

THE PENTAGON AND THE PROFESSOR

Steve Stryker, Science Writer

War research has become an embroiled issue during the last month. In lieu of this occurrence it has become necessary to clarify and explain exactly what type of research is done on the UCSD campus, what agencies support the research, and the relationship of the research to the war effort. This report, then, will be a survey of just such topics with the hope of correcting many misconceptions the campus community may have about research endeavors. My thanks to all those departmental chairmen and institute faculty and staff for their assistance in the compilation of the necessary materials for this article.

On May 26 the Music Department issued an Anti-Military Band Manifesto. In it was the plea for the "termination of all war-related music-making on any level which we may consider injurious to the physiological, emotional-psychological potentials of all of our brothers." This statement points up the lack of definition of war-related anything, specifically war research. From the viewpoint expressed above, war-related music could be any music from Bach to John Philip Sousa to the Beatles. Thus, too, can the same be said of war research, i.e. any inquiry which is done in the academic environment may possibly be used by the military for the purposes of war. For this report, however, war research will be defined as any research which in any direct and immediate way contributes to the war operations in Southeast Asia or to the military technology of the U.S. The purpose of this article is, then, to ascertain whether any investigations are occuring at UCSD which have application as war research as defined above.

The criteria which were used in obtaining the pertinent information were the following: a) what type of research is being done by the faculty of each department and institute; b) the supporting agency of the researcher; c) the amount of money involved in the research grant; d) the application of this research to the war effort (by the definition above); and e) how much outside faculty consulting is related to campus research activities.

(Note 1: The figures which will be quoted are based on total money allocations. That is, the figures include amounts given by the university and the supporting agency together and is used to cover support of faculty, graduate students, and research facilities - the latter two items use up the majority of the funds.) (Note 2: If a department is not listed in the subsequent paragraphs, then the depart-

ment is not receiving any research funds from any supporting agency outside the university, and therefore, is not of concern to the purpose of this article.)

Professor William Thompson of Physics told me that in essence the Vietnam war is not a technological war, but one in which information can be gathered about the attitude of the people in the villages, about the social organization in Vietnam, and about the political and economic structure of this war-torn country. It is along these lines that research in the humanities and social sciences could conceivably have some relevant effect on military operations there.

In Anthropology, Professor Spiro has for the last two fiscal years been supported by the Public Health Service and the National Institute of Health in his research on Culture, Religion, and Per-sonality in Southeast Asia with funds totaling \$72,193. Professor Carmack is being supported by \$6,102 from the Public Health Service to do a study of Crime in a Highland Guatamala Community. In Economics, the National Science Foundation is supporting Professor Bear in research he is doing on Economic Theory and Distribution Lags, with the funding support being \$45,200. Professor Orr is doing research under NSF on Optimal Asset Management and the Demand for Money, with research support totaling \$36,300. The Department of Linguistics has two research grants from the NSF. One grant is for \$34,000 — for Professor Chaplin in his research in computational linguistics. The other grant is \$6,000 for Professor Langdon in his research in Hokan languages. The P.E. Department is blessed with a grant from the National Collegiate Athletics Association of \$25,000 for a summer youth program.

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The Psychology Department is receiving research funding from four major governmental sources. Professor Mandler has monies from the National Institute of Mental Health totaling almost \$173,000 for work in human information processing and discrimination learning. The NSF is supporting four professors' work in the areas of response, identification, verbal learning and memory for the amount of around \$105,000. The HEW Office of Education is financially backing Anderson's research in mathematical analysis of information to the sum of \$18,613. Finally, the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness is supporting Professors' Norman and Green's research in Computer Studies of Sensory Processing and Masking Mechanisms, respectively, to the sum of \$88,462.

Thus, in the humanities and social sciences, in the research that is funded by outside agencies it is possible that Professor Thompson's statement may well be true, but only in an indirect manner. "For the research in these areas," according to staff writer Aileen Hietanen, "does not come from agencies like DOD or NASA, but from more medical and scientifically oriented agencies." Further, any possible use of the information obtained



from this research by the military would come only after the information is published on the "open market" in the technical journal relevant to the field of endeavor.

At a discussion held on war research on Tuesday afternoon, May 19, Professor Keith Brueckner of APS made some remarks on the history of fund allocation for research. He said that during the Second World War there was a large machinery set up by the government for doing war research and developing war materials. The government based much of the research effort on the university campus, with organizations of the DOD almost entirely allocating the funds. After the war was over, the government wanted to keep monies in research on the campuses in the physical and biological sciences. The funding still came through the military, however, specifically the Office of Naval Research.

In the last quarter century, however, eleven different non-military government funding organizations have been developed to handle basic research funds. To observe the trend each science department and institute will be surveyed, using the criteria defined at the beginning to show general research patterns in each department.

AMES does research in the following four main areas: solid mechanics, fluid dynamics, guidance and control systems, and bio-engineering analysis. The majority of the faculty are supported in their investigations by outside agencies. About 48 per cent of all research done in AMES is supported by the DOD. However, on May 11 the faculty members of AMES and IPAPS institute issued a joint statement, saying "the AMES and IPAPS programs, DOD-funded as well as NSF- or NIH-funded activities, are basic research programs with no applications to the Indochina war that are known to us.

APIS is concerned with research in the fields of computer sciences, radio astronomy, space physics, applied solid state physics and quatum electronics. Only five out of sixteen full-time APIS faculty members are receiving funds from DOD as part of their salaries. Slightly over two per cent of contracted funds come from the DOD. Dr. Booker told me that on July 1 all tenured faculty now receiving funds from the DOD will cease to. He believes that this will occur in other departments, and hopes to be able to get sup-porting funds for those faculty affected from the pool of unallocated funds of the NSF given to the Chancellor.

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UCSD'S Philosopher Prepares for Departure

Juliana Cinque Staff Writer

Dr. Herbert Marcuse is terminating his faculty position at UCSD this quarter. A favorite campus speaker at convocations and rallies, no one is accorded more defer-



ence and respect than he. As he approaches the lectern to speak, the restlessness of the audience temporarily ceases, and students shift their positions only to hear him more clearly. When he does speak, listeners eagerly wade through his distinct German accent to comprehend him, and are rewarded for their efforts, for the carefully evaluated criticisms of the world famous philosopher strike a concordant response in his receptive audience.

Marcuse has declined to have his contract renewed for the 70/71 academic year. This move is not out of a voluntary desire to resign, but, according to him, due to "knowledge of the fact that the Regents would not reapprove of his appointment."

Last year, when his contract was up for renewal, conservative San Diegans, including the American Legion, ardently protested the rehiring of Marcuse. It became imminent that the Regents would call for his dismissal.

Chancellor William J. McGill

McGill did not immediately sign Marcuse's renewal contract, but instead, sent him a notice of "intent to hire." McGill publicly announced that he was allowing the Regents to review his decision. Yet when the Regents did in fact meet, McGill surprised them, by threatening to resign if they did not rehire Marcuse. By thus outmaneuvering the Regents, McGill was able to get Marcuse rehired for another year. Marcuse says he has no desire to put McGill up to so much pressure again.

Concerning his future plans, Marcuse intends to continue writing, specifically on the politics of revolution and the political esthetics of literature and music. He also intends to read and travel. Next year he will be giving guest lectures at other colleges. While he will not be officially lecturing here, he said he would be "around" and might even have an office here.

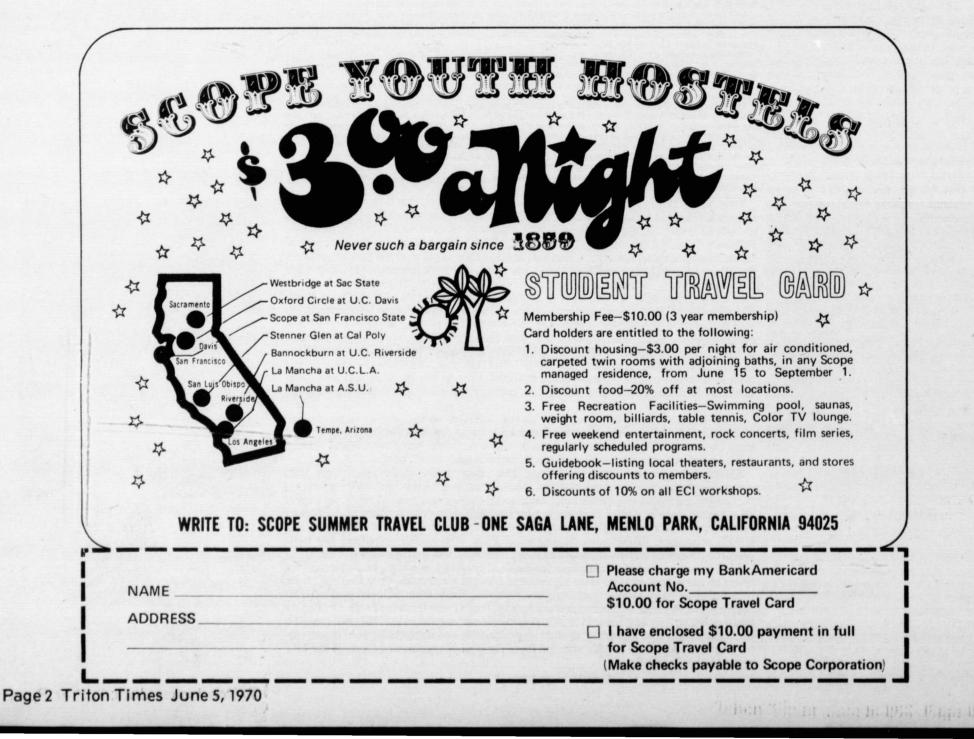
Dr. Marcuse's political views are well known. He feels that it is up to the students and minority groups to change the dominant social conditions in our society. He notes that the Blacks have a "hard and bitter fight ahead, but that their suppressions will not be perpetuated." He further asserted that "thorough change is required" in American society. Although he sees no change in the near future, "suppression will continue," and sooner or later there will be an overthrow. As to the inevitable question of his rise to prominence, it certainly isn't the American dream story of "rags to riches." He was born to an upper class Jewish family prominent in Berlin society. After receiving his Ph.D. magna cum laude from the University of Freiburg, he worked at the Institute of Social Research in Frankfurt which he co-founded. With Hitler's rise to power, the Institute was closed down and Marcuse fled from Germany.

In 1934, he came to the United States. During and after World War II he worked in the Office of Intelligence Research, as chief of the Central European division, where he worked against the rising power of the Nazis. In 1965, he joined the faculty at UCSD. While on European lecture tours in 1967 and 1968, he attained international fame, as his name became associated with student uprisings in New York City, Berlin, Rome and Paris.

When asked what he will miss the most, on leaving his academic post at UCSD, he replied, "the students." Certainly, he will be missed by them.



June 14, 1970: Famed architect R. Buckminster Fuller will address the graduating seniors and doctoral candidates at Commencement Exercises in Revelle Plaza at 1 p.m.





Medical Students Want Social Link With General Campus Community

Susan Graves Staff Writer

Students from the School of Medicine are finding that they have very little contact with the UCSD General Campus.

"The medical school academic master plan provides for assignment of some faculty positions to general campus departments for persons whose scientific interests relate to medicine and human biology," said Dr. Grobstein, dean of the School of Medicine. And according to one student whose husband is a member of the Revelle College faculty, instructors do seem to have a better chance to know members of the general campus, especially those in the biology department.

Elective programs are a part of the School of Medicine curriculum and many students have taken classes in biology, psychology, English literature, and especially Dr. Marcuse's philosophy classes, but there still seems to be little socializing with the general campus. Many commented that they attended the Professors' Inaugural Lecture Series, in which speakers lectured on a variety of topics, and there was an interest to know what was happening at Revelle, Muir, and Third College, but that it was very hard to make any lasting contacts.

The School "with its eating facilities becomes self-contained" for most students. Some students, particularly male medical students, launch out on their own to meet other students at the Muir Cafeteria or the sauna. They commented that it was very difficult to meet people in such a fashion — girls especially. For three black students, BSC (Black Students Council) provided a "tie" other students didn't have.

For the most part, student consensus indicated that they knew little about the activities of the general campus, and in those activities they knew about, they had little choice. One student said, "There are whole weekends when nothing happens." Other students commented that "if the Triton Times were not distributed to the School of Medicine the schism would be even greater."

The students, however, did not blame most of the communications gap on the general campus but on problems related to studying medicine.

Though medical students felt they may spend as much as 80 per cent of their time together that, "the medical student's psychology is such that you can't get students together in a group." Though generally the students felt that their political views were as diversified and "even more liberal" than the general campus, they felt that the study of medicine played a great role in most of their lives. In the recent crisis over Cambodia, students commented that most first-year medical students supported the strike and about a quarter of the others, and that the School of Medicine was a part of the delegation to Washington. Yet though many students did not go to regular classes and most professors were willing to reschedule classes to accommodate the needs of the students, students did attend hospital classes in which they had to take care of patients.

The medical students noted that a Community Concerns Committee similar to the People-to-People Program has been in operation for a year now at the School, and that concerned faculty and students turned out in large numbers over the People's Park incident last year. Students said they attend rallies at Revelle yet the communications gap seems still to be there.

Students noted that last year potluck dinners were held in which a guest speaker participated every month and the general campus was invited. Dr. Paul Ehrlich who wrote the "Population Bomb" was a guest speaker.

Students blamed part of the communication problem on the "time element." Classes for undergraduate students and many graduate students may last only several hours a day, and times are fixed, while medical students seem to live medicine from 8-to-5 every day. One student mentioned that this week they had learned to their surprise that there was a Pre-Medical School group on the general campus with which they had never been in contact and would very much like to meet.

One group of students working on a project for a class stopped to comment that they felt that the School of Medicine could play a great role in the general campus by taking over the administration of the Student Health Center.

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Defense Research . . .

In the Biology Department one finds that all the support for research comes from NSF, NIH, the American Cancer Society, or the AEC. Professor Herb Stern, chairman of the department, told me that the research is not directed toward industrial needs. The areas of study, biochemistry, genetics, ecology, and physiology, do not have published any research which is directly related to any endeavor of the military. Dr. Stern also clearly stated that no biological war research is done in the department either.

The Department of Chemistry has 10 per cent of its research funds provided by the DOD. The areas of research in chemistry are inorganic, organic, physical, bio- and thermo-chemistry. The chairman, Dr. Schuler, said that none of the contract work is directed toward military operations.

Moving to the Mathematics Department one sees a new trend in funding. Acting Chairman Frankel told me that faculty receive support for research only during the summer months. Also, many of the graduate students are supported throughout the year with the monies math professors make just during the summer. Only five of 35 faculty members get contractual funds, and of those five only one is receiving support from the DOD. All research done by these five faculty members is pure mathematical research of a theoretical nature.

With physics, one finds a cutback in the amount of DOD funds for research, with over \$150,000 worth of support exhausted. With those funds which are left, only one contract is supported by the DOD, for 10 per cent of the total funds allocated for research. That is, in the major research areas, mechanics, electronics, quantum physics, plasma physics, low-temperature physics, and astrophysics, 18 professors out of a faculty total of 41 are receiving grant support.

At this point, one should note the following item about consulting. In all those "campuswide departments" whose faculty consult (i.e., AMES, APIS, Chemistry, Physics, and Psychology), the following statement by Dr. J. Miles, chairman of AMES, states the general rule: "Faculty members . . . do consulting on their own time. The university is no way involved in this consulting, nor is there any direct connection between consulting activities of faculty members and the research activities carried out at the university (although it should be obvious that the fields of these activities may be similar since both deal with similar areas of professional competence.) Faculty members occasionally make donations from consulting funds for the support of graduate students and graduate activities but this is done only on an individual and voluntary basis."

The School of Medicine and IPAPS are special institutes on campus. At the School of Medicine .08 per cent of the research funds are paid for by the DOD. The areas of research include gerneral medicine, neuroscience, pathology, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, radiology, and medical aspects of AMES, Chemistry and Psychology. The main sources of research funds come from the PHS or NIH. At IPAPS, the faculty is comprised of faculty from other departments doing their research there. IPAPS is 88 per cent supported by DOD funds. There are eleven principal investigators doing research in a wide range of topics, none of which is being used in the war effort to date.

The last and probably most significant of all the institutes on campus is the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, and the supporting Marine Physical Lab and Visibility Lab. The Institution has over 70 faculty members doing research in a wide variety of fields including biological oceanography, marine biology, marine chemistry, marine geology, geophysics, physical oceanography, and applied ocean sciences. The Institution, including the Institute of Geophysics and the Institute of Marine Resources, is supported almost 40 per cent by the DOD. Almost all of this comes through the Navy. Dr. G. Shor, Assistant Director of Scripps, said that no research is being done at Scripps whether in the lab or out at sea which in any way is furthering the war effort in Asia. He further stated that at the Visibility Lab no reports have been issued since July, 1966, that have been classified. The lab is 60 per cent funded by the DOD and 20 per cent by the CIA.

Dr. Shor talked about the Marine Physical Lab and said that here since 1968 of the 110 papers that have been issued, seven of them have been classified. The reason classified research is being done at MPL is in order to obtain documentation of experiments done in military labs for oceanographic experiments. The experiments done in particular concern sonar and underwater optics. Dr. Shor affirmed that his research, along with the rest of the research at Scripps, has not had direct application to military technology in the U.S. with possibly the acception of the sonar research, which could be used by the military once the research is in the open literature. One further note — in my discussions with other departments I found no research that is being done elsewhere than MPL to be classified.

Thus, the total amount of money from government grants and contracts allocated for research at UCSD is \$31,613,550. Of that figure \$10,210,746 comes from the DOD, or about 33 per cent. From talking with department and institute heads I found that the research which is being done with the DOD funds is not directly related to the war effort at home or abroad, with the exception of the one of two classified contracts being carried out at MPL. Further, the outside consulting of the professors is not applicable to further support of university research.

References: 1) UCSD Contracts and Grants Awards — Available in Contracts and Grants Office or Graduate Studies Office.

2) Documented statements from each of the Natural Sciences and Institutes concerning research allocation — available in Triton Times Office.

Final Note: Both references breakdown the research by individual faculty member, contracting agency and title of investigation.



December 1969: The Central Library obtains a "topping off" as thears as per cent completion. Ready for occupancy in September, the S6 million-plus building will eventually be expanded to house three million volumes in a major research library for San Diego and UCSD. A "preview showing" will be presented by the AS from 1:30 to 5 p.m. Monday, when the university community can wander through the relatively empty structure. Refreshments and tours will be available, and visitors are asked to bring a book as a donation.

Faculty & Politics

by Molly Selvin Asst. News Editor

In the wake of massive student- and faculty-initiated action against U.S. violence abroad and at home, many have been left bewildered as to the extent a university should become politically involved and as to the position of a faculty member during such action.

At the center of the issue is the definition of a university as an institution. Granted, the university is a place of education, but should that education take place at a distance conducive to objectivity and rationality (the ivory tower theory) or can there be education without relevant reference to an involvement with contemporary affairs?

Basic to the concern of those who feel that the university should not be politicized is the feeling that the university cannot survive as an institution if it undertakes political action. "I view the politicalization of the universities as one of the most dangerous events of our times," commented Chancellor McGill. As the chancellor sees it, the university is a limited institution constructed by society for limited purposes. Society gives it these purposes, namely education and scholarly research; and society again, through taxpayers, gives it its resources. That the university does not generate its own resources is central to McGill's argument against politicalization. It is thus placed in the position of being threatened economically if it deviates from its prescribed purposes.

"The university, if it engages in political action, does so at its own peril." McGill alluded to recent legislative action towithdraw support from the Academic Senate as an example of the economic and political backlash to current university politics.

Dr. Russell Doolittle of the Chemistry Department sees the university as tremendously politicized already, with escalation on both sides. However, though it doesn't make him any less concerned to find that it is politicized in accordance with his views. Both he and Revelle Provost Paul Saltman see the issue as one of academic freedom and moral righteousness. According to Doolittle, the present university situation is sort of a "reversed McCarthyism;" conservatives seeking to study or teach would be intimidated on many college campuses. Saltman sees a politicized university as no different from any other political institution such as the governor's office or the legislature. It would no longer have the privliges of being paid out of taxpayer 1

Dr. Herbert York, dean of graduate studies, also feels the university should not be involved in political affairs, and that it is prohibited from doing so by the California State Constitution. He, like 🖌 McGill, feels that if the university does engage in action, it will be controlled by those other than the faculty and students.

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Dr. Francis Halpern of the Physics Department sees the university as not apolitical to begin with. Especially through its military contracts the university is in no sense evading political issues. The basis for his argument that the universities should become political institutions is that the times, forcing people to become politically responsive, make them see that power now resides with institutions and one should attempt to influence an institution when possible. As to the question of moral self-righteousness, Halpern feels that one must make a value judgement as to the necessity of various goals and means.

Agreeing with Halpern that the university has been politically involved for many years is Dr. Jerome Skolnick of the Sociology Department. "The university has been involved for many years developing, carrying out and cooperating with a variety of programs relating to farm labor, urban development and weapons research." In the past these policies were not regarded as political. "They only became 'political' when they



October, November, March, April, May: Students and members of the public demonstrate their dissatisfaction with the Nixon Administration Vietnam War policy in marches moratoriums, and demonstrations throughout the nation. UCSD helped organize a mass march in San Diego in November when 5000 participated; a similar event last month drew up to 8000. Apathy toward the anti-war movement dissipated when troops were sent into Cambodia last month.

became objects of controversy." As an example he cited the use of many college campuses for armed service training grounds during WWII with no objections. Now ROTC troops on campuses are the objects of much controversy.

Dr. Skolnick sees the university as politicized when people confront or challenge the outside world.

What, then, should the faculty member's role be in the midst of a politicized university or a university engaged in political action?

A faculty member's obligations, according to McGill, are on two levels: he is constrained by professional standards of academic discipline, standards which are at odds with political or ideological commitments, and also under a contractual obligation to the university to teach. Such a contract, McGill feels, would be held as binding in a court of law.

"lack of objectivity

on both ends"

Doolittle's, York's and Saltman's opinions on these obligations concurred with McGill's and they also indicated the past, present and future involvement of these men with politics outside of their university duties. Doolittle, a one-time Congressional candidate, indicated the need for some sacrifice of time and a separation of one's political and professional lives.

However, Skolnick and Halpern, also a Congressional candidate, disagreed with the need to restrain political involvement to one's free time. Skolnick said that he found it increasingly difficult to draw the line between when a professor is or is not on "his own time," just as he found he could not draw a line between what is and is not political.

Assuming the given definitions of politicalization and the faculty members position in it, the future of the university as a political or nonpolitical institution must be examined. Also the response to political acts against the university or against the consciences of those within the university must be defined.

As a benefit of the turmoil of the past weeks, Saltman cited the increasing awareness that the body politic can be changed if people work. He saw the difficulty of convincing people to pursue and not to expect instant gratification. He said the university's role should be to educate people to evolve society but that the university will not survive if it tries to do so itself.

Doolittle reiterated the need for political action within the system but, more importantly, he stressed the urgent need to

deescalate on both sides and to begin now. The attitude of self-righteousness and the reliance on a double standard of behavior is dangerous. He referred to a lack of objectivity on both ends and indicated the need to judge actions on the criteria of improvement in the general system.

York also talked about outside political action by individuals as a means of dealing with outside political issues. Action through appropriate "channels" such as the chancellor or the Regents should be used to deal with political action which affects the university as an institution.

The danger McGill sees in future political action by the university is based upon his belief that students and faculty are the "most politically conscious and yet the most politically inept. We are politically weak and we have no clear method to retaliate with a political attack." Students and faculty aren't skilled in politics and don't have the resources. Therefore, the only recourse is to develop economic unity. Such unity will be facilitated by the recent abolishment of Academic Senate funding, which McGill and Halpern feel will act toward unionization for professors.

McGill sees a trend toward large scale legal action as a means of retaliation against outside political action. Many roles have not been defined and tested in the courts - a professor's obligation to a university and to a student and to teach and a university's obligation to offer a course as advertised. The guidelines in union law are very clear and if adopted by the faculty, their position would be much stronger. McGill, however, sees this shift away from professional standards to labor standards as somewhat of a loss.

"it has become impossible not to question our structure of authority"

Skolnick sees the future as one of reordering university priorities. "I believe it is not only incumbent upon us to question our relations with the establishment but that it has become impossible not to question our structure of authority, funding and priorities . . . there will certainly be conflict and withdrawal of economic support but I see that as a less harmful consequence than the requirement that we quietly affirm the status quo. Do we exist merely to survive or do we predicate survival on the possibility of freedom to challange? I believe that we must be free to challange national, state and regional priority."

Skolnick views campuses as liberalizing institutions and feels that they must become more community-oriented. They must provide people who can challenge the ordinary citizen. In this area he supports the People-to-People program recently instituted on campus.



November 1969: Vincent Hollier of the Black Students Council and SDS leader Byron King argue over the right of a Marine Corps captain, right, to address a crowd on the merits of military recruiting on campus. SDS conducted a year-long campaign against the campus's "recruiting" or "information disseminating" policy of the Career Planning Office, because it allowed companies which allegedly promote war policies in Southeast Asia to use the university to inform students on opportunities in their organizations. Students last year voted to allow "open recruiting" for all organizations and companies, regardless of their association with the war



Out of the average faculty member's 60.9 hour workweek, approximately three hours are spent in the classroom. For the rest of his time a professor does research, consults with graduate students, attends seminars and conferences, and prepares for his weekly schedule in reading and writing at home.

The time allocated to each of these areas varies from professor to professor, field to field, and year to year. What has become apparent in the last year, however, is that the faculty members are learning to assign higher priority to the teaching functions of their professional occupation.

"The distribution of faculty time," says Literature professor Roy Harvey Pearch, Assistant Dean of Graduate Studies, "depends on each professor's tem-perment and interests. I don't see my life as chopped up into dissaciated little bits; I live the whole thing. I believe the University of California wants me to become part of the 'extended community' of scholars in my field - not just teach and do research at UCSD."

Most professors would admit that conflicts do exist in deciding how to use their hours to best advantage. First, there's the problem of deciding between graduate students and undergraduates. On one hand, a professor gains benefits by working with grad students, who can contribute to his research and teaching activities. But on the other, professors gain new insights by preparing for lectures and working with undergraduates, who, according to Philosophy Professor Herbert Marcuse, have less "hang-ups" than their graduate counterparts.

The second problem facing faculty members is how to divide their time between research and teaching duties. The "publish or perish" syndrome still exists, although Pearch prefers to call it an "internal" matter for each professor's conscience.

The third problem is peculiar to UCSD - does a. professor owe his allegiance to his department at the expense of his college? If he prefers to associate exclusively with department members, he is liable to lose any connection with associates who also enjoy working with undergraduates at the college level. As a result, the faculty becomes divided between those who tend to emphasize their professional role as scholars and those who stress their leadership role as teachers.

Not One Without the Other

Anthropology Professor David Jordan approaches the first problem of graduates vs. undergraduates by dismissing the view that he must decide between them. "I do not want to deal with one rather than the other," he says. "There's always that 'take an undergraduate to lunch' plea from the Provost's Office, but I don't make a point of paying more attention to graduates."

Grad student in Anthropology, Mike Chatfield, adds that undergraduates are traditionally shy about meeting their professors. "Some professors are a bit more flamboyant and emphatic and interesting in their own self-conscious ways. Students are not willing to face the, and, frankly, are often very timid."

Eleanor Gerber, also a grad student, blames the system, "which perpetuates the fears. Students don't talk to professors because they look like they're busy people who don't want to take time to talk with them.'

WHO COUNTS AND WHY

Roger Showley News Editor

special effort to decide between teaching and research priorities.

Chancellor William J. McGill recalls that the trend toward a "well-rounded education" for college students began in the 1920's, when Ivy League schools accepted the idea that "the well-educated person should have a broad grasp of history, science, philosophy, and math with some knowledge of one field in depth.

But education has become so wide-spread for so many people in the United States, he says, that a Ph.D. degree is "no longer sufficient to do really original work. Now a post-doctoral degree is necessary.'

In contrast to this "stretch-out" in the educational process is the necessity for many students to earn their living while in college. The prospects for change at UCSD, he suggests, include a shortening of undergraduate education to three years by removing some lower-division requirements and combining graduate studies with the colleges.

History Department Chairman Armin Rappaport attempts to solve the conflict between pressure for expanding years in school and shortening the undergraduate period by urging that the faculty's efforts in teaching be taken into account before a professor is promoted or granted tenure.

"The traditional hiring and promotion procedure," he explains, "has the department evaluate the quality of a professor's research and the provost be the watchdog for the quality of his teaching.'

"In the History Department," he says, "this is not the case. We consider an applicant in all of his or her aspects. The Department does not divide the roles of teaching and research.'

The result of this attitude, he continues, is that any conflict between teaching and research falls away "once the Department acknowledges the importance of teaching. Some departments have a cavalier attitude toward this problem, but one inescapable quality is that you can't fool the students."

Marcuse goes even further in his anaylsis of the problem than Rappaport. "Students tend to underrate their influence on the faculty," he says. "Most departments do take complaints into consideration, and if there is a serious complaint, action is usually taken."

The problem, Marcuse believes, lies with the areas of work, especially the sciences, in which professors "are too much involved with experiments and research. They should realize their roles as educators and should educate."

As a result, it takes a certain amount of "pushiness," says Chatfield, for students to get attention. "That's the way it is in the outside world, as well."

Professor Marcuse holds that some difference does exist between graduates and undergraduates. "The graduate student is supposed to know more, and the faculty can presuppose certain things about graduate students that they cannot for undergraduates. But the latter need less guidance because they are much more open and much more willing to think and talk the way they feel. The graduate students already have hangups with their future."

The solution for the undergraduates who "fear" faculty self-confidence, Jordan concludes, is the institution of an "'I Am Lost' Yellow Kiosk," where they could go for advice. But for the present he hopes students will talk over their problems with professors even though they may not be teaching them at the moment.

Faculty Must Decide on Research vs. Teaching

While students have the responsibility for "showing up" the graduates, the faculty members must make the

October 1969: Vice-president Agnew is briefed on developments in oceanography at Scripps Institution in a surprise visit. He ex-

Students Not Believed

Outgoing AS president Jeff Benjamin questions whether students can have a real effect on the departments as long as professors believe that undergraduates are "by nature here to be taught. The question is really whether the departments consider education at UCSD a one-way or two-way street. Some departments are trying to involve students; others aren't. Some young professors are skeptical of student input, while some older ones welcome

The improvement for the student role in making teaching more important, Benjamin feels, has come from pressures on faculty members by students and the UCwide administration which released a report on student governance on the campuses at the January Regents meeting. "We're in a phase in which the faculty is beginning to unlock the storm windows and consider the results of current student involvement. At first they reacted against the idea of involving students in decisionmaking. But if we keep up the pressure and show we share the same intellectual interests, they will be prepared to accept us."



May 1970: A contingent of UCSD students and faculty arrive in Washington, D.C. to help lobby against the ad-minstration's war policy in Southeast Asia. Debate over the Cooper-Church amendment, designed to force the ad-ministration to withdraw from Cambodia before July 1, 1970, is still going on on the floor of the U.S. Senate

Colleges, Departments **Coming Together**

In the last year the attitude of the departments toward the colleges has improved. Acting Provost William Frazer believes that the needs of Third College have forced the departments to take general curriculum needs into account when searching for new faculty members.

"Faculty recruiting procedures have been modified to please the colleges," he says. "So far our needs and those of the individual departments have fortunately overlapped."

Another development has been the institution of interdepartmental programs. "We wish to have a reasonably stable faculty in these programs, (in contrast to the always shifting positions in the Revelle humanities sequence) and they are therefore hired with their eventual placement in these programs kept in mind."

Both Revelle Provost Paul Saltman and Muir Provost John Stewart believe their relations with the departments have been friendly and mutually respected.

"Our relations with the department chairmen are excellent," Stewart says. "All are determined to have men perform well in their undergraduate teaching duties. When we receive reports that a professor's teaching needs improving, we work with the chairman of the department in question to solve the problem."

Provost Saltman sees his role as "the diplomatic. catalytic agent in response to student perceptions. Some departments are very disturbed with the Revelle program, in that its Physics courses, for example, are not the same as found at Cal Tech." Saltman tries to calm these professor's fears by demonstrating the similar goals that the colleges and departments have. "The bulk of the faculty have a real concern for the learning and the wellbeing of the students." The challenge, he implied, was to find a mechanism for indicating this concern - perhaps, a faculty evaluation guide.

The solutions to these three conflicts between undergraduates and graduates te colleges and departments, Jeff Benjamin believes, can be found if the traditional viewpoints of the faculty toward students are changed. "When they were in school, they never thought of demanding any involvement in the decision-making process."

What is fortunate in the current educational environment at UCSD is that the faculty is not opposed to increasing student involvement and making undergraduate education a full equal to the faculty's other responsibilities.



January 1970: SDS leads the first in a series of demonstrations against General Electric, which, they allege, discriminates against workers and promotes "war-related" research.

"Say, listen, can you tell me what is supposed to happen here Saturday?"

The question was put to a co-ed who was passing out leaflets on the University hospital open-house. The questioner was a La Jolla shopkeeper and he asked because the girl was a UCSD student, and because he was puzzled and troubled. He was worried by the people on the hill who seemed to him incomprehensible.

This man seems to represent the mainstream of community opinion on the University – a little mistrustful, but mostly feeling out of touch with the University. He far outnumbers the hostile and closedminded, but he also outnumbers the wellinformed and friendly.

A University supported by public funds from taxes and contributions needs to have better relations with the community. Above that, a student who wants to spread ideas has to work with the wommunity, and needs communication links.

One step in this direction was the institution of the People-to-People program. As of May 26, 175 groups had gone out and 30 more were planned. The groups, usually including two students and one professor, have been to 15 churches, 8 schools, 10 civic groups including 15 La Jolla groups. The groups in homes have numbered as many as two dozen, bringing the number of people reached thus far to approximately 5000.

Hal Slater, a co-ordinator for the program who has been out on 15 visits, says that the people they talk to are "overwhelmingly happy with the program."

"We don't screen the students at all." Hal explained that they do not take "orders" for political types, but rather select at random. Students dress normally for the emphasis is on explaining views, person to person, without any put-on. By the same token, Hal said "there is not a typical person that calls us" asking for student speakers. There are a few "bull-headed" and few complaints, and a great deal of communication.

The hope is to continue the program indefinitely as a regular servie to the community.

The AS Community Interaction Committee has arranged tours for small groups of the campus, and plans more.

Asked what the effect on his community from this program was, the editor of the La Jolla Light said "There is still room for improvement. Very few La Jollans have any real contact with the University, inspite of the programs and efforts which have been made." People-to-People? "It's definitely helping, but it's not reaching enough people.' More effort is needed "by both sides." Asked how to improve the efforts, he indicated that his suggestions would appear on his editorial page.

So what do La Jollans think of UCSD? The



January 1970: The AS agrees to help Nutriment advertisers to film a commercial in the area around the "frog pond" across from Revelle campus in exchange for free entertainment and refreshments. Despite flying fingers and obscene antics, the film makers get their footage and depart the scene.

editor said, "For one thing, you can't generalize. Some are quite open-minded, inspite of all the unfavorable publicity. Others are quite prejediced, and becoming more so."

Cy Greaves, head of UCSD's Public Affairs Office sees as one of the University's greatest problems the difficulty of getting students in contact with members of the community. He finds that people are reluctant to come on campus, and have to be lead by the hand up to UCSD. "Every time I see people who are critical of the University come on campus and meet students and professors, and see class and laboratory activities, I find them more understanding and tolerant."

The Public Affairs Office also tries to accomodate groups for tours of the campus, and arrange for student speakers for groups and news media, but has been limited by its resources. Accomodations for visitors to UCSD are still inadequate. Those who come up to look around not only do not know where to park or what to see or where they are on campus, they feel a little foreign. Greaves explained that plans for a visitor's center have been proposed. Ideas for converting the Fire Department or utilizing a trailer have been cut from the budget. A private law firm's plans to donate a \$3800 bus to the University for the purpose of giving regularly scheduled tours were cancelled when reports of vandalism started to appear.

As Greaves put it, "The biggest problem is getting people to know the current generation of students.'

What do people think of UCSD? The mail from those who participate in People-to-People vary, but are mostly more understandin , and always grateful for the chance to contact the students.

Few were totally disappointed, but one woman wrote of her on-campus meeting with a large group. She deplored what she saw as "arrogance, intolerance to other ideas, rudeness, contempt for views that were other than Left-Wing, and lack of self-discipline and responsibility." She felt intimidated and ridiculed, yet she ended with "My husband and I would be most interested in keeping in closer touch with activities there . . .'

More wrote along these lines:

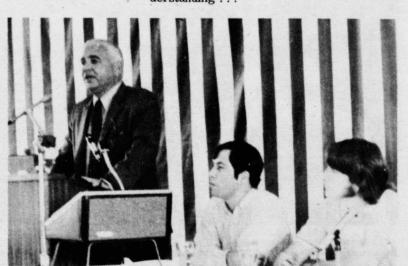
"Never before having had the chance for dialogue with college students, I felt extremely lucky to have this really outstanding group ... These students were articulate, intelligent, polite, and very knowledgeable in areas in which we are not. However, our middle-age group contributed to some areas in which they are not so informed."

A San Diego businessman wrote that he is "confident that both the students and the members of the establishment left with a better understanding of the complaints of the other."

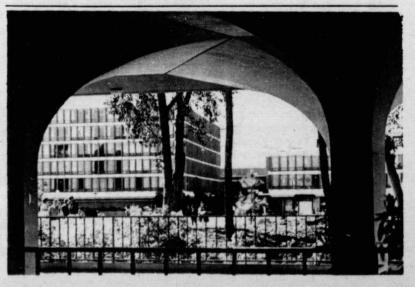
The main achievement, wrote one woman, was that "open-mindedness prevailed and this in itself is a big step toward understanding ...



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February 1970: Chancellor William J. McGill announces his resignation from UCSD and acceptance of the presidency of Columbia University, effective Sept. 1, 1970. Seen here with the TRITON TIMES' news editor, Roger Showley, and KSDT's public affairs director, John Clark, he briefs students on the "state of the campus" on the dawn of a new decade.



Bio 11 Asks Population Questions

Ray Miller Paul Reilly **Pamela Springer**

The urgency of the problem of overpopulation prompted a group of students in Biology 11 to prepare and distribute a questionnaire concerning birth control and abortion to a sample of the UCSD community. A total of 329, about 35 per cent of those distributed were returned. The

following questions were asked: 1. How many children do you want to have?

2. How many children do you intend to have?

3. Do you think that family planning (i.e., having only the intended number of children) is an effective method of population control?

4. Would you use oral contraceptives or contraceptive devices to limit the size of your family?

5. Do you think abortion-on-demand should be legalized? 6. Would you (would you want your wife

to) have an abortion for other than medical reasons? 7. Would you be voluntarily sterilized

after having the intended number of children? 8. Would you want your spouse to be

voluntarily sterilized after having the intended number of children? 9. Do you think that female sterilization

(tubal ligation): a. affects sex drive?

b. hinders menstruation?

c. hinders orgasm?

10. Do you think that male sterilization (vasectomy):

a. affects sex drive?

b. hinders orgasm?

It was hoped that people would interpret the word "want" in the first question to be merely an expression of desire, and the word "intend" in the second to imply the consideration of all restrictive factors on family size, such as social and economic pressures.

Of 279 responses, the average number of desired children was 2.5, and the average number intended was 2.1. If the response was expressed as a range, i.e., 3-5, the highest value was used in computing the average. For females, the desired number averaged 2.8, for males, 2.4, while the intended number for both was about the same -2.1. Other averages for desired number of children included: male faculty, 2.6; male grads, 2.3; female grads, 2.1; male undergrads, 2.5; female undergrads, 3.2. Averages for intended number of children included: male faculty, 2.1; female grads, 2.1; male grads, 2.2; female undergrads, 2.1; male undergrads, 2.1.

Family Planning Ineffective?

The aim of family planning is for the individual family to have no more children than the parents intend. Even if family planning were 100 per cent effective, population control would not necessarily be accomplished; consider, for example, an area in which the ideal number of children is 4 or 5. Seventy per cent of the responses to question 3 were yes, 28 per cent no. Of the faculty and med students, 52 per cent answered yes.

In answer to the fourth question, 72 per cent said they would use oral contraceptives, 57 per cent would use devices, 37 per cent would use both, and 5 per cent would use neither. Seventy-four per cent of the males said they would condone the use of oral contraceptives, while only 65 per cent of the females would use them.

The academic community seemed to be overwhelmingly in favor of legalizing abortion-on-demand; 84 per cent in favor, 15 percent opposed. A few people distinguished between abortion-ondemand and abortion-on-request, indicating that they would prefer that more than the woman's desire for an abortion be



March 1970: Assemblyman John Stull (R-Leucadia), UCSD's "favorite" legislator in Sacramento, launches the "spring offensive" against pollution in a well-attended lecture colored by balloons, marshamllows, noise makers, and a student in an ape suit. The environment and ecology became the watchwords of the nation on Earth Day, April 22, when UCSD saw the climax of a week long teach-in by visiting experts.

considered. In answer to question 6, 69 per cent said they would (or want their wife to) undergo an abortion for other than medical reasons while 27 per cent disagreed.

One-third Favor Sterilization

Sterilization is the most effective method of birth control known. It is essentially 100 per cent effective (though failures may occur if the severed tubes grow back together) and is usually irreversible. It has no biological effect on menstruation, nor on orgasm in either sex, and its effects on sex drive, if they exist, are psychological. For some, sterilization has led to increased libido and frequency of intercourse because of the reduced fear of pregnancy. The survey showed that although a majority are against being sterilized, the number who would become sterilized is far from insignificant; 33 per cent answered question 7 yes (male and female figures were about the same) and 62 per cent said no. To question 8, 29 per cent answered yes and 64 per cent no. Sixty-six per cent of the males would not want their wife to be sterilized, and 57 per cent of the females felt the same about their husbands. This could be because of the relative ease of a vasectomy as compared with tubal ligation.

The responses to the last two questions revealed a significant lack of knowledge of the effects of sterilization. The results: 9a, yes 8 per cent, no 45 per cent, don't know 46 per cent: 9b, yes 6 per cent, no 37 per cent, don't know 56 per cent; 9c, yes 3 per cent, no 50 per cent, don't know 47 per cent; 10a, yes 10 per cent, no 52 per cent, don't know 38 per cent; 10b, yes 6 per cent, no 52 per cent, don't know 42 per cent. A much larger percentage of those who would become sterilized answered the final five questions "no" than of those who would not wish to do so.

The small average number of children intended and the liberal views on abortion, contraceptives, and to some degree, sterilization, of the people in the survey are encouraging from the standpoint of the problem of overpopulation. It is our hope that people will seek to become knowledgeable, as we did, in the methods and effects of contraception and sterilization, in order that they may seek realistic solutions to a problem basic to the many other problems we face today.

HOROSCOPE

SUMMER SKYLINE . .delineations of ORACLE

ARIES: OPEN spaces .- the moun ains, the desert, the sea.--Refresh, renew and reward your brilliant ye netheless busied and bothered ind. Clear your head and enhance our home, while you receive the ving surprises of August and build a trong foundation for your September

TAURUS: FAMILY vibes are high, as nmer ushers in opportunities. Rest p in August, where you must give lots nd be proud of nothing. Productive forts blossom full for fall.

GEMINI: DECREASE waste while ou increase thrift for sound ecologi al control of your own life-style Aagnetic sex abounds so check your reckless heart and adhere to the tried and true.

CANCER: AGGRESS away and you will have to pay! Confusion and con-flict need only a good dunk in the spray. Ease your mind into some splashing foam and wear salt every day for cologne.

LEO: BROTHERS and sisters we gotta eat our ego. When the sun beats to burn out the heaviness, August offers supremacy, so wield with cosmic grace. VIRGO: AMBITIOUS plans are fav.

ored and fulfillment feels fine. Sacri-fice confusion and look to the gods of

summer sensuality LIBRA: ARBITRATE in June .- be decisive in July. Friends and creativity merge. Do not abuse your psychic faculties when September points out petty relations. Reinforce your spiritual nature

SCORPIO: IDEALS manifest themselves NOW! Write, publish, progress in all ways with your higher intuitive

nature. Abolish surface hostilities and receive a surprising super Septemb achievement

SAGITTARIUS: LEGACIES or a gift may start the season for you. Publi cize in July, broaden your scope on foreign matters in August, and most o all, play and love with joyful abandor

CAPRICORN: SELF-CONFIDENCE is what you need to greet the "seaso of freedom." Darkness enshrouds the brooding—so get out in the light and shed those layers of cares. awakens your spiritual consci

AQUARIUS: FLY to the Moor mind only. Recapture the hearts of your friends by being stable and sure A good summer to evaluate and liber

PISCES: RADIANT time of romantie adventures. Take responsibility for your own actions, and be illusive while your partner makes all the decision

MILLER ED NEEDS YOUR HELP

Ed Miller, former U.S. attorney and vigorous opponent of big-time crime, has a tough fight ahead for district attorney in November. You can make sure the right man gets this crucial post, that a fresh change comes to a stale office. Please help us make it right with Ed Miller. If you can help out in any way during the summer Call 239-4109.



May 6, 1970: Gubernatorial candidate Jess Unruh ad-April 1970: The first "people's pot" — a free meal offered Gov. Reagan asks that all state colleges and UC campuses to passersby in public, places — met with police be closed for four days to "cool" tensions. That night a harassment in Del Mar, when three ex-students were bonfire at Muir Commons draws members of the entire arrested. The people's pot has shown up at many events university community together to contemplate the extraordinary action.







May 1970: Three sit-ins — two at Muir's 2A and one at Revelle's Urey Hall — focus campus attention on the issue of "war-related research" alleged to be going on in faculty laboratories. Administration threats of police intervention limited the demonstrations to 8 to 5 affairs, and legal action failed to deter demonstrators. The Academic Senate met in a marathon week-long session to deal with the issue, and concluded deliberations with a call to end all Depart-ment of Defense funding of research projects. Vice-Chancellor and Dean of Student Affairs George Murphy, Public Affairs director Cy Greaves and Revelle dean Tom Hull are seen here in discussion over the best course of action during the 18-sin-in in 2A-Prime.

When Ronald Reagan issued his order closing the university during the recent wave of student protest, he succeeded in doing what many students had been trying to do, with varying degrees of success, for quite some time. It was only for two week days, plus a weekend, yet the very fact that the "great institution" had actually been shut down seemed to impress upon people around campus that the political situation had made "business as usual" an anachronism.

The train of events leading up to this and the scenario that unfolded in its aftermath afforded an opportunity to probe the political microcosm of UCSD. But the political makeup of the campus is not easily quantifiable in some handy formula, despite the large number of science freaks on the loose. Not only is there a diversity in viewpoints, but it seems that political outlooks are often tailored to the individual, with alliances of convenience occurring only when common ground can be found.

UCSD is a campus where organizational meetings for "new" political groups are frequent, and individual personalities often guide the course of events more than predictable political alignments.

Radicals Donimate Political Action

When you come down to it, though, it is the activist-oriented groups or individuals-call them "radicals" if you like-that provide the

`They are the group SDS with the most energy'

impetus for most of the serious political action on campus, especially of the more controversial nature. To Reagan it's merely hard-core radicals fabricating issues and fomenting trouble. But if any role can be ascribed to the radical elements at UCSD, it is more along the lines of raising and crystallizing issues as well as guiding the campus' response to these issues.

Many of the issues have been there all along. Consider the issue of war research. Three years ago Academic Senate discussions had led to a statement of policy opposing classified research on campus. Yet at a plaza meeting during the period of the sit-ins a faculty member admitted that they had been avoiding the issue for quite some time-in part by allowing themselves to become dependent on the Department of Defense, and in part by allowing such research to take place in offcampus labs maintaining tenuous connections with the university.

It was SDS who raised the issue of war research this year. SDS is generally acknowledged as the most, if not the only, coherent activist group on campus. At least they are the most active. As DIMENSION's Karl Keating puts it, "they are the group with the most energy." An SDS action is usually prefaced by a careful campaign of leaflets, rallies, and sometimes canvassing of the dorms. "SDS is the group that has raised the issues and is responsible for exposing many of the things that are going on because they have taken the initiative," outgoing AS President Jeff Benjamin said recently.

Some Radicals Dissatisfied

But obviously there is more to the radical left at UCSD than SDS; in fact, there appears to be considerable dissatisfaction with SDS' leadership. However, a rival radical group has failed to surface, probably because the outlook of many leftists is highly personalized. If SDS has survived it is because of its ideological consistency, as well as its identification with a well-established national group.

The coherency of SDS might very well be a reaction to previous groups, such as the Tuesday the Ninth Committee (TNC) and the Students of the Independent Left (SIL), which had more of a "do-yourown-thing-on-the-left" attitude. According to a veteran of radical politics at UCSD who wishes to remain anonymous, these past groups were more of an intellectual bull session and were far less actionoriented. Those who participated in these groups, largely graduate students, have played a peripheral role this year.

Others have gone the hippie or yippie route. Here they part ways with SDS, for SDS opposes actions which do not follow from a careful political analysis. A major thrust of UCSD's SDS chapter is the Worker-Student Alliance. Many SDS members have gone "straight" so as to be able to communicate with the workers, a sacrifice most freaks probably wouldn't be willing to make. SDS is not too sympathetic with the drug scene and is less into the cultural aspects of the revolution than other groups are.

Dissatisfaction on the left with SDS led to a recent attempt to form a Radical Union. Of the 25 or so that attended a planning session, most sought an alternative to SDS, wanting to concentrate largely on community work. They also showed little enthusiasm for the practi-cality of the Worker-Student Alliance. But more importantly, they wanted a new organization that would be less dograatic than SDS. wanted a new organization that would be less dogmatic than SDS.

campus politics. Many people see the AS' political role as being non-**Old-style Leftist Politics** functional. But conservatives reacted to the several resolutions passed by the AS Senate this year, such as the one condemning U.S. Also to be considered in the left side are those people whose style of involvement in Southeast Asia. They feel that the AS has no authority, politics is characterized more by petitions and peace marches than sitto take political stands, and they are probably right as far as official ins. UCSD's chapter of the Student Mobilization Committee (SMC), a U.C. policy goes. national organization, was quite active during the several moratoria Regents' rules prohibit expenditures of mandatory student fees in that took place this year, but seems to have lost membership since then. "SMC is more a single-issue thing (the war," says Redge Martin. religious or partisan political activities. But the AS can and has helped Their activities were directed more externally, tying in closely with their San Diego-wide counterpart, the Citizens Mobilization Com-mittee (CMC), composed largely of "old liberal" types. Martin char-acterized SMC members, numbering about 40 at most, as "somewhere between liberal and redical," direction at the source of SDS redictions. student organizations that are largely political, Benjamin said in a We can march, petition, between liberal and radical," displaying attitudes toward SDS politics varying from cooperation to toleration or condemnation.

and sit-in, but the decisions are still Then there are those who are still giving electoral politics a try. George Brown has been just as successful as one of his supporters, Gene McCarthy, in garnering active student support. "I feel that we can march, petition, and sit in, but the decisions are still made by the made by the President and Congress." President and Congress," says Ken Gross, an active Brown organizer. "Our system is not going to fall from a revolution, but we can guide change." Like the SMC people, the 60 to 70 persons who have particirecent interview. He also felt that in the future this rule might be circumvented by using monies generated as income from AS acpated in the Brown campaign have varying attitudes towards radical tivities. politics.

Moderate Groups Are a Factor

Not to be forgotten in the campus political formulae are those nonof merely ignoring the AS, and at others of outright distrust. leftist groups alternately referred to as moderate, responsible, con-This has occurred in spite of the fact that Benjamin was previously servative, or fascist, depending on who you're talking to. Many might quite active in radical politics on campus. "One of the reasons I ran remember that it is the Young Republicans whom the campus has to was to involve more radicals in student government, but most haven't thank for the flagpole that now stands in the Revelle Plaza. They wanted to be bothered," he said. raised the money for it two years ago, ostensibly as a show of patriotism in the face of an incident in which SIL flew Hanoi's flag from their BSC, MECHA, and Women's Lib Active table in the plaza.

But the aversion to politics has permeated the right, too. Thus, Two groups whose raison d'etre is more cultural than political, but Dennis Brian, president of UCSD's YRs, but becoming more and more who, nevertheless, have a great political involvement on campus, are

SDS May Be in the Vanguard, but Other Campus Groups Do Their Own Thing Politics at UCSD

interested in libertarian philosophy, referred to the YRs as "political hacks." "Many of them are interested only in political activity and have no philosophical orientation," he said. Brian continues with the YRs because he believes that one can work within and outside the system at the same time to abolish all systems. Sound familiar? The Libertarian Alliance grew out of an alliance between campus

chapters of the Young Americans for Freedom (YAF) and the Students of Objectivism. Generally, its members seek a society without force, the end product of which they envision as being "anarchical capitalism." Brian declined to identify his group with either the left or right wing. "We tend to view both as being composed of authoritarian types," he said. Membership in the group numbers about 15.

Finally, there is the Women's Liberation Front. New to the campus this year, the group is probably one of the fastest growing ones, for it Karl Keating, self-proclaimed voice of moderation, would probably obviously fills a void. Women interested in political activity have had be placed on the right-mostly because he's certainly not on the left. male-dominated groups as their only alternative and according to But Keating's attitudes derive less from a positive political outlook member Susan Cades, "this involvement was usually limited to enthan from a reaction to leftist methods on campus. During last year's velope-stuffing and making coffee." Although most women's lib strike for Peoples' Park Keating started the Associated Moderate people are in sympathy with SDS and other radical groups on campus, Students (AMS) which, although having a very small active memberthey have come together so that they can concentrate on issues that ship, received considerable coverage on local media. AMS was the particularly concern women, such as child day care centers, abortion silent majority coming to life, the media thought. Says Keating: clinics, wage equalization for the sexes, etc. "Someone has to demonstrate that these methods (of the radicals) are improper.

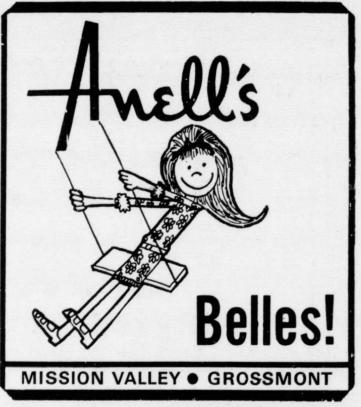
Keating and AMS currently have a mouthpiece in DIMENSION, a "journal of moderate opinion," counterpart to SDS' INDICATOR. Both political journals publish several times a quarter. DIMENSION. has devoted much space to attacking SDS; it has also been none too sympathetic to the AS, which it brands as a bunch of radical sympathizers.

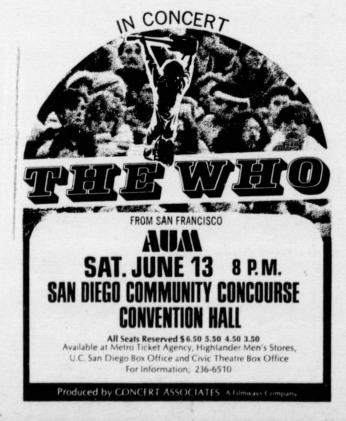
AS Role in Politics Ambiguous

These charges greatly angered AS President Jeff Benjamin who, in a letter to the TRITON TIMES, emphasized the wide range of political views represented in the AS Senate. However, the incident serves to highlight the controversy surrounding the role played by the AS in



ere Winne immolated himself is still marked by flowers and candles





However, referring to the strikes, sit-ins, and other such actions. Benjamin acknowledged that the AS has played only a secondary role. The limitations of the AS have perhaps been responsible for the attitude of many political activists to the AS which has at times been one

BSC and MECHA, the black and brown student groups. A significant portion of their members are inclined towards cooperating with SDS, at least on an ad hoc basis, but for the most part the minority members seeks to maintain autonomy from any white radical groups. This year most of their efforts were directed towards Third College and its recruitment campaigns. The greater thrust of their political work is usually aimed at the problems of their communities rather than such issues as the war. The unique nature of Third College will require a certain degree of cohesiveness, but it remains for next year to determine the degree of involvement these students will have with the rest of the campus.

Steve Landau

Editor-in-Chief

Is There a Silent Majority?

To most people on the outside the university community is homogeneous politically. It seems undeniable that when compared to society at large the campus is politically liberal. Yet, as this analysis shows, the political complexities on campus are considerable. During

McGill on the University -'We have no clear method to retaliate with a political attack."

crisis situations such as the strike, one sees a definite factionalism among the left over tactics. Cooperation between radicals and liberals is often merely an alliance of convenience. Conservative opposition groups continue to play a peripheral role.

But what of the average students-the largely non-politicized masses who bury themselves in their dorm rooms or commute daily with little involvement? It is these forces which all sides attempt to mobilize in their support. As could perhaps be expected, those on the left seemed to think that the campus had been more radicalized this year, or at least sensitized to the issues they were raising. Right or moderate groups felt that student reaction to the escalation in tactics by SDS this year was rising.

Vice-chancellor Murphy, while acknowledging this escalation, of which he has felt the brunt, also acknowledged "the depth to which a majority of students have really been moved by the events of the past few weeks. It is no longer a minority, if in fact that was ever the case.'

But outgoing AS President Jeff Benjamin perhaps summed up the campus situation best by pointing out that whereas a lot of groups are becoming radicalized-culturally, if not politically-the majority remain "liberally apathetic." "There definitely is a silent majority, but it is not of the nature that Reagan or Keating would suppose. It is not a conservative silent majority.'

The university will open for business again in the fall. A summer's interval will probably mean that the campuses will start out quiet that will be able to afford the luxury of silence.

FLIGHTS 1970

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Third College Finalizes, But **Still Faces Faculty Problem**

Ginny Kelley Raoul Contreras Staff Writers

The direction of Third College has been a much-debated issue. The attempt to adapt the original Lumumba-Zapata demands for a Third College devoted to "relevant education for minority youth and study of contemporary social problems of all people" to the cherished academic standards of administration and faculty has been set forth in the Third College Academic Plan. This plan was approved by the San Diego Division of the Academic Senate in December of last year. An abbrieviated form of the plan, without an admissions variance procedure, has also been approved by the Board of Regents.

Developing an admission variance which will be acceptable to the Regents is one of the major tasks the Third College planners face this summer. Planners feel the variance imperative in order to have the college open to the barrio and ghetto youth it was designed for. Also continuing work through the summer on final preparation for the fall opening will be student curriculum and orientation committees. There is also a committee engaged in preliminary discussion for the architecture of the Third College buildings.

The academic plan as presently conceived will orient the college toward the development of individuals who, as leaders, will play a part in the solution of the social and economic conditions which bar ethnic minorities from the 'mainstream of society.'

It is the philosophy of Third College that self-respect and identity are important qualities for leadership. Courses are to be offered in the history, literature, art and music of black and brown peoples in order that these potential leaders will have a broad understanding of the development of their cultures both in the "old country" and in the U.S. The ability to convey information effectively is also necessary to a leader. The communications department will

teach fundamentals of written expression as well as journalism, creative writing, and speaking and writing for radio and television. They will also work in data provessing, information sciences, programmed and automated teaching techniques, and will explore music and dance as methods of communication. Every new college has unique

problems. One probelem for Third College has been in finding applicants. A proposal from Muir and Revelle colleges for giving their shares of the four per cent of the entering class admitted by special action at the discretion of the Chancellor to Third College

The college ... is concerned with the personal and community problems of minorities."

was rejected by the Third College board of directors. Acting Provost Frazier said it was felt that the special action people should be equally distributed among the three colleges and that Third College wants to avoid becoming the four per cent college. The entering class of about 200 has been selected through the efforts of interviewing teams of present UCSD students.

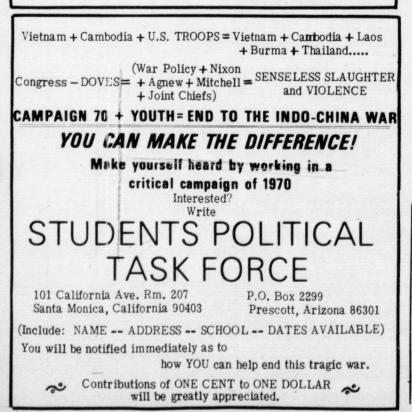
The problem of a building schedule has not yet been resolved. It is hoped that construction of living facilities will be begun a year from this coming July. Ideas for apartment-type residences and a food co-op instead of traditional dorms and a cafeteria are being discussed as is the possibility of using African and Mexican architecture.

The college, which will be built between the gym and the Central Library, is concerned with the personal and community problems of minorities. To prepare students to solve these problems, inter-departmental majors will be offered in Third World Studies; Urban and Rural Development; Health Sciences, particularly for pre-med and para-med students; also Communication Arts, and Information Processing and Computer Techniques. In the future, it is hoped that Literature and Society, Social Sciences, Pre-Law, and Environmental Design

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Departmental majors in Biology, Chemistry, Mau, Philosophy and Sociology will be available and will follow requirements established by Muir and Revelle Colleges with modifications to suit the goals of Third College.

General education requirements are one year of communication, one year of Third World studies, one year of Urban and Rural Development and four quarters of Science and Technology. There is no language requirement. Special projects are encouraged, particularly in the areas of community service. This type of education is thought to be mutually beneficial to students and community.

Future plans of Third College, in the interest of improving minority education, include a teacher-training program and to develop university centers in communities in the San Diego area. The centers would provide counseling and tutoring for prospective students and would make extension courses available.

Third College wants to avoid becoming the four percent

college.

But for the immediate future the biggest problem facing Third College is faculty. Unless there is a breakthrough in the faculty recruitment program this summer there will be only five or six Chicano and Black faculty instructors for Third College next Fall. According to Robert Carrillo, a Third College planner, this disappointing performance can be attributed to an "administrative level hangup."

He feels the ad hoc finance and screening committees which go over applicant files have engaged in "nit-picking" over salary and rank levels. He gave the example of a prospective biology professor (probably the only full Chicano professor in Biology in the country) who wanted a rank increase in salary level to compensate for his move to San Diego. The Biology Department approved but the Ad Hoc Finance Committee said no. The chancellor eventually reversed the decision but not before the professor accepted a position in the Midwest

Carrillo also pointed to the case of Professor Richard Falk (holds a Chair at Princeton) who lost interest in UCSD due to the 'cumbersome bureaucratuc process" for admission to the faculty.

One problem, however, has been solved: the choosing of a permanent provost of the college. According to Frazer, the chancellor ' will recommend that Chemistry Professor Joseph Watson be appointed by the Board of Regents at this month's meeting in Los Angeles. Watson, who has participated since last year in the planning of Third College, whould then take over Frazer's post in July.

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September 1960-June 1970: UC President Charles J. Hitch and Board of Regents chairman DeWitt A. Higgs meet challenges to the University: Angela Davis should be fired; two campuses should be closed because of a tight budget; tuition should be imposed (and is) to raise funds for capital outlay and financial aid Defense Department funding should be ceased; UC campus newspapers should be "watched closely;" student involvement in the governance of the university should be increased; proxy votes should be voted against pollution in a General Motors stockholders' fight; the Regents should be censured by the UC-wide Academic Senate.

Minority at UCSD Pride and a Better Life

Manuel de Jesus Hernandez **Contributing Editor**

A mixture of frustration, impatience, helplessness has been the experience of the minorities on campus. Nevertheless, Blacks, Chicanos and Native-Americans have found their educational experience, as a Chicana phrased it, an "expansion of knowledge." The parents see their children at UCSD as their pride and hope for the "better life."

Primarily, the knowledge that has been discovered by the minorities lies in the realm of the social, economic and political makeup of the Anglo society, along with the pressing problems faced by their individual communities from whence they come. Also, minorities have become aware of the discipline required by academic subjects.

Community involvement, either directly or indirectly, has been one of the major concerns taken up by the three Third World domestic minorities: Black Students' Council, El Movimiento Estudiantil Chicano de Aztlan and the United Native-Americans. Along with community involvement, they have the arduous task of establishing a college in the University that will offer relevant education, education that will instruct them in seeking change in their social, economic and political levels.

The implementation of the Lumumba-Zapata college, known to the established order as Third College, is the promising educational center that will be devoted to providing a relevant education for minorities. It is hoped that the instruction will serve to seek peaceful change. The success of it is shared by the respective communities from where the respective minorities come.

The Economic Opportunity Program (EOP) at UCSD has made available individual tutoring for those students in need. The minority organizations, in return, have extended a hand to future University students in the local barrio and ghetto high schools. To accomplish the feat, recruitment programs have been established:

MECHA members, along with the help of Mrs. Estela Chacon. Chicano advisor, in the past three quarters has had in effect a MECHA Recruitment Program. Chicano high school students were brought to tour the campus and were counseled on the academic courses to take in preparation for a University education. The volunteer program has been in effect for two years.

The BSC chapter on campus has a similar program but it is known as Informational Motivation and Recruitment program (IMR). Both programs have been very effective and are alleviating the educational problems of the ghettos and the barrios.

The United Native Americans, since their communities are the reservations and consequently out of reach from the San Diego area, have involved themselves mostly in student recruitment for the Lumumba-Zapata college. They have also supplied help to the Indians on Alcatraz.

During the planning of Third College an admissions committee was formed to secure the number of minority students being admitted to the Lumumba-Zapata campus next year. The general feeling of the minorities was that a stand had to be made to prevent the co-option of admissions and further show the administration the concern of the acts involved in Third College.

Even though the major emphasis for all minorities has been on this campus, MECHA saw itself involved at San Diego State College when The DAILY AZTEC printed a racist cartoon. The ca the sickening stereotypes that long have been labeled on minorities. The direct community involvement by MECHA, in cooperation with other chapters, resulted in a personal apology from the editor of the DAILY AZTEC.

Community involvement was evident at the Chicano Park. It was the general feeling of the MECHA chapter that the San Diego City Council was sensitized to the Chicano community of Logan Heights. Towards the end of the Spring Quarter, we saw BSC involving itself

with aiding the victims of the recent killings in Atlanta, Georgia and Jackson, Mississippi. The Defense Fund collected about \$1,200 which was sent to the families of the victims for medical and legal expenses.

To provide an outlet for minority grievancies, a Third World Supplement was added to the TRITON TIMES. The supplement appeared twice during the quarter and its continuation or independence is being considered. Alda Blanco, Third World member expressed the opinion that "The TRITON TIMES had neglected relevant articles dealing with the Third World and the establishing of our news channels serves to cover that void."

MECHA, in their support of the grape strike, formed the Huelga Committee, which collected 1,200 pounds of meat that was sent to Coachela. Later the Huelga committee collected about \$600 in scrip, also sent to further the cause of the farmworkers. Juan Lopez thanked all UCSD students for their support.

As repression closed in on Third World activists, Defense Funds were established.

The involvement of minorities in the Chicano Moratorium was another direct community involvement. Many UCSD students supported these Third World activities.

As the quarter comes to an end, BSC, MECHA and UNA look back at the past, look forward to the future, and decide what actions will be needed to improve their people. The events of the future will demand new actions for new problems. The challenge is there.

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Foreign Eyes See America **Kathy Rust Staff Writer**

How does America stack up when seen through the eyes UCSD foreign students? How does American life pare with that of home? Here is a sample of feelings in this perceptive, but generally non-vocal segment of student body.

uido Baccaglini, an AMES graduate student from dova, Italy, thinks that the life of an American student the isolated university is boring. He says that in Italy idents are more involved with the community, and boys nally seek girl friends in the city rather than among low students.

The Italians, whose wines are world-renowned, told ido to avoid American wines. However, Guido was prised to find domestic wines good, and he plans to buy ottle soon but to wait a few years before he drinks it. According to Guido, although drugs are becoming shionable among Italian intellectuals, they are virtually inknown elsewhere. Ironically, Italy is the point of entry for the marijuana passing from the Arab countries to " Europe. "yet," explains Guido, "not much of the 301 marijuana remains in Italy because the Mafia does not

Bw ant trouble with the Italian police." Guido thinks that Italian students are even more blicly vocal than are Americans about politics. "They eak out even if there is no issue to discuss." He thinks erican protests are more serious and more orderly

an Italian protests. Juido approves of sit-ins as instruments for reform cause, in his opinion, they produce far greater results in "oportion to the amount of disruption they cause than do

trikes. Cristina Mendes is a Muir literature major from Brazil who has been here for five months. She says that students an Brazil no longer can discuss their political opinions in ublic. Cristina reports that several years ago student rotestors were arrested and tortured by the incoming

ilitary government.

Cristina contends that Brazilians are especially angry bout U.S. imperialism. "They oppose the Alliance for Progress which sends milk to the poor people of northern Brazil. The people are convinced that the milk contains a substance which sterilizes the women who drink it" and hat the U.S. is using the milk as an involuntary birthcontrol measure to prevent future uprisings. Hyland Chen, an AMES graduate student from Taiwan

American universities are professionally oriented. te tudents in Politics

Contemporary Issues course signed to allow students to gain erience in "practical politics" has been submitted to C.I. chair-

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title

man Lola Schwartz for approval the Fall term. uggested by History Professor

chael Parrish, the course, ened "practicum in politics," and "give students an oppority to participate directly in e democratic political process and thereby deepen their under-

anding of social change, con-The purpose of the ARTS ection of the Triton Times is to promote an interest in

campus and San Diego community. Opinions expressed in critical articles are those of the writer. Information and press releases should be

submitted to Jeff Fried, c/ o Triton Times.



Page 10 Triton Times June 5, 1970

and the new International Club president, thinks that

mitted.

cate data.'

"Students are middle class both in scope and in determination. In China education is considered a privilege rather than an investment." He says that the state provides education only for the intellectually elite (2.5 per cent) who pass the qualifying examination. Hyland is disappointed with the teaching ability of

assistant professors at UCSD. "The first-year AMES graduate courses are supposed to be enlightening, but they aren't because the professors are more interested in doing research than in teaching."

Drugs are not used in China to the extent that they are in the U.S. He said that people in rural China weave cloth from the fibers of the marijuana plant, but they have not learned to smoke it yet. Chinese scientists have shown that LSD can be harmful, so it is no longer taken to any extent. Hyland says that heavy penalties have eliminated the use of opium. "The fine for possessing opium is twenty years in prison; for selling it, death."

Hyland thinks that students in American universities are more vocal than Chinese students about their political views. He likens the Chinese government to a net with large holes. "You can slip through the holes, but if you touch the net you are trapped. Students in the U.S. treat life in a playful manner; rallies and demonstrations are games.

Hyland does not think Nixon is as bad as students say he is. He thinks that Nixon is trying to get the U.S. out of Viet Nam and the Cambodian invasion is part of Nixon's attempt to end American participation in the Asian War.

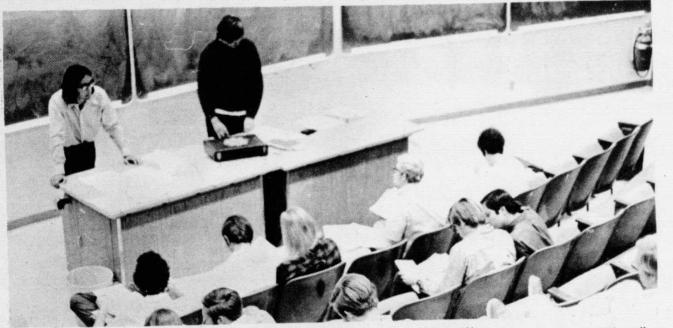
Lyndon Johnson was a better President than John F. Kennedy, in Hyland's opinion, because Kennedy had no control over Congress and could not put his ideas into effect. "Like Shirley Temple Black, 'Mickey Mouse' Reagan is a monstrosity of American democracy."

Raimonda Modiano is a graduate student in literature from Bucharest, Rumania. She has found the study of literature in the U.S. more specialized than in Rumania. Students here have a warmer relationship with professors and generally do not work as hard.

Raimonda had previously pictured American women as housewives who did not work. Rumanian women all work. There is not prejudice against women entering fields that are reserved exclusively for men in the U.S.

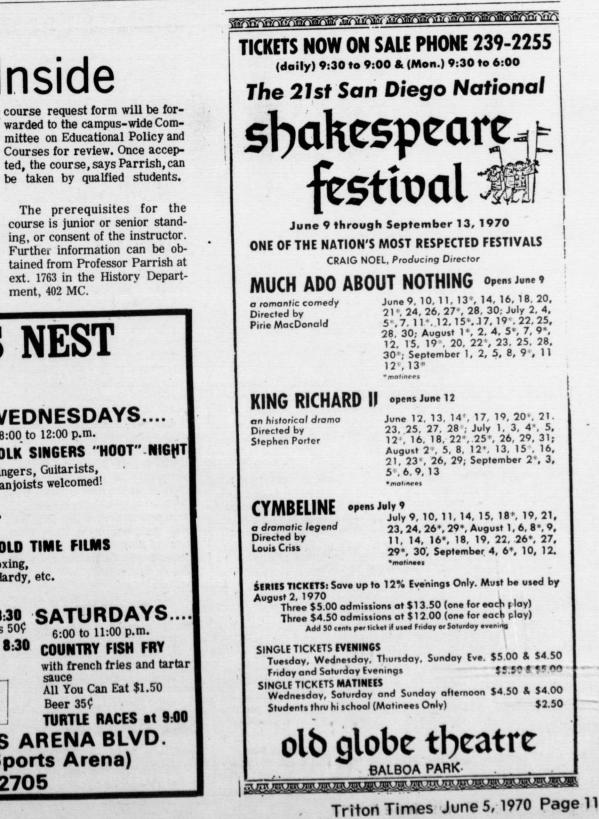
Paul Pupier, a linguistics graduate student from France, thinks that the Paris student revolutions were more effective because the French students in Paris live in a small area and are close to the center of power.

Paul discussed the foreign students' lack of representation at UCSD. He feels that foreign students have common problems concerning financial needs and the scarcity of job opportunities and that they need a way to voice their opinions. Next year foreign students hope to use the International Club, now a socially-oriented group, as an instrument for representation.



April-May 1970: The Associated Students revise its governmental structure to force student representatives to perform specific tasks in campus governance. An election follows, and Jeff Ben-

jamin, left, is succeeded by his vice-president, Mike "Heavy" Palcic, as AS President for the 1970-71 academic year in a close race against Jim Magill (second from right, front row)



Studying from the Inside course request form will be forflict, and policy-making in

American society," according to

the course description as sub-

If approved, Contemporary

Issues 70 would require students

to "complete a participant-ob-server study" and "sharpen

skills necessary for competent

research in the social sciences

and increase their ability to

gather, organize, and communi-

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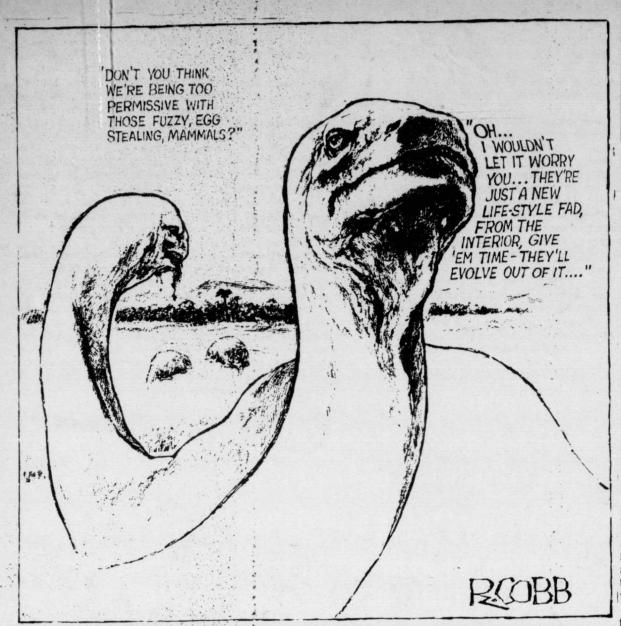
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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Post-Proposition 8

Editor:

Proposition 8, a measure to fund public education in California, was defeated in Tuesday's primary and will not be on the ballot in November. There is now a bill pending in the California State Assembly, Assembly Bill 1309, sponsored by Assemblyman Collier, which, if passed, would essentially provide equivalent funding.

Readers can contribute to the funding of this bill by writing to their assemblyman urging him to vote for AB-1309.

Robin Vander Laan 454-2573

Third College

Editor:

THANK YOU UCSD

Thank you for the invaluable efforts you have made on behalf of the most creative and timely event in this campus' history-the coming of Lumum ba-Zapata College.

It will be pardoned if I do not reiterate the great enthusiasm the campus has shown since MECHA and BSC first proposed the new outline for Third College.

However at this time there are deeds that have gone unpraised and yet deserve recognition. I direct mysel then to the Ad Hoc Review Committees which screen the files of prospective faculty candidates. The efficiency with which you have performed your duties has no comparison. Faculty that came to Third College for interviews in the Fall Quarter of this academic year are now receiving offers from the Administration. Most notably, there is the case of the faculty member from Princeton University who was being considered for Chairman of the **Political Science Department** here; he has held a Chair at Princeton since he was 34 years old, and is very interested in Third World political questions. He has now indicated that he will not come, stating that he was

cumbersomeness of the bureaucratic process considering him. Perhaps the greatest achievement for which the Ad Hoc Review Committees should be praised is the creative judgment that has been used in evaluating the potential of prospective faculty. Here repeatedly the Ad Hoc Review Committees have been unwilling to reevaluate their outdated lofty ideals of academic excellence and have shown little foresight in its recommendations. It is ridiculous to be seriously recruiting faculty at this late date, and yet this is the position in which Third College finds itself because of the few

particularly disappointed by the

secure: My hope is that next year, Third College will be in a better position to acquire the faculty it needs.

appointments it has been able to

Robert Carrillo Student member of the **Third College Board of Directors**

Military Research

To: The President and Congress

of the United States, et al: Subject: Resolution passed by the San Diego Division of the Academic Senate at its Meeting of May 16, 1970

The San Diego Division of the Academic Senate of the University of California, consisting of the Faculties of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, Revelle College. John Muir College, the Medical School, and Third College, hereby declares that we wish to eliminate our dependence on funds now made available to us by the Department of Defense, and we urge that the same funds be made available through nonmilitary-oriented agencies.

We direct that this resolution be communicated to the President of the United States, the Congress, the Director of the Budget, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Divisions of the Academic Senate, and the news media.

Melvin J. Voigt, Secretary San Diego Division of the **Academic Senate**

Livable World

Editor:

War, racial conflict, political repression, and environmental pollution will worsen drastically unless effective action is taken to change national priorities. These dissimilar problems are related economically, and reversion to a civilian from a military economy should beneficially affect each of

The Council for a Livable through the Council.

Hatfield, Hughes, Fulbright, different rules. McCarthy, and McGovern. Thirty out of 40 senatorial candidates backed by the Council have been elected, some by a margin attributed by them to Council support. The Council's efforts have made a great difference in the nature of Senate debate and voting on such issues as the Test Ban Treaty and the ABM. The Council also contributes scientist seminars to inform members of the Congress and the administration on peace keeping and disarmament issues. The Council has status as a non-governmental organization accredited to the United Nations.

If readers are interested in promoting and maintaining world peace and in improving national priorities, they will be interested in communicating directly with the Council for a Livable World, which needs their help.

John Gruner Robert B. Livingston Mark Siegel Council for a Livable World



reflect the opinion of the TRITON TIMES. Every opinion contribution should include the name and address of the writer. Name will be withheld on request. The TRITON TIMES reserves the right to exit for libel law and space requirements. Send contributions to TRITON TIMES, 117 Blake Hall, UCSD.

Political Blackmail and Fear as Rules

Ann Roman and Jim Galloway

Come congressmen, senators please heed my call, Don't stand in the doorway, don't block up the hall. For he who gets hurt will be he who has stalled, There's a battle outside and it's ragin'

For the two UCSD delegations that went to Washington, certain things have been realized about the effectiveness of such actions and the possible effectiveness of future actions. The primary reason for the ventures to the Capitol were to lobby for the anti-war amendments and resolutions now before the House and the Senate, and, therefore, the question to be answered is "How effective was the lobbying that occured?" To answer this question, the following exerpts have been taken from the notes kept by Ann Roman (first delegation) and Jim Galloway (second delegation) about the lobbying effort with Congressman Lionel Van Deerlin of San Diego. Notes from Ann Roman:

We hit Van Deerlin in two shifts. The first meeting went off much like many others except he was already supporting the Cooper-Church Amendment and so we moved right away to the McGovern-Hatfield Amendment, telling him that supporting the one and not the other was not enough and threatening to work actively against him if he didn't support both amendments. After a short heated exchange with "Don't threaten me, I'm from a navy town," and other niceties, we asked if we could use his office for the remainder of the stay, and he said yes.

Then followed statements of how disaffected students were, how, if they didn't see some actions to change things rather than words, then all hell would break loose. By the end of the second shift he was saving that he and others would come out of the woodwork and support the McGovern-Hatfield Amendment if it passed the Senate. We came away with the feeling he should be visited over and over and pushed to commit himself for the amendment

Somehow, maybe partly due to advice, maybe due to our own anger, we knew there were no holds barred in lobbying, no niceties to be played. We were there to try to turn people around, and not to be fooled by just being listened to; to confront them and to exert as much pressure as possible. Maybe if any of us had doubts as to how to lobby we became more aggressive and demanding as we got the impression over and over that our congressmen were thinking it sufficient to listen — we knew that it wasn't, and we repeated that continually. Notes from Jim Galloway:

I remember talks, disputes, and discussions with members of our contingent about how to lobby. Some of the members were convinced that the best way to lobby someone like Van Deerlin was to go in and laud his stand on the Cooper-Church Amendment and say that they are very sorry he didn't like the McGovern-Hatfield Amendment, but that we realize how hard it is to be against the war when your District is conservative, and how we sympathize with you, Mr. Van Deerlin, because we know how much pressure you must be under and we will World is a lobby founded by Leo Szilard in 1962 after consultation for his time, say good-bye, and then leave with handshakes all around with students and faculties and a couple of friendly pats on the shoulder. We leave feeling nice across the country. The Council that we had showed our sincerity to that poor, unfortunate man. And as we walk out the door he thinks, "Well, no problem there, even erated "a sustained effort to re- though they don't like my McGovern-Hatfield stand, they won't do duce the risk of a nuclear war and anything to hurt me, and, therefore, I don't have to change my mind

to bring about arms control, dis-armament, and world order." The Council strives to elect to the Senate candidates who share bullshit. The name of the game is pressure and power, with political these aims. Contributors provide blackmail and fear as rules. If you want to try to work within the campaign funds directly to system, then you have to do it in the manner that the system works. candidates of their choice However, if through acts of conscience, you cannot bring yourself to hrough the Council. Senators who have benefitted ury work for you (you are still an accomplice to the crimes by your by Council support include non-action) or you start reading "The Making of a Count Church, Cranston, Gore, Hart, by Teodore Roszak, and that's an entirely different scene with entirely

triton times EDITOR-IN-CHIEF..... Steve Landau Roger Showley . Bill Alaoglu Rich Heimlich Haywood GammonMike KlayerChuck GrahamJoe EasternMark Trilling ..Carl D. Neiburger Associate Editor Associate News Editor Assistant News Editor Copy Editor. Associate Copy Editor Photography Editor. Editorial Assistant. Molly Selvin Arts Editor Jeff Fried **Sports Editor** Advertising Susan Cade STAFF WRITERS: Chris Bibb, Jason Cathcart, Susan Graves, Aileen Hietenan, Owen Joyner, Joh ARTS WRITERS: Larry Johnson, Terry Barak SPORTS WRITERS: Carol Chillington, Fred Grunewald. STAFF ARTIST: Robert A. Cohen.

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The Middle East: APATHY

The views expressed in "A Jewish View of Apathy," May 22, 1970, deserve careful thought. I am concerned about apathy in America, and amongst many Jews, for the state of Israel. Moreover, it has allowed Americans the luxury of half truths with regard to a group of people they are almost totally ignorant of.

The recent destruction of an Israeli school bus is an excellent illustration. The killing and burial of the Israeli school children produced pathos in American newsmen, and no doubt has drawn anguished responses from most Americans, The killing of Lebanese or Palestinians will be accepted as a natural outcome of this human disaster. How differently the killing of Egyptian school children and factory workers was reported? There was not pathos - it was explained as a "military miscalculation." After all, these were Arabs. Perhaps the

killing of Arabs was less of a disaster than the killing of Israelis. Perhaps the Arabs are less dead because it was a mistake. But the effect was clear - the Arab dead were not portrayed as human beings with whom we could identify. Through subtle means, the Arabs are seen as "the enemy," and their dead, like the Viet Cong, do not touch Americans personally

And what about the Palestinians, driven from their

Adnan Haydar homes in '48 and '67, suffering the poverty of refugee hanging of Jews in Iraq became a "Jewish problem"

WORKS BOTH WAYS

camps, and from a lack of identity in the world community. Is their plight less tragic because they are "non-Jews?

America invaded Cambodia to save American lives who, by inference, are more valuable than those they will kill in the process. Israel invades Lebanon or Jordan to protect the lives of Israelis living in border villages. The villagers are occupying land which is not theirs and are purposely placed close to dangerous military areas. But their lives are more important than those they will kill to protect their colonial state. The right of Israel to selfdetermination and territorial integrity is more sacred than the right of the Palestinians to the same principles.

The article "A Jewish View of Apathy" remarked about the participation of American Jews in protest movements. It touched on a major contribution of American Jews to American history — the reform movements. They did this as human beings and as Americans. How can the article then talk about the Jews' "unassimilated existence?" This is a contradiction in logic. The article asks Jews to identify with Jewish problems, rather than with universal humanity. This, in any language, is racism. Somehow, the

regardless of the fact the Moslems and Christians were also hanged, regardless of the fact that Iraq is suffering from universal human problems. By calling for an exclusive Jewish identity, the article invites the descrimination it deplores.

Similarly, recent criticism of the state of Israel by Dr. Herbert Marcuse was based not on the injustice which many non-Jews are suffering as a result of Israel's actions. Instead, his criticism was based on the fear that Israel's actions forebode disaster for the Jewish community

Indeed, Americans, and particularly American Jews. exhibit apathy with regard to the state of Israel. This ha allowed them to condone actions which they don't permit their own country to do. This apathy has led them to accept Israel as the "bastion of democracy" in the Middle East, and the Palestinian fedayeen as "terrorists." If such an uncritical attitude continues, Americans may soon find themselves in a position not unlike the one in Southeast Asia, where they are destroying people and cultures that they are totally ignorant of.

PRESIDENTIAL REPORT CARD NAME Richard M. Nixon F PEACE IN INDOCHINA F PEACE ON CAMPUS HEALTH, EDUCATION, WELFARE THE CITIES F THE ENVIRONMENT. THE ECONOMY SUPREME COURT APPOINTMENTS FF ACHIEVEMENT BASED ON ABILITY B-

President Palcic Pleas for People or Heavy **Hollers Help!**

The university can be made to of appointments to academic and meet the changing needs of students, but to do this, the students must first be interested in involving themselves in the decision-making processes that affect their lives. Students already play a significant role at some levels of campus governance, but this needs to be ex-

In the area of decision-making involving courses and curricula, for example, the students' role is indeed small. Through a studentrun program of teacher evaluation, student input into this area can be increased. Moreover, students can take an important place on the initiative level through involvement in departmental decision-making committees. Similar programs can be started in other areas of student

The Associated Students is currently seeking to compile a list of names of students who wish to involve themselves in campus governance. There are a number

filled by the Fall. Under the Academic Senate are the following committee appointments: Academic Freedom, Educational Policy, Executive and University Welfare, Library, Special Scholarships.

Campus-wide administrative committees are: Registration Fees, Bookstore, Parking, Public Ceremonies, Campus Planning, Student Center Planning. Also student representation is needed on ad hoc committees as they are formed to deal with campus problems.

In addition, the AS Council will be forming its various commissions and will require a number of student members. These students will develop and implement new programs as well as expanding current operations.

Students interested in any of the above positions and programs should leave their names and summer addresses with the AS Secretary in 250 Matthews Campus or call Ext. 1913.

Will You Choose Death **Instead of Life?**

Elliott Stearns, Trident Christian Fellowship

I believe the story of Noah and the ark (especially with the suggestive and recent archeological evidence for the existence of the ark) is a good and useful place to begin presenting what the message - the Gospel or Good News - that we as Christians at UCSD are attempting to communicate to the campus. Its a good story because of what it reveals about our Lord and His character, which is a matter incredibly misunderstood here.

As an example of what I mean, consider the story of the student organization at the beginning of this academic year which presented a lengthly three hour program for the benefit of the students at UCSD on "The Impossibility of the Existence of God," or something of that sort. The audience at this event was treated to impeccable logic proving beyond any doubt that if "God" were assumed to exist, then this led to a mass of irreconcilable contradictions to reason and reality.

The logic was perfect and the conclusion - that atheism (the term is theirs) is the only possible rational answer - inexorably followed. The only trouble here is that Jesus Christ, the God whom we proclaim IS God, is a person, and a person with a personality; and a personality is impossible to premise and then logically explain away.

In the story of Noah, let us see if God's person can be put in that logical, definitional procrustean bed mentioned above. When I read the story a few weeks ago, I was at first struck by what appeared to me to be a remarkable silliness, or even childishness in it, but upon further reading I was struck by how very much the story reveals just how personal my Lord really is.

In the account, if you remember, God destroyed the world and its creatures (with the excepti Noah, his family, and the pairs of animals) because (in a scene not in the least but difficult to imagine) "The wickedness of man was great in the earth." Now, instead of merely annihilating the wicked in an instant in some supernatural way, we see God making Noah work for many years building a huge ship, gathering animals, and so on; and then, of all the inefficient way, flooding the world to destroy it.

Why? why did God go to all this trouble; isn't He omniscient and all powerful? At this moment, before reflecting that He really has no conception of

CONSTRUCTION

COMPANY

"WAR!"

A Part

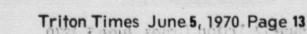
what the terms "omniscient" and "all powerful" mean, the average critical reader has dismissed the account as a myth. But for the truly intersted person, the anser is given, right after the flooding, in the first four words of Genesis, chapter 8: "And God remembered Noah."

That is a truly profound sentence; did God will Himself to "forget" Noah for a time and then "remember" him? Yes! But why would He want to do that? The answer is even more profound i.e. God simply could not bear to see a creation like the Earth and the men created in His own image -- having His attributes of being -- destroyed, obliterated. He had created this art, saw that it was beautiful and good, and then needed to destroy it. He let loose the floods and then from the scene, he just ... walked away, until the deed was done.

The Gospel that the Christians here are proclaiming is that this personal God, is the same Jesus Christ who walked the world two thousand years ago, and who is alive today; that God sent His only Son, Jesus Christ, to earth not to judge, condemn, or destroy a mankind completely cut off from and rebellious against Him, but to have Himself crucified to death IN PLACE OF mankind too corrupt and cut off from God to be able on its own to re-attain right standing with Him. With this crucifixion and death, man's sins were ATONED FOR, by our Lord Himself. After this God raised His Son to life, and will raise up all to life who will accept Jesus Christ's death as their atonement, and Jesus as Lord.

It has been said that the world doesn't need any more good advice - that's all we ever seem to hear - but rather it needs some good news, and that's what we are proclaiming: the good news that by a mere volitional receiving of Jesus as Lord and Saviour, life is given where there was death; love, joy, and peace beyond understanding is given without measure. We Christians will attest to the reality of the experience of knowing Jesus Christ personally (!) as Lord and Saviour, and wish to share this life of love with all. We are not arguing. we are proclaiming wonderful good news. Ask one of us regarding our life with Jesus. Ask me - 453-2923.

> This is this year's final issue of the TRI-TON TIMES. Anyone interested should consider writing an opinion column for inclusion in next quarter's first issue. Bring your contribution to the TRITON TIMES office, 117 Blake Hall, at the beginning of next quarter.



"Peace

triton times THE ARTS No More Teachers, No More Books, Just Those Policemen's Dirty Looks

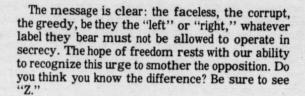
Jeff Fried Arts Editor

Leaning forward in your seat, you clench your fists as your breath quickens. You want to lash out, to avenge, to draw blood, to help. "Z" has just be-

If any picture ever made should have a rating, it is "Z." "Z" should have two ratings; "S" and "M." "S" stands for superb and "M" for mandatory. Beyond question the film is superb. The acting is flawless, the cinematography excellent, the direction perfect, and the music fascinating. It is, however, a quality other than the aforementioned that earns "Z" the "M" rating. It is the quality of unbelievable relevance. "Z" is set in Greece, but the story of "Z" is not confined to Greece. It is taking place in Ohio, in Georgia, in Hungary; it is in Prague, and it is in San Diego. And where it is not, it is coming, it is coming anywhere "we" let it.

The beauty of "Z" is that it lays bare the whole insidious process of the brutalization of freedom. It exposes the faceless, choiceless freedom of the reactionary. It shows that there is only one degree of freedom that is satisfactory, a freedom that is unrestrained by the fear of repression of thought.

The purpose of the ARTS section of the Triton Times is to promote an interest in the cultural events of the campus and San Diego community. Opinions expressed in critical articles are those of the writer. Information and press releases should be submitted to Jeff Fried, c/o Triton Times.



On Wednesday night, May 27, a segment of "Z" reached our campus. While covering an incident on campus for the TRITON TIMES, a reporter was struck from behind by one of the demonstrators. This "brave" individual did not even have the courage to stop and confront his "enemy," but hit and ran. What strong convictions he must have, what pride and esteem he must hold himself in.

This type of fascist tactic should be left to the mindless swine that require it to boost their egos. It should not be allowed to soil just causes.

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TRITON TIMES 1-3

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ACADEMY

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6.30 10:15

FINE ARTS

ccording to 12 girls!

films!

RUBIN RAPS

"Do It!" by Jerry Rubin Simon & Schuster, \$2.45

Jay Gillette Arts Writer

"DANGER! This book will become a Molotov cocktail in your very hands. Jerry Rubin has written 'The Communist Manifesto' of our era. 'Do It!' is a Declaration of War between the generations-calling on kids to leave their homes, burn down their schools and create a new society upon the ashes of the old. 'Do It!' is a prose poem singing the inside saga of the movement; 'Do It!' is a handbook for American revolutionaries comparable to Che Guevara's 'Guerrilla Warfare'...'' This stirring description and oh! much more, urging the reader to buy the book is from Simon & Schuster's blurb on the back of Rubin's "Do It!" You pay \$2.45 in American dollars.

Don't get me wrong: as a piece of modern artsy-fartsy Americana, "Do It!" should have its own Library of Congress Card Catalogue Number and all attendant rights and privileges. "Do It!" should be quoted by Birchers and Fundamentalist clergymen, to show what the Commies are doing to our young. "Do It!" should be hailed as "the freshest and most shocking commentary on the decadence of today's (as Jerry puts it) Amerikan life." But as a political-literary milestone on par with "Communist Manifesto" and "Guerrilla Warfare," "Do It!" comes across as the cheapest form of imitation that has sprung from Madison Avenue since Nutrament commercials.

The trouble is simply that "Do It!" is a lousy book. Even when you agree with what Rubin says it's still a lousy book. Perhaps if it had been titled "Thoughts of Chairman Jerry" it might have been more palatable, because then it would have been a ride through Jerry Rubin's mind and adventures. In fact, the person of Jerry Rubin is the book's most pleasing point, because Jerry Rubin, co-founder of the Yippies and co-sponsor of Pigasus for President, has a sense of humor that is sadly lacking in so many activists. Rubin usually knows enough not to take himself too seriously, and that is the secret of his success. But the Rubin myth, which "Do It!" is full of, is one of the least pleasing aspects. The Rubin myth is Jerry Rubin taking Jerry Rubin seriously, and it simply doesn't work. The self-consciousness that permeates the book is thus a most irritating difficulty. It works something like this: I'm Jerry Rubin, you know, the Yippie. I've got some important shit to lay on you. (Like his seriously perceptive thoughts on politics and personalities. His remarks about Philip Abbott Luce, for instance, are brilliant.) But if there is any criticism, fuck criticism! Besides, you know I'm not really serious anyway.

where the FUN INDERGRADING shines . NAKEDZODIAC FREE TO FAIRGOERS. **Glenn Yarbrough** ACADEMY 3721 UNIVERSITY AVE 284 100 America's premier ballad singer will hold the grandstand HIGH spotlight the first six evenings at the Expo - June 24-29. Always a sell-out on his concert tours, Yarbrough will thrill fairgoers with a far-ranging repertoire of his greatest hits -Frankie and Johnny, Stanyan Street, I'll Love Away Your Troubles If I Can, Touching Through the Air, Baby the Rain Must Fall, and others. Clark Maffitt and Brian Davies back Yarbrough in their own distinctive style. FINE ARTS OTOOLE HEPBURN THE LION IN WINTER ACADEMY "SWINGING AMBASSADORS." the 2nd 200th's official singing group, takes over afternoons on the grandstand stage (June 24-29) the first six days of the Expo. FURY, FORCE AND EUN Augmented and more experienced, the fast-paced, harding Ambassadors rank among the nation's best SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EXPO DEL MAR BARDARELIA

JUNE 24-JULY 5

Yet there are some nicely innovative things in his book. The pictures are great and not unduly gimicky. The artwork is acceptable. The layout (not the form) is very well done, and even Rubin's prose is decent reading if you don't pay anything for it. Finally, the "Introduction" (written in late 1969 from Algeria) by Eldridge Cleaver should be read as an excellent essay all its own. One of Cleaver's comments on the Chicago Convention struck me as important: "There is a danger to the healthy development of the American Revolution in the fact that often revolutionaries are manipulated by the ruling class to appear as a bigger threat than they really are."

Rubin would appear to be one who is manipulated, or perhaps the readers who believe what he writes. Jerry Rubin has made nearly fifty housand in royalties from "Do It!" Simon & Schuster Publishing Company has recently been purchased by Norton Simon, Inc. The conjunction of these facts should convince potential readers of "Do It!" to take Rubin's advice: don't buy the book, STEAL IT!

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Shakespeare **Returns To Old Globe**

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 languid moon is just clearing the trees, adding its own magic as a soft semi-tropical breeze cools the summer evening. Below are the sounds of Elizabethan revelry.

This is the San Diego National Shakespeare Festival at the Old Globe Theater in Balboa Park. Now in its twenty first season, it has already come of age as one of the world's most respected Shakespeare festivals. It certainly has one of the most beautiful of theatrical locations, and it gives San Diegans (and thousands of tourists) great theater to match. The Old Globe was built for San Diego's big California Pacific International Exposition back in the thirties, when it was the scene of numerous abreviated Shakespearean productions. In 1949 the Shakespeare Festival was originated in its present form, and has since evolved to its

present international stature. One of the reasons for the Festival's popularity is that it doesn't just leave Shakespeare to the professors. He has a lot to offer to the modern audience, and





bard, they yet present original productions with insight, and sometimes genius. They are serious artists, the actors and directors; no Hollywood types, they create a dramatic development which is substantial as well as entertaining.

Shakespearean comedies are always popular, and each season the Globe puts on at least one. The directors have traditionally had the gift of comedy, managing to breathe a very contemporary zest into Shakespeare's eternal plays. This summer the comedy is "Much Ado About Nothing," one of the most popular of them all. It is a play of love, melodramatic villains, and merry mix-ups. A work of comic genius, it has been delighting audiences for centuries. Of the Globe allows him to speak to particular interest is a panus. While they are true to the tomime given at the start of the play, which contains a strong anti-war element. It has been very well-received by high school audiences which have previewed

"Richard II," one of the most forceful of Shakespearean histories, is also billed for this summer. It is a timely choice, as it deals with some political questions which are important in our own age of progest and of law and order. The dramatist has some things to say which are still significant, and I'm looking forward to seeing this group of fine professionals, headed by Richard Kneeland, present the insightful play.

The Globe always has a fine group of serious actors. Aiding the professional troupers are a group of apprentices, working on scholarships. The Festival thus serves to develop younger actors, while maintaining the highest professional standards. Often at the Globe we see actors who, like Victor Buono, go on to national fame.

The Globe makes it a point to include in its repertoir the lesser known of Shakespeares plays, having thus far done twenty eight of the thirty seven Shakespearean plays. In good hands, even the worst of his plays (and he wrote some second rate ones) can be great theater, as witnessed in last summer's marvelous production of "A Comedy of Errors." "Cymbeline," while rarely performed, is hardly a second-rate play, and deserves to be more widely viewed. This romantic legend of ancient Briton will complete this summer's fare.

A tradition as old as the Globe itself is the pre-show entertainment on the green before the theater. And it's AB-This SOLUTELY FREE! summer we will have madrigal singers, country

CINEMA

Dave Sacherman Arts Writer

The AS Friday night movies for this week are two films by Roger Corman, "Man with the X-ray Eyes" (1963) and the Edgar Allan Poe classic, "Pit and the Pendulum" (1961). The latter has been enlarged from the Poe short story and is a thoroughly creepy sequence of horrors complete with coffin lids creaking open, rats gibbering, women screaming, and ancient instruments of torture. The original plot has been dropped and this story concerns a young man (John Kerr) who visits a weird castle in Spain to inquire into the untimely death of his sister. It features Vincent Price as a mentally unbalanced art historian who trys to murder Kerr with the pendulum.

Sunday night's Muir cinema series is presenting a chilling film directed by and featuring Norman Mailer, "Beyond the Law." It focuses upon the problems and tactics of the big city policeman and explodes the Hollywood myth of the dedicated cop. We follow Lieutenant Pope (Mailer) who is in charge of the vice squad, but the nature of his fellow officers at times makes it difficult to separate the morality of the interrogators from that of the interrogated.

Pope searches the accused, seeking not only to gain confessions, but to find the answers to his personal question: why is he a cop? The film is a series of terrifying and funny confrontations with wife-murderers, gamblers, perverts, prostitutes, and pimps. It was the first to bypass altogether the formal morality of Hollywood crime and punishment and bring forth the incredible life buried in all passing relations between cops and criminals. "Beyond the Law" employs cinema verite and is both sympathetic and biting in its treatment of these officers.

Queen Elizabeth and her court. If Enriching and entertaining, it's you can't scrape together the price of a ticket, you will find that by itself to be a fun outing. I've often enjoyed stopping by for that even when I wasn't seeing the play that night.

The Shakespeare Festival starts Tuesday and runs all summer. Don't miss it while you're still around town. strictly big time. Overlooking one of the most beautiful sections of the park is the Cafe del Rey Moro, of delightful Moorish architecture. It is just a two or three minute amble from the Globe, and makes a great spot for dinner or a pre-theater drink on a summer evening. Treat yourself a little. Curtain time!

ANNOUNCEMENT

On April 15th the decision was made to offer to the members of the ASSO-**CIATED STUDENTS** of San Diego a GROUP-DISCOUNTED AUTO-**MOBILE INSURANCE POLICY.**

College Student Insurance Service has worked with the auto insurance industry for 5 years proving that the college student is NOT a bad risk.

Associated Students only are offered substantial savings through this group-discounted policy.

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For Further Information CALL 291-4335

2223 El Cajon Blvd. San Diego, Calif. Be aware of what is available to you NOW as an Associated Student.

Following is a copy of a wire sent to President Nixon, Senator Allan Cranston, and Senator George Murphy:

Phi Delta Epsilon Medical Fraternity which teaches the value of humanity and the saving of lives deplores the senseless killing of young American students.

Signed- Bernard Glass, M.D. President San Diego Graduate Club Phi Delta Epsilon, Medical Fraternity

Paid Political Announcement

Publish or Perish

This issue, the last of the quarter, attempts to give some sort of perspective to the year. It is not merely a news wrap-up; instead it tries to examine the mood of the campus, looking at what has happened this year and anticipating what might happen in the near future.

Since many persons have made a great investment of time and energy working for the newspaper over the course of the year, I'd like to devote this space to a brief analysis of where we stand as a newspaper. This is important, for it has become clear to me that not everyone understands the concept of a campus newspaper, at least the conceptions that we have developed.

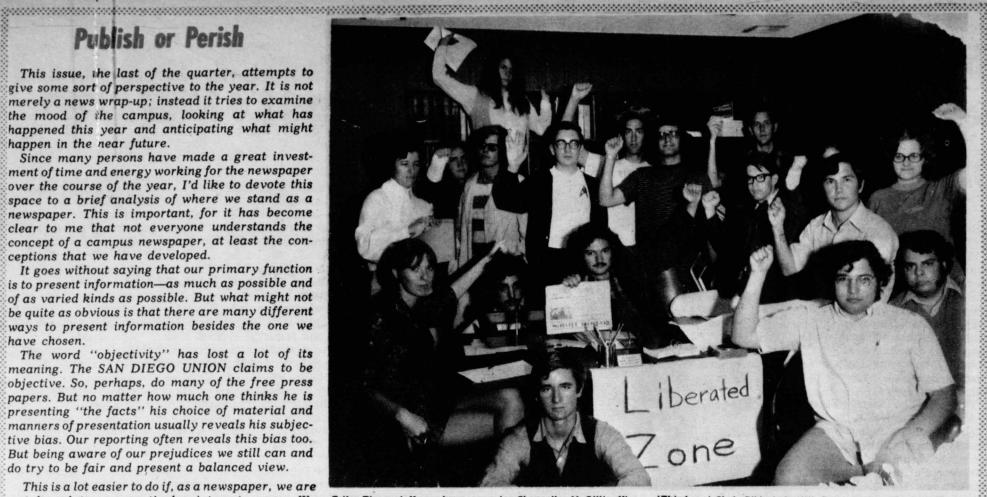
It goes without saying that our primary function is to present information—as much as possible and of as varied kinds as possible. But what might not be quite as obvious is that there are many different ways to present information besides the one we have chosen.

The word "objectivity" has lost a lot of its meaning. The SAN DIEGO UNION claims to be objective. So, perhaps, do many of the free press papers. But no matter how much one thinks he is presenting "the facts" his choice of material and manners of presentation usually reveals his subjective bias. Our reporting often reveals this bias too. But being aware of our prejudices we still can and do try to be fair and present a balanced view.

This is a lot easier to do if, as a newspaper, we are not bound to any particular interest group. We "serve" the university community in the sense that we tailor our coverage to their interests, and we "represent" the community in the sense that we provide an outlet for the expression of ideas on our editorial pages. Yet we still owe nothing to any group in particular.

It is our position of independence that is most crucial to our effectiveness and credibility. Our news stories should treat all sides equally. Editorially we must be free to come down on the administration, the faculty, student groups, and even the AS, despite the fact that they support us financially.

A key to credibility is our concept of news-editorial separation. While the political affiliations of the executive staff may change, the news policy shouldn't. The political outlook of the paper is presented only in a very small part of the paper-the editorial columns. We do try to include analysis and opinion articles-both from the staff



Triton Times staff seen here occupying Chancellor McGill's office just moments before campus police came to clear them out. From left to right, staff members are: (Bottom row) Rich Heimlich, Jeff Fried, Bill Alaoglu; (Second row) Susan Graves, Rob Cohen, Steve Landau, Haywood Gammon, Roger Showley, Karen Glick;

and the community-but we label them so that the reader will understand that he is reading subjective material.

But the most important means of insuring that a campus newspaper is fulfilling its function is for it to be open to any student with journalistic talents. Many people view the TIMES as a static organization, dominated by a clique. It might interest them to know that of the nearly 40 persons currently signed up for next year's staff, only one was on the newspaper as recently as a year ago today, and he is the new Editor-in-Chief. With such a fluid situation policies constantly change.

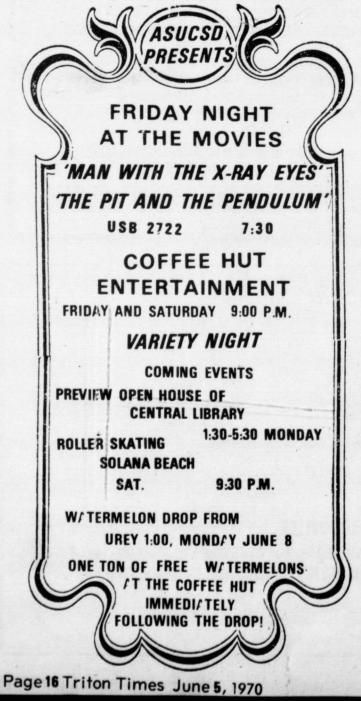
Looking ahead to next year the TIMES still has a long way to go. It's going to have to actively seek to involve those groups on campus who up to now have not played a role in the paper. We found this year

(Third row) Chris Bibb, Judy Hiti, Owen Joyner, Chuck Graham, Carl Neiburger, Terry Barak, Jim Sills; (top left on bookshelf) Kim Alexander. They intend to stay until their 1970-71 budget is approved. Power to the Press!!

that it's not enough for us to wait for the campus to come to us. It's going to have to delve into areas we have thus far ignored. And it's going to have to begin to dig beneath the surface like never before.

I hope the campus will realize how important a good campus newspaper can be to the university community. A quality publication would have the personnel and resources that would enable it to really have an insight into the intricacies of the campus. But this is only possible if this publication is given a firm commitment of support by its constituents. I hope you will help next year's staff in their continuing effort to build a strong and vigorous media at UCSD.





today

The People's Court will convene today at noon on the Revelle Plaza to deal with crimes against the people.

"How does the war in Asia affect workers and students in the U.S.?" speakers and discussions sponsored by the Progressive Labor Party, Em-bassy Auditorium, 839 South Grand Avenue, L.A. Assembly Hall. 8 p.m. For further information call 674-5371 (daytime) and 756-4835 (evening). In San Diego call 272-1776.

Live Electronic Music Concert: UCSD Gym. Prepared by students of Seminar in Electronic Music Performance at UCSD. Program of student projectpieces and works by David Behrman and John Cage. Free and open to the

From 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. the Central Library north of Matthews Campus will be open for inspection in an AS sponsored "preview showing." Refreshments will be on hand and Mrs. John S. Galbraith will be present to greet guests. All students, faculty and staff are urged to bring unwanted books to the Library, where they can place them on the shelves where they think they should go. Souvenir bro-chures will be handed out which describe where the university's books are going to be placed.

thursday

Sumnernoon Series: "Navajo Country," slides by Gordon Shilling-berg, S.I.O. Sumner Aud., high noon.

Attention all Seniors: Send your \$4.50 dues to Cindy Nielsen (266 Blake, P.O. Box 4160) for the senior party and class gift. The party is planned for Saturday, June 13, in Matthews Cafe-toria with suitable refreetments and teria, with suitable refreshments and entertainment. The day activities are as follow: breakfasts in respective college commons (call your provost office if you're going) at 10:30 a.m.; robing in the gym at 12:30; ceremonies until 3. Caps and gowns will be available at the bookstore to be picked up next week

All students, faculty, and staff interested in working this summer in organization and planning of the People to People Program, please call 453-2000, ext. 1913, or drop by the

public. 8:30 p.m.

saturday

May 6, 1970: Gubernatorial candidate Jess Unruh addresses a crowd in Revelle Plaza at the same moment as Gov. Reagan asks that all state colleges and UC campuses be closed for four days to "cool" tensions. That night a bonfire at Muir Commons draws members of the entire university community together to contemplate the extraordinary action.

Get Back to the Garden: The Garden Project is having a plant-in today starting at 9 a.m. Take a couple of hours away from studying before,your brain turns to cream cheese. We will be planting watermelons, cantaloupe, squash, corn, beans, etc., to be har-vested next fall. The garden is located 1/-2 mile north of the Central Library on the corner of Johns Hopkins and Genessee.

sunday

California Time Machine: Mixed Media Concert, Daniel Lentz, direc-tor, Recital Hall, 409 MC, 8:30 p.m. Cosponsored by the Department of Music and the Muir College Vending Machine Committee, UCSD.

monday

At 1 p.m. the traditional watermelon splat will take place from the seventh floor of Urey Hall. A ton of water-melons will be on hand at the Coffee Hut for everyone's enjoyment.

lectures

"Capsule History of the French Cinema Melies to Godard:" by David Clayton. Friday, June 5, USB 3050B 11 a.m

Marine Biology Seminar: Sumner Aud., S.I.O. Dr. R. Foreman, UCB, high noon. Friday, June 5.

Sociology Colloquium: Dr. Berl Kutschinski, MC 111A, "Pornography, Sex, and Law in Denmark." Friday, June 5: 4 p.m.

announcements

Students, faculty, and staff members interested in using the Language Laboratory and Language Library facilities this summer (between the end of June and the first of October) should fill out a questionnaire in 134 H L as soon as possible so that the most helpful and convenient schedule of hours of operation may be set up. Also note that during finals the facilities will only be open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

ATTENTION all trumpet, trombone and sax players: You are needed for a big band now being formed on campus. Rehearsals are tentatively scheduled for Sunday afternoons starting next fall. Over 20 contemporary jazz and rock charts are already the book. Interested students, faculty members and others please contact Stefan Olesten at 453-6863 for further information.

classifieds

"If you are interested in housekeeping from June 15 to July 15, room and board, please call 755-8959. Will discuss salary and other details when you

Anyone who witnessed the events at the Cove and Shores Saturday, the 30th, especially the manhandling by the lifeguards, please contact Victa at 453-5676 or Argo Hall 405.

Lost: Crunchy Granola: Little Shaggy Tannish Dog with black tips near 6654 La Jolla Blvd., 10 p.m. May 28. If found call 755-2397.

Wanted: Faculty children ages 7 thru 9 to demonstrate in art workshop. Beginning June 22 for two weeks. 1:30 to 2:30. See Explorer page 20. x-32078. Call Mrs. Cole 755-4435.

Female grad wants others to share large Del Mar Ocean Front house, 1970-71. Call 213-478-7864 during week, 714--675-1909 weekends.

Complete weddings, 20 color 8 x 10s in album \$75. 284-6087.

Service-On-Schedule; distinctive typing; IBM exec., Helen, 459-8828.

'63 LAMBRETTA 175cc Excellent mechnical condition, runs like new. \$135. Call 755-3573 evenings.

And a list night in