, air pollution, neo-Nazi architecture, and a totalitarian and grossly ineffectual educational system, no other city on earth is likely to do so either. But, and it is a monumental BUT, in any final analysis, the campaign was a joke. The lesson of this book lies mostly in what Mailer forgot. He forgot (or probably never knew) the realities of seeking and gaining public office in America. He seemed to think that, because he was committed to thinking in public instead of just going through the motions and mouthing the traditional banalities, he could dispense with the day-in-and-day-out dull, hard, demeaning work of seeking public power.

The list is enough to make anyone who both wanted Mailer to win, and knew something about politics, cry. First: Mailer refused to get into the campaign early enough to round up the one million dollars necessary to seriously seek high public office in New York. Secondly, again because he thought one could start running for public office on day one of the official public campaign, he never assembled the thousands of volunteers that are the life-blood of any successful political effort.

Where, one kept asking himself all last spring, were the thousands of Kennedy kids; the McCarthy youth brigades; the housewives and young professionals; the teeny-boppers and welfare mothers? Nowhere. Mailer's grass-roots campaign dried up before it was conceived because it had neither roots nor green.

Accordingly, Mailer's dream of a left-conservative political movement capable of recovering the "American Dream" is now just another dream. Lying fallow in the political limbo of "what could be" is Mailer's hope that we could recognize that the Right is right when they mutter that an individual has to accomplish something by his own efforts to amount to anything in his own eyes; and that the Left is right when they say that the state has to assist those who have been victimized. The left-conservative coalition now waits for someone willing to work at politics 365 days a year; work to cement ties, argue ideas, form alliances, arouse interest. . . found a movement. Mailer is writing another book. Maybe he'll give us another eight weeks, four years from now.

Of course there is something to thank Candidate Mailer for—he brought into public discussion the whole problem of rethinking the electoral divisions of the Republic. It is to his credit that New Yorkers will continue to weigh whether or not the state boundaries should be redrawn to enable those who have problems to at least recover the taxes they spend, instead of sending them to Mississippi to support the Eastland plantation or to Viet Nam to support Ky-Theu Enterprises.

We might well be thankful that Mailer-Breslin managed to scrape together over 40,000 votes for taking a systematic and intelligent approach to the problems of urban transportation; public housing; and returning power to people rather than vesting it in bureaucracies. Most of all we can thank him for having pointed out, for two months of the past spring, that the political "leaders" of this nation who now are so eager to solve "our" problems are the very people who created those problems; because of a constant catering to special interests and a chronic, and perhaps fatal, lack of social, political and moral imagination.

The Mailer-Breslin campaign is a lesson to serious people concerned with the hopeless ills of modern America. It is a lesson in programs and platforms, a lesson in integrity and plain talk; but, unfortunately, it is also a lesson that the high-minded suburban Left seems congenitally incapable of learning—that winning a political struggle requires far more than talk, it requires work, the day-to-day drab, hard, dull work of building a political awareness and focusing on the electoral alternatives that promise a way out of the wilderness.

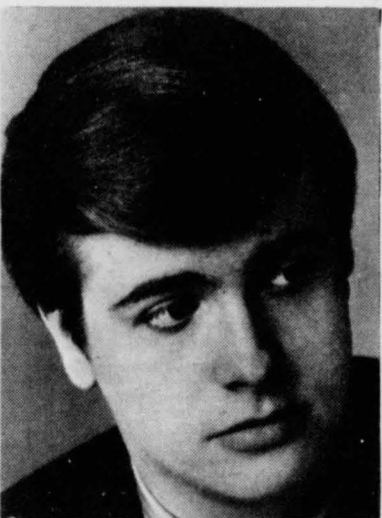
## Possibilities Possibilities

James Oliver Buswell IV, 23-year-old violin virtuoso, gleaned rave reviews from the press and ovations and cheers from his audiences on his cross-country, 50-city tour last season. UCSD students will be able to hear this exciting young man in concert Friday at 8:30 p.m. in Sherwood Hall, La Jolla.

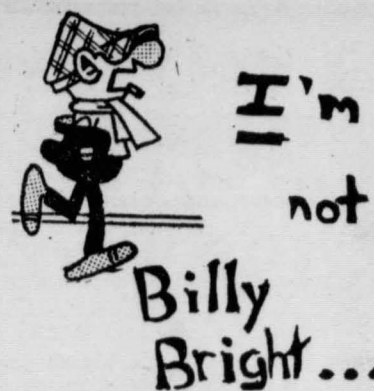
Buswell, who made his first public appearance at the age of seven at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, has already performed as soloist with most of the major symphony orchestras. He is presently an undergraduate at Harvard, carrying a full time schedule during the week, and going on tour on weekends.

Following his concert with the Vancouver Symphony in 1968, a Vancouver Sun reviewer reported: "He was by far the most exciting young violinist I have heard in ten years. This young virtuoso. . . not only has supernatural command of his violin and a gloriously luminous tone, but he also feels the music right down to the bottom of his soul."

Buswell's repertoire consists of all the major concertos, including Beethoven; Brahms; Mendelssohn; Lalo; Sibelius; Stravinsky; Glazounov; Mozart;



Barber; Tchaikovsky and many others. His program for Friday night will include Beethoven's "Sonata in A Major, Opus 30, No. 1;" "First Sonata in D minor, Opus 75" by Camille Saint-Saens; Ravel's "Sonata for Violin and Piano;" Webern's "Vier Stucke (Four Pieces), Opus 7;" and "Nouvelle Fantaisie sur des Themes de Faust: Gounod" by Pablo Sarasate. Tickets for the performance may be obtained at the UCSD Box Office in the lobby of Urey Hall. General admission is \$3.50.



by Jeff Fried  
Arts Writer

"...and the aged run out on a rusty spur."—Ferlinghetti.

"The Comic" is a bittersweet reminder of where we are, and where we are going. Dick Van Dyke is Billy Bright, The Comic; Michele Lee is his wife and Mickey Rooney is his friend and co-worker.

Billy arrives in Hollywood in the twenties, a successful vaudeville performer. Entering a film company and meeting Miss Lee, and successful with both, he marries, starts his own company, and quickly prospers. He does not do as well, however, with his marriage. Billy has a roving eye and hands to match, and on the night of his greatest success he is served as the correspondent in his producer's divorce suit. His wife leaves him; his life falls apart; he finds alcohol; loses his family; and slides out of the film industry.

We next find Billy as an old man lost in the new world that he finds himself in. He still believes that his type of humor

is what the people want. Trying for a comeback, he regains some of his stature and is used as a "star" in commercials. However, age finally overtakes him, and he falls ill. He makes a moderate recovery but can no longer remain active. While recovering he has a meeting with his son that shows his alienation with the community. He becomes an even more pathetic figure, eating his boiled eggs and getting up at three in the morning to watch his old movies on television. He dies.

"The Comic," while filled with stereotypes and cliches, does have something heavy at its core. It tells us that we will all be placed on that "rusty spur," that we will all be Billy Brights, that we will all be relegated to the mental graveyard.

The picture is one long flashback; it opens with Billy's funeral. Outside the chapel, a man stops and asks who died. When told, he thinks awhile and replies, "But I thought he was dead already." How many people do we mentally kill before they die? Our parents are usually the first to go, and once we've started there is no stopping us. The more people we eliminate, the easier it becomes; the less conscious effort it requires.

When Billy enters the hospital his nurse treats him as if he were a child. He responds with the accepted replies, not his accepted replies, but our accepted replies. We have set up a standard for our aged, a rigid set of rules that demand complete compliance; rules that are fol-

lowed out of fear, fear of desertion, fear of being alone.

True, Billy's head was not completely in the age in which he found himself. He could not accept or relate to certain changes that seemed to have been sprung upon him. But why is this important, why do we set ourselves up as petty gods and decide that no deviation from our norm is acceptable? Why do we equate this deviation in the aged with senility? Why do we say that that old fool is out of step with the times and therefore must be scrapped? How is it possible that we can deceive ourselves from the truth, what to some is the "Horrible Truth," that we are all destined to be Billy Brights? In fact, we may already be Billy Brights in somebody's eyes: the eyes of our younger brothers and sisters. I am not saying that age deserves veneration for age's sake itself, for it does not; but neither does it deserve condemnation out of hand.

When Billy meets his son after years of separation, we can see the trap that we are prone to fall into. Billy precondemns his son, we precondemn him. Billy finds his son to be effeminate; this is something he cannot understand, so he lashes out at it. When his son leaves, Billy's friend turns and says, "He will make you a grandfather soon." Billy's reply: "Don't hold your breath."

Perhaps the problem lies right here: both we and our "Billys" need to hold our breath a little more often.

## Star Spangled Girl

by Larry Johnson Arts Writer

Framed by the filigreed branches of the soaring eucalyptus trees, the Moorish tower can be seen, a beautiful vision, shining in the night. At one side the moon is just clearing the trees, adding its own touch to the magic scene. This is Balboa Park at night, home of the Old Globe Theatre. How can one help arriving at the theater in a good mood? We park and stroll to the theater through the Alcazar Gardens, or, an even better idea, we stop and have a before-dinner drink at the Cafe del Rey Moro. A three-minute's amble from the theater, its charming Moorish architecture and its terrace overlooking the park make it an ideal spot. Yes, the action on stage is only part of the fun at the Globe.

World famous for its summer Shakespeare Festival, the Globe also offers very enjoyable entertainment during the winter season. Recently I saw their production of Neil Simon's "The Star-Spangled Girl." It involves two young publishers of a struggling protest magazine and their adventures with a good-looking but rather conservative female athlete. Don't look for any great messages here; it's a frothy comedy devoted to being fun, which it is.

Duke Daybert, a familiar on the local scene, was a standout as Andy Hobart, the beleaguered publisher who has to go to hilarious lengths to stand off creditors and keep his one-man writing staff producing. Wayne Smith as Norman, the one-man staff, has a flare for comedy, though he sometimes overdoes it.

Craig Noel, the director, kept the play moving very well. There is little that displeases as much as a fast comedy that isn't fast.

Shelly Steorts was good but not polished as Sophie, the attractive home-spun patriot and Olympic swimmer. She has a gift for comedy, though she plays it always at a high peak of intensity, leaving her nothing to peak out with.

The Old Globe and its companion theater, the Cassius Carter Centre Stage (adjacent to it in the park), will be presenting a fine theater season, both comic and serious—often both. Next is "The Skin of Our Teeth," opening Nov. 25, which presents a humorous yet serious view of American life and its aspirations. "The Royal Gambit," opening Dec. 4 at the Cassius Carter Stage (the old Falstaff Tavern), is a romantic and amusing insight into the life of Henry VIII.

## camille 2000 does her thing...everything.

"Radley Metzger scores his greatest triumph to date with 'Camille 2000'. An opulent, thrill-filled modly degenerate wealthy, promiscuous world populated by beautiful men, stacked playgirls and orgies of considerable imagination and even greater transparency. It is the same sort of ludicrous fantasy dished out by Ian Flemming and James Bond, only with less violence and more sex!"  
— San Francisco Chronicle

## camille 2000

Daniele Gaubert · Nino Castelnuovo · EASTMANCOLOR

FINE ARTS  
1818 GARNET STREET 274-4000



**COVE THEATRE**  
459-5404  
7730 GIRARD, LA JOLLA  
Evenings 7 & 9:10 p.m.  
YUL BRYNNER  
as The Chairman  
DANNY KAYE  
as The Ragpicker  
KATHARINE HEPBURN as  
**The MADWOMAN of CHAILLOT**  
TECHNICOLOR

EVERYDAY LOW PRICES  
ON RECORDS & TAPES

## SOUNDVILLE

1231 Garnet in Pacific Beach

Other Locations

College & El Cajon Blvd.  
277 N. M. Jolla - City of El Cajon

**WHAT DID YOU EXPECT?  
AFTER ALL, THIS IS ONLY THE 19TH '69**

**FIREWORKS (15')**  
BY KENNETH ANGER  
"The best-known film from the first years of this avant-garde resurgence — perhaps because it was the most shocking — dealing quite specifically and openly with the then-forbidden theme of homosexuality." — Playboy Magazine

**TOWERS OPEN FIRE (10')**  
BY WILLIAM BURROUGHS  
"Actually, Gance was always big on orgies. His 1935 version of 'Lucretia Borgia', for example, was replete with high Renaissance voluptuaries at their favorite pursuits — nude bathing en masse, followed by vast banquets." — Playboy Magazine

**EXCITED TURKEYS (11')**  
BY NELLY KARLAN  
"ABEL GANCE, YESTERDAY AND TOMORROW (28')"

**SUPER-ARTIST ANDY WARHOL (22')**

**ARABESQUE FOR KENNETH ANGER**

**UNDERGROUND CINEMA**  
**TOMATO SOUP**

**Saturday Midnight Nov. 15**

**MICK JAGGER  
THE ROLLING STONES**

**JIMI HENDRIX**

**OTIS REDDING**

**VANILLA FUDGE**

**Joe Cocker**

**TRAFFIC**

**bee Gees**

**ERIC BURDON**

**AN AUDIO/VISUAL ROCK THING**

**POPCORN**  
IN EASTMANCOLOR FOR GENERAL AUDIENCES G  
A FILM BY PETER RYAN AND PETER CLIFTON  
RELEASED AND DISTRIBUTED BY SHERPIX, INC.

**ACADEMY**  
3721 UNIVERSITY AVE 284-1000



# MIXED MEDIA

people meet  
and talk  
or sing  
or plan  
to meet again;  
meet with them, too--  
it is good to be together.

it is good to sing together  
in a church, sometimes  
to share hymns,  
and to listen.  
this sunday, the chamber chorus  
will sing in the morning  
(at 10 a.m. worship)  
in university church  
on la jolla shores drive  
near the west edge of reveille.

it is good to do things together  
especially in the snow.  
this wednesday, the ski club  
and ski team  
will look at films  
and talk of trips to be made  
and team activities  
(at 7:30 p.m. in hl auditorium).

it is good to worship together  
to close the sabbath with prayer.  
the jewish havdalah  
every saturday night  
will be sung around the candle  
in traditional fashion  
and followed by laughter  
and singing and eating  
and dancing by a fire on the beach.  
call mike or al or andy  
(their phone is 453 58844).

it is good to be indians together--  
to meet with pride in our heritage.  
american indians will band together  
on monday (at 7:30)  
in the physics and chemistry building  
in room 3405.  
you could talk about it first  
with larry baca,  
at 453-6865.

it is good to work together  
to help someone (or many).  
to volunteer, perhaps  
for monday nights  
(from 6 to 9:30)  
assisting planned parenthood  
in checking in patients  
for their clinic in the health center.  
learn to help others.  
call mrs. rice in the health center.

it is good to know that someone  
cares what we think.  
p. e. zinner cares--  
and he's the chairman of a special com-  
mittee which will consider

of the relationship between  
the university system  
and the research laboratories  
at livermore and los alamos.  
and they want to know how you feel,  
as part of the university.  
if you only  
contact professor zinner  
at uc davis  
in the academic senate office  
(phone 916 752 2233).

it is good to care about something  
enough to fight it together.  
carlos legerette is fighting  
for the farmworkers,  
is talking of "huelga"  
of striking  
of fighting the grape growers.  
he will show a film  
called "decision at delano"  
on nov. 20  
at 7:30  
in USB 2622,  
and will talk of his cause  
with all who come listen.

it can be good to work together,  
to work for someone, perhaps  
like the unicorn,  
a minority theater  
who needs someone to post posters  
monthly, to distribute announcements  
quarterly, and to tell the people  
when a film shown will concern them.  
for one who will do this,  
free admission will be given  
to all films, and an honorary  
membership in the unicorn film society.  
apply yourself to harold leigh  
(459 4343).

it is good to learn about yourself  
together with others.  
vocational groups will meet  
three times  
in three weeks  
to help students select a career, find  
personal interests,  
understand aptitudes,  
become aware of opportunities.  
if you want to be part of this  
growing and learning  
concerning yourself with your work  
and your future,  
call ext. 2401  
and sign up for program.

it is good to learn about yourself  
as distinct from all others.  
paul donetti would teach you  
what he knows about life  
(psychology  
physiology  
education)  
would give you experience  
of yourself.  
he will be guest-in-residence  
at Beagle hall  
next week; he  
will talk with people  
at 7:30 each night.

meet with them  
you  
might get yourself together.

## THE ASSOCIATED STUDENTS PRESENT

### at the coffee hut

friday, nov. 14 special attraction  
saturday, nov. 15 **Ray's Blues Band**  
wednesday, nov. 19 'IT CAME FROM OUTER SPACE' plus 'PERILS OF PAULINE' # 8  
all entertainment starts at 9 p.m.

### a.s. films

usb2722 7:30

Cape Fear  
Ulysses

SATURDAY, NOV. 15

### 'MONDAY EVENING CONCERTS'

GYMNASIUM 8:30 P.M.  
The Monday Evening Concerts of Los Angeles will make their first  
San Diego appearance performing Gyorgy Ligeti's "Aventures" and  
"Nouvelles Aventures"; Karl Kohn's "Rhapsodies for Marimba,  
Vibraphone, and Percussion" and "Sonatine for Flute and Piano"  
by Pierre Boulez. Under the direction of Leonard Stein.  
\$1.50 STUDENTS • \$2.25 FACULTY & STAFF • \$3.00 GEN' AD

## calendar

Friday, Nov. 14  
VIETNAM MORATORIUM DAY

7:30pm "Ulysses" and "Cape Fear," USB2722, 50 cents.  
8:00pm Poet Conflux, an open reading, Informal Lounge.  
8:00pm Water Polo with San Fernando Valley, natatorium.  
9:00pm Entertainment a la Coffee Hut.

Saturday, Nov. 15  
10:30am Soccer with Cal Poly at soccer field.  
7:00pm Married Students Assoc. Potluck, Med. School lounge.  
8:30pm Leonard Stein, Gym.  
9:00pm Entertainment a la Coffee Hut.

Sunday, Nov. 16  
7:30pm "Hallucinations" at USB2722.

Monday, Nov. 17  
12:00 noon AS Senate meets, MC-111A  
2:00pm Cross Country Finals  
7:00pm SDS, HL1148.  
7:00pm UCSD Bagpipe Band, 2A-2101  
7:00pm Panel of Military Recruiters, Med. School 2100.  
7:30pm Org. of American Indians, Physics and Chemistry Bldg., room 3405.

Tuesday, Nov. 18  
3:30pm Water Polo with Loma Linda, natatorium.  
7:00pm Alpha Phi Omega, 440 Argo.  
7:00pm Black Students Counsel, 2A, 2301.  
7:00pm Christian Science Org., Informal Lounge.  
7:00pm University Folkdancers, 312W MC.

Wednesday, Nov. 19  
6:30pm Alpha Sigma Phi, USB3060.  
8:30pm Friends of Resistance, in Lower Blake Lounge.  
7:00pm Ski Club, HL Aud.  
7:30pm World Federalist Youth, Blake.  
8:00pm MECHA, USB3020.  
9:00pm "Perils of Pauline" and "Punchy Cow Punchers," Coffee Hut.  
Thursday, Nov. 20  
3:00pm Cross Country with Cal Tech.  
7:00pm Russian Club, Lang. Lounge.  
7:30pm Libertarian Alliance, USB3060.  
7:30pm "Decision at Delano" in USB2722.  
8:00pm SIMS Introductory lecture, USB2070.  
8:30pm Trident Christian Fellowship, 8854 Nottingham Pl.

Friday, Nov. 21  
7:30pm "Citizen Kane" and "Captain Spanky", USB2722, 50 cents.  
8:30pm James Oliver Buswell IV (violin), Sherwood Hall.  
8:30pm Free Dance in Revelle Cafeteria.

## triton times SPORTS

### Rougher than Rugby

by Bob Gorby, Sports Editor

"I personally don't think that this school deserves an intercollegiate football team," Mike Fagan, team captain of UCSD's football team told me, and he proceeded to explain why.

"There is a phobia among the academic community at this university that football is going to dominate athletics here; that an intercollegiate football program would intimidate the Registrar's Office into juggling schedules and the admissions office into using the two per cent rule to let in vicious animals not qualified for this school," he continued.

This unreasonable "phobia" made it very difficult on last year's (and UCSD's only) intercollegiate football team, and Fagan along with many other ex-football players rightfully resent it.

This attitude was a major factor in putting the team in the position best described in the following words of team members: "We were going to lose every game of every season for the first five years, and we knew it. When you have a chance to win you don't mind going all out, but we didn't even have a chance."

Fagan outlined the brief, ill-fated history of UCSD's football team. Two years ago, the school decided that they wanted a football team. Other teams were scheduled, and the prevailing attitude was, "Wow, everyone's eligible, let's have fun and go out for football."

But for a first-year ball club even the easier teams on the schedule were tough competition, so that of the 30 team members, only about 15 were good enough to play. This meant playing both offense and defense, which was just too demanding for a solid team effort over four quarters.

It was off the playing field that the big problems arose, however. Encouraged by the prospect of sizable private donations to the football team that had been offered, the football team soon found out that the Associated Students and many other campus organizations were suddenly worried about football taking over the school.

While the football team was out losing every game, the athletic department and the AS were afraid that UCSD was headed towards big-time athletics. A referendum about financial aid to athletes (called "preferential aid" even though many athletes had real financial needs, which was what the athletes as a whole were trying to stress) was overwhelmingly defeated, even denying the athletes the promised private donations.

"When the discussion came to a head, the AS president brought a copy of the question to the football team. The football team replied that the question as it was was totally unacceptable, and we suggested modifications that were not incorporated at all. The rough meaning of the question voted on ended up, 'Do you want mercenary animal-type athletes at UCSD or not?'" Fagan noted.

He continued, "What really made everyone mad was the way football players and athletes in general were generalized and classified without anyone personally knowing them." He pointed with pride to the fact that, "Everyone on the team got into this university just like everyone else--on their grades. There's not one guy who came here just to play football."

Fagan recalls "Some little kid came up to me once and called me a reactionary fascist pig just because I had short hair and a letterman's jacket." With things like this happening, and their one chance to improve overwhelmingly crushed by the referendum vote, all the football team had to look forward to was "four more seasons in a row without a victory and people thinking it funny when we lose to Cal Tech," said Fagan.

Add to this the fact that some colleges were going to refuse to schedule games with UCSD because its enrollment was getting too big (while the same players played both offense and defense because there weren't enough players on the team good enough to face even small colleges), and you may get a feeling for the resentment of the football players.

"Who wants to bash his head in when you have no chance to win?" members of the football team concurred. So when last year's spring practice season rolled around, hardly anyone showed up and the football program was discontinued.

While looking back at the big-time athletics scare of last year, when all football players were suspect, Fagan summed up his feelings about football: "Football players are just as sensitive to contemporary issues as anyone; they just like to play football is all."



## A POX ON DR. MAX *Rafal on Sports*

"God Is My Witness"

I knew it would come, and I was just waiting. Patiently waiting, like an animal ready to spring on its prey. Oh yes, America, I have waited long enough, and now this victory belongs to me.

I prayed for it every night. One day, I knew, Dr. Max Rafferty would slip, and would be in my clutches. Everyone else attacks him. The educational writer did, the editors did, and the feature editor did, too. Sports writers had to wait.

But I knew that one day, Uncle Max would slip and say something, with his usual asinine reasoning, about sports. And then the hatchet would fall.

It has come, gang, it has come. The Oct. 30 edition of The Daily Californian, on page 4, 1st column, says, "Our very own Dr. Max Rafferty... said that critics of organized football are 'kooks, crumbums, and commies... hairy loudmouth beatniks.'"

You are a stupid man, Max. You are so blind to change, I can't believe it. And you call yourself an educator! There are so many examples to prove your stupidity, that it would take this entire paper to list them. Let's take just one example, from this very week, too, to show you about organized football.

News item (from last week's S.D. Union): "The athletic director of Notre Dame yesterday squelched any thought of a post-season game between the Irish and unbeaten Ohio State, to benefit the hepatitis-stricken Holy Cross College football team... NCAA rules prohibit colleges to play any more than 10 games except for a bowl game, and the Big Ten allows its members to play only in the Rose Bowl... The game had been proposed as one means of raising funds for Holy Cross, forced to cancel the remainder of its 1969 season this month when hepatitis sidelined the squad after only two games."

What can I say, Max? Is this what organized football means? Everyone in the country wants Notre Dame to play Ohio State, and the money would go, to say the least, to a humanitarian interest, which is a great image for football to get.

Listen, Max, open your eyes. Ohio State and Notre Dame aren't going to play because of some stupid rules made too long ago. Ohio State can't go to any other bowl this year because it won the Big Ten last year and can't go to the Rose Bowl even if it wins the Big Ten again this year; and the Big Ten (as previously stated) doesn't allow its members to play in any other bowl games. And Notre Dame never plays in bowl games anyway, for some reason (I heard that it's because the administration doesn't want to emphasize football--hah!!).

Yes, folks, it was the athletic director of Notre Dame, when

asked if the Irish could play an extra game to help some sick men, who said, "That would be impossible."

Max, this is organized football. You dig? It is organized football that is screwing a lot of schools, and a lot of people. The monster stops at nothing to infect America. That makes you an accomplice, Max, for supporting crimes against mankind. You think football is just Saturday afternoon entertainment.

But you know about the new UCB press box that cost a half-million dollars. Did you know that the EOP program at Berkeley has no money left? Answer the questions, Max. Do you have any good answers?

I think not. You are guilty, Dr. Rafferty, and if I were you, I'd become part of the solution real fast.

That's organized football, Max. Now it's your turn. The defense rests.



Soccer is a fast and demanding sport. Here can be seen some of the reasons why it is an international favorite.

Want to know your **10**?

CHECK THIS OUT: ANSWER YES or NO

### I am motivated by

- YES NO
- ☐ ☐ 1. Low-cost travel information.
  - ☐ ☐ 2. 20-25% discounts on cameras, cassette recorders, camping and ski equipment.
  - ☐ ☐ 3. Passport and customs directions.
  - ☐ ☐ 4. A magazine with these articles: Buffy Sainte-Marie on Indians, tribal people, and alternatives/voodoo practices in Bahia/ how to have fun in Montreal/Hawaii's secret places.
  - ☐ ☐ 5. Free international sweepstakes trips (I could win.)
  - ☐ ☐ 6. In clothes and outrageous fashions.
  - ☐ ☐ 7. An identification card that opens doors.
  - ☐ ☐ 8. A mad Sun-Sign horoscope.
  - ☐ ☐ 9. A mad Ski Map of the U.S. and serious tips on skiing Europe.
  - ☐ ☐ 10. An organization and **easyGOing** magazine to tell me where it all is and how to join in.

10 "YES" ANSWERS mean you need **STUDENT WORLD SAFARIS** badly.

5 or more mean you are really ready.

Only 1? Forget it.

\*TRAVEL QUOTIENT, of course

MEMBERSHIP IN  
**STUDENT WORLD SAFARIS**  
ANSWERS ALL 10 TRAVEL  
QUESTIONS AND MORE.

6 ISSUES OF COLORFUL  
**easyGOing** MAGAZINE  
WRITTEN BY EASY WRITERS  
FOR PEOPLE ON THE MOVE

JOIN NOW WHILE IT'S  
STILL ONLY \$6

Tear Off & Mail NOW!

**STUDENT WORLD SAFARIS**

3345 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90005

I want all membership benefits

and **easyGOing** magazine.

(Please Print)

Address

City

State

Zip Code

School

Enclosed  
☐ \$6 Cash  
☐ \$4 Check  
☐ \$0 Money  
Order  
☐ Bill me

If you enclose  
payment, put  
date of birth  
for horoscope.



Dr. Jonas Salk has suggested that man has an innate mechanism to regulate the rate of his population growth. A paper proposing this idea was read at a gathering of noted biologists not long ago. The paper was greeted with little enthusiasm.

If man does have such a mechanism, biologists are looking for evidence of its working effectively. There is no such evidence. The world is now overpopulated. There is not the slightest evidence the rate of population growth (taken effectively everywhere on earth) is abating.

There is another way of considering a regulatory population device innate in man. Perhaps Dr. Salk is referring to the method used by the lemmings. Lemmings are found in the circumpolar reaches of the North American continent,

## People Pollution (Part 2)

# Required- A Self-Regulating Growth Machine

by Clayton Becker, Library Ass't

in Denmark, and in Norway. They are four to five inch long rodents noted for their devastating migrations. In overabundant numbers, they periodically dash to the sea, swim out until exhausted, then drown. This mass suicide certainly can be construed as a population-regulating device. It's not likely the lemmings plan their one-way trips. They are too

irregular.

Man has something else that is innate. Something he claims is much less recognizable in other living things. This innate faculty is a measure of reasoned intelligence. From a reasoned intelligence many man-animals would like to regulate the human population on earth in a considered way. Hopefully, a nicer

way than that of the lemmings.

To "know" a problem is not enough. To define a problem is only step one. Sometimes problems are never solved. Considering the logistics of reaching every person capable of procreation that is ignorant of this basic source to his sickness, malnourishment, social ostracism, psychic apprehension and general chaos are some of the most unhappy specters since the beginning of life on earth!

The conclusion most evident is that we have on earth a forest composed of too many people. Do we wish to go up in smoke like a swarm of locusts, or breed ourselves into a situation like that facing the lemming? How animal! One would think that, since we claim to be a measure more than just animal, there would be more evidence supporting a reasoned mode of behavior.

## CIA cont.

identify the students who caused the difficulty. Still photographs and television tapes will permit identification of the remaining disrupters. Each will be referred to the appropriate disciplinary agency for a prompt hearing and for appropriate action."

Murphy concluded by stating "The campus will not be intimidated by a small group forcing its own point of view on others."

A total of 16 students had made appointments to see Gage, according to Mr. George Burchill, the new director of CPPC. Only two students met with Gage before the demonstrators entered the office.

Gage immediately left the campus when the students entered, "acting upon directions from his superiors," according to Murphy.

Director Burchill expressed regret that interested students had been denied an opportunity to meet with Gage.

He indicated that attempts would be made to arrange discussions between recruiters and concerned students in which the students could question objectionable activities of the recruiting organization.

The student referendum to which Burchill referred focused on two questions: first, should the University continue an "open to all bona fide employers" policy? Seventy per cent of the votes were in the affirmative on this question.

The second question, "Should means be explored for selectively excluding organizations such as the U.S. Marine Corps?" barely failed, with the "no's" prevailing, 54 to 46 per cent.

It was obvious as a result of Monday's demonstration that the recruitment issue has not been resolved, and student organizers have promised activity on Nov. 17, 18, and 19; on that day the Army, Air Force, and Marine Corps will be recruiting on the first floor of Blake Hall.

In addition, a panel of military recruiters will be available for discussion with students on Monday, Nov. 17, in the BSB second floor lecture hall, at 7 p.m.

The purpose of these meetings, moderated by a UCSD faculty member, is to provide an intelligent, rational exchange of ideas between the service representatives and members of the University community.

Consequently, during the remainder of the academic year, the Career Education Planning Center, will present representatives from a variety of industries, business and government agencies to discuss ideas and questions formulated by members of the academic community in the hope that some greater degree of mutual understanding may be developed.

**CHEAP USED BOOKS**  
in Mission Beach  
**REED'S BOOKSTORE**  
3785 Ocean Front Walk

**\*CEILING AND VISIBILITY UNLIMITED**

At Pratt & Whitney Aircraft "ceiling and visibility unlimited" is not just an expression. For example, the President of our parent corporation joined P&WA only two years after receiving an engineering degree. The preceding President, now Chairman, never worked for any other company. The current President of P&WA started in our engineering department as an experimental engineer and moved up to his present position. In fact, the majority of our senior officers all have one thing in common — degrees in an engineering or scientific field.

To insure CAVU\*, we select our engineers and scientists carefully. Motivate them well. Give them the equipment and facilities only a leader can provide. Offer them company-paid, graduate education opportunities. Encourage them to push into fields that have not been explored before. Keep them reaching for a little bit more responsibility than they can manage. Reward them well when they do manage it.

Your degree can be a B.S., M.S., or Ph.D. in: MECHANICAL • AERONAUTICAL • ELECTRICAL • CHEMICAL • CIVIL • MARINE • INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING • PHYSICS • CHEMISTRY • METALLURGY • MATERIALS SCIENCE • CERAMICS • MATHEMATICS • STATISTICS • COMPUTER SCIENCE • ENGINEERING SCIENCE • ENGINEERING MECHANICS.

Consult your college placement officer — or write Mr. William L. Stoner, Engineering Department, Pratt & Whitney Aircraft, East Hartford, Connecticut 06108.

CAVU\* might also mean full utilization of your technical skills through a wide range of challenging programs which include jet engines for the newest military and commercial aircraft, gas turbines for industrial and marine use, rocket engines for space programs, fuel cells for space vehicles and terrestrial uses, and other advanced systems.



**Pratt & Whitney Aircraft**

EAST HARTFORD AND MIDDLETOWN, CONNECTICUT  
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

**U A**  
DIVISION OF UNITED AIRCRAFT CORPORATION

An Equal Opportunity Employer