

# triton times

Volume 11, Number 1

University of California, San Diego

Tuesday, September 29, 1970



Work is being completed on Gilman Drive, future main entrance to the UCSD campus. Interior view of the new Central Library opening for business today.

Dorm life begins at Third College today; new VA hospital looms in the background.

—Photos by John Zaller

## UCSD Begins Fall Quarter

A new college, a new graduate research library, and a new road greet returning and freshmen students at UCSD as the fall quarter begins today.

A total of 4,300 students are expected to attend classes in Revelle College, John Muir College and the new Third College, which is accepting students for the first time this fall. Revelle, which accepted its first students in 1964, will enroll 2,250 undergraduates. John Muir, beginning its fourth year of operation, will enroll 1,850 undergraduates, and Third College, which will hold classes on the

Matthews Campus, will enroll 200 undergraduates.

The Graduate Division will enroll 1,400 students, with 340 of them in the School of Medicine and 175 at Scripps Institution of Oceanography.

Several wooden buildings on the Matthews Campus have been relocated to make way for an extension of Gilman Drive into the center of the UCSD administrative area. The two-lane road has been widened to four lanes and now carries traffic directly to parking

facilities for the School of Medicine and the UCSD administrative offices.

A new 320-seat lecture hall has been located in space vacated by an undergraduate cluster library, superseded by the new Central University Library.

The eight-level Central University Library, under construction for two years, will begin full-time operation today. It began limited operation in August when the main collection of books was transferred from the Humanities-Library Building on the Revelle College campus.

## Provost Interviewed

## Third College Opens

Rose DeCosta  
Staff Writer

"Third College is a racist and sandbox affair," charges State Assemblyman John Stull.

Dr. Joseph Watson, acting provost of the new minority-oriented college, has found that answering criticisms like these is a major part of his very difficult job. Besides having to meet the specific educational needs of the minority students, he has to cope with the never-ending controversies and criticisms that come along with any new and drastically different undertaking.

During the past summer, Watson and about 20 students working in the college developed an orientation program, drew up rules and regulations for the dormitories, and worked hand-in-hand with the faculty on the curriculum for Third College. The main goal for the forthcoming year, he says, is to launch the freshman curriculum on a "good and sound start." Such courses as Third World Studies, Communications and Art, and First Year Science and Technology are being offered to newcomers.

According to Watson, national response to faculty openings in Third College has been very good. He stated that many people, whites and members of minority groups, see Third College as an opportunity to do something good and effective in the field of minority education and education in general. Both human arts majors (i.e. sociology, humanities, etc.) and science-oriented majors are interested in participating in curricula which have high minority education direction.

The only difficulty that Watson has encountered in recruiting new faculty members is that the University of California is not prepared to match offers from other first-class institutions. UC is not willing to offer the positions and salaries that other institutions are offering. All universities, especially urban ones, are trying to increase their non-white faculty membership but UC is restraining from making competitive offers.

Even so, Third College has managed to come up with a capable and productive faculty. Thus far, nine faculty positions have been filled with new people and four positions with transfers from Revelle and Muir Colleges. Six Faculty members were borrowed from Revelle and Muir to fill the other positions. No departments have been filled yet but initial steps have been taken to develop a

communications department.

When asked by TRITON TIMES reporters how different Third College is from Revelle and Muir, Watson replied: "In a very crude and crass way, it is quite different because of the high percentage of blacks and Mexican-Americans in the college, both as students and as faculty. It is a shame to have to put it that way first, but I think that is one of the primary realities we have to work with. One of the main reasons for pushing for Third College is that very little and effective effort has been made to attract and have minority faculty and students in the university of California. This still remains our major purpose: to increase the number or minority faculty and students in the general benefit which the minority communities gain from the University of California. I consider this a very critical point. Many people seem to snipe at us for being racists and segregationists. This is not the case.... Any effort to increase minority membership cannot be called segregation but integration, if one wants to put such labels on things."

Much of the action that is taken in Third College is seen by students as well as faculty. Presently the Third College Board of Directors consists of three students, two faculty, and one provost. This body reviews significant issues of the college and makes recommendations. They have had a part in making staff and faculty appointments and have been involved with policy matters and recruitment. They will continue to function in that manner.

For the Fall Quarter '70, enrollment at Third College consists of approximately 150 freshmen, 60 upper-division transfers, and 30 transfers from Muir and Revelle. Watson points out that approximately 35 per cent of the students are black, 35 per cent Mexican-American, and the rest white, American Indian and oriental. The question of race is not asked in a student's application for admission. As a general rule, one is able to tell race a prospective student is by what school he is coming from.

A general admissions criterion had been set up earlier. It consisted of the following:

## New Faculty Group Formed Amid Controversy

Carl Neiburger  
Staff Writer

Controversy was created on campus this summer over the formation of a faculty ad hoc Committee to Save the University (CSU). Organized to combat politicalization of the campus (i.e., "reconstitution" of classes, building take-overs, and off-campus acts by politicians), CSU is seen by some to be itself a source of politicalization that threatens to polarize the campus community and destroy the university.

Formed late last spring, the committee has no formal membership, but has an executive board now chaired by Dr. Jack Douglas of The Sociology Department. One executive Board member, Dr. John Miles of AMES, has resigned; another, Dr. Ronald Berman of the Literature Department, who was active in forming the committee, has withdrawn from active participation. Neither cited reasons for their actions.

CSU is to be reorganized and renamed "Faculty for Academic Responsibility" at the beginning of this quarter. According to Douglas, the committee's purpose is to "try to bring some effective organization to faculty efforts to eliminate what we see are the destructive effects of partisan politics on campus." He made it clear that he did not desire to stifle individual free speech or use of the campus free speech areas, but was concerned with "organized attacks on the university."

He also said that CSU is concerned with eliminating political attacks from outside the university, saying that politics inside and outside the university are linked in a reciprocal cause-effect relationship.

### Witchhunt?

In order to do something about politics off campus, members of CSU, along with representatives of other campuses, have met with the governor. Several members of CSU have also talked to several members of the UC Board of Regents. These talks led other faculty members and administrators to question CSU's motives. While CSU executive board member Dr. Marc Swartz of The Anthropology stated that only general policy with respect to the university was discussed at the meetings with the governor, with no criticism of individuals, fears that CSU may turn into a witchhunt have been expressed by others.

Dr. Michael Parrish of The History Department believes that the basis of CSU "is quite sound if it is concerned with maintaining academic integrity." Referring to a proposal by CSU for guidelines defining academic responsibility, he said, there is "no harm in this if the aim is to expose blatant disregard of academic privilege." He feels it is another question, however, "if the purpose is of intimidation of faculty members who may be engaged in experimental teaching methods or if the purpose is to engage in a witchhunt." He does not himself believe many examples of deliberate academic abuse exist on campus.

Academic Senate Division Chairman Gabriel Jackson also sees a "positive aspect in that the faculty haven't been as concerned as they should be on borderline ethics in their conduct." On the other hand, he fears that the Regents may use the committee to

"divide and conquer" the Academic Senate. He hopes, therefore, that CSU will "bring real motions to the floor of the Senate" rather than acting on its own, parallel to the Senate. He fears that the fact that "there is no way of knowing what proportion of the faculty it (CSU) represents" may mislead some to believe CSU represents more faculty than it does.

### Code of Conduct

Swartz, however, says that CSU is, in fact, interested in a more effective Academic Senate. "The group's thrust is to act through and with the Senate and administration." He says CSU is proposing a code to the Senate detailing the responsibilities as well as the rights of faculty members. "We're going to work to extend the academic responsibility of the university." He adds that CSU favors increasing consultation with students. While they have no ties with any student groups at present, they hope to form some.

Swartz and Douglas explained that they do not desire unreasonable application of code of conduct. Douglas compared consideration of students' political involvement to their emotional involvements, such as love affairs. "We do make all kinds of considerations, but you don't reconstitute courses; you don't give 'em credit for falling in love." Swartz said they are not concerned with borderline cases of misconduct, but with blatant violations. He feels that at appropriately serious occasions,

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# Hitch Seeks UC Guidelines

Raoul Contreras  
Staff Writer

"We cannot tolerate partisan political activity in the classroom," stated University President Charles Hitch during a personal press conference at the September meeting of the Board of Regents. The press conference reiterated a prepared statement Hitch had read to the assembled regents. In the statement president Hitch implied the political activity of reconstructed classes (legitimized by administrative authorization) and the mid-term changes in add-drop procedures and pass-no pass grades which characterized last year's spring quarter, would not be repeated again under any circumstances.

President Hitch stated he felt the new guidelines on "departmental administration of the instructional program" would spell out what was and was not acceptable and would prevent protecting "...under the banner of academic freedom practices which involve neglect of duty and failure of responsibility." However, President Hitch also emphasized that the new guidelines recognize the rights of individual students and faculty to political beliefs, activities, and specific free speech areas.

Complaining that the new guidelines were not significantly different from those of last year, Regents Glenn Campbell and Mrs. Randolph Hearst put forward recommendations that the new guidelines be amended with specific punishments for specific "political violations." Fending off those requests were arguments by Robert L. Johnson, vice-president of the university for administration, and Chancellor Daniel G. Aldrich Jr. of Irvine. Johnson pointed out the inability to come out with an exact definition of political activity. Chancellor Aldrich explained the need for individual campus interpretation to judge the gray areas such as when public service, a university function, becomes political activity.

Also brought out during the Regents' meeting was a secret study conducted on the Berkeley campus which showed an increase from three percent of the student body to nineteen percent, between 1966 and 1970, of

students completing over 18 units in a quarter. Concerned with possible relaxation of standards and procedures in certain courses of study, their report revealed an example of a student who successfully completed 55 units in the spring of 1970.

Whereas the first day of the Regents' meeting was concerned with past and future politicalization of the university, the second session was highlighted by

Regent Norton Simon's declaration at a press conference that he "would...take on the entire university system if it costs my entire fortune" to get at the bottom of alleged shady dealings in the Irvine Corporation's plan for community development around the Irvine Campus. At the press conference Simon said he would stand behind any previous statements, but refused to make any specific charges or accusations of individuals, saying the whole story would soon be out.

The Irvine controversy began at a Regents' meeting last spring when a revised plan of community development around Irvine was presented. According to Regent Simon this was done without prior notice such a change was being considered. In contrast to the modest community around the Irvine campus as envisioned by the initial plan, the revised one foresaw a city of 250,000 population. At that time Regent Simon declared that certain regents had been caught with "a hand in the cookie-jar."

Regent William French Smith is chief attorney of the Irvine Corporation and Regents Edward Carter and Edwin W. Pauley have connections with the corporation's board of directors. Simon concluded his press conference by saying it wasn't the political administration that had created the situation: "It's bureaucracy that gives the benefit of the doubt to the corporate interests at the expense of the people of California."

However, when he addressed the forum of Regents, Simon's attack focused on the lack of knowledge of what the implications of the new plan were. He claimed the Regents needed more time to study the plan, and recommended that an outside expert be brought in.

Regent Simon was eventually successful in implanting enough doubt to pass a motion postponing approval of the plan until after a 30-day period of further study. Immediately following Simon's successful motion Regent Smith, who abstained from all discussion and voting on the matter because of his connection with the Irvine Corporation, challenged Simon to clarify his "hand in the cookie jar" statement or lose his credibility before the assembled Regents and press. Simon evaded the demand and repeated the whole story would soon be out. At a final press conference Regent Smith declared that Simon's actions showed a "recklessness and irresponsibility I didn't know he was capable of."



John E. Canaday

A resolution accusing UC campus newspapers of "socio-political advocacy" and of printing "lewd and obscene" articles and photographs was passed at the July 17 Regents' meeting.

The resolution, introduced by Regent John Canaday and passed by a voice vote, requires that each campus newspaper submit acceptable guidelines of publication to the Regents no later than the January 1971 meeting.

Failure to comply will result in the curtailment of university funds, including all forms of student fees, for the support of those newspapers concerned. The use of university facilities will be denied as well, forcing non-conforming papers to move off-campus.

The resolution also stated that: "The Regents are apprehensive regarding the apparent lack of supervision to assure editorial integrity and conformity with generally accepted standards of decency and excellence."

Regent Roth commented that he would assume it very difficult to run any newspaper under guidelines approved by the Board.

Regent Dutton said the Board was "conditioned by the 1970's" and attempted to judge "an entirely different group of human beings."

## Canady Resolution

### UC Newspapers Under Fire By Regents

Haywood Gammon  
Editor-in-Chief

Reactions were varied among the UC papers. While several thought that they were better off negotiating on-campus rather than directly confronting the Regents, others were calling for prompt legal action. Still others were not publishing at the time or lacked funds to attend the meeting.

In the meantime, action has been on an individual campus basis. The TRITON TIMES has submitted its Constitution and Bylaws along with those of the Communications Board for approval. They have not appeared on the Regents' agenda as yet.

At the June meeting prior to the actual passing of his resolution (which was, in fact, a toned-down version of the one he proposed at the June meeting), Canady's ire was especially aroused by an issue of INTRO, a supplement of the UCLA DAILY BRUIN, in which a photograph allegedly depicted sexual intercourse in a graveyard.

He also complained of the abundance of political news in the NEW UNIVERSITY of UC Irvine and of the publication of a picture in the UC RIVERSIDE HIGHLANDER of a row of students facing away from the camera with one person caught with his pants down.

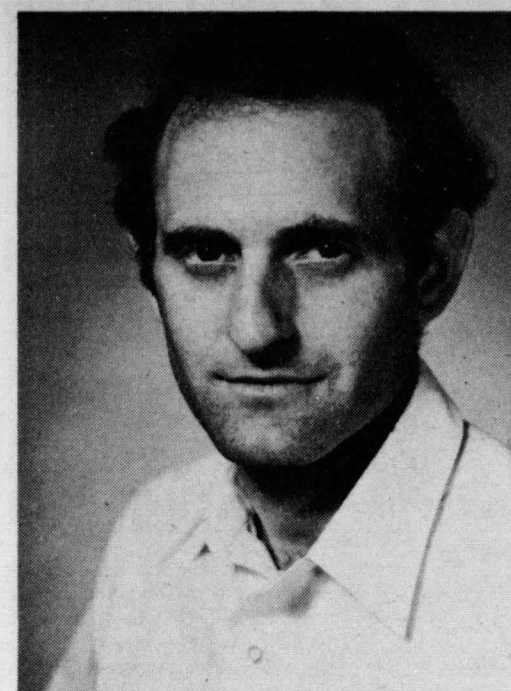
Canady was convinced that the UC papers were determined to see how far they could go in the name of free speech, and that they were going "from bad to worse."

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Dr. Sheldon Schultz



Dr. William R. Frazer

## 'Issues Now'

### Extension Class Stirs Controversy

Rich Heimlich  
City Editor

Controversy has beset a new UCSD evening extension series before it has even begun. Entitled "Issues Now," the September 30 lecture, featuring three of the main figures in the hiring and firing of UCLA teacher Angela Davis, has come under fire from the SAN DIEGO UNION in an editorial entitled "This is education?" The UNION questioned, "Is this subject really what the university wants to extend to the citizens of the San Diego area under the aegis of its name and structure?"

In an as yet unpublished reply, University Extension Director Martin Chamberlain stated, "At UCSD we believe the essence of education to be an examination of all sides of issues. We have created a new program this fall...to do just that."

In reply to the UNION's claim that the lecture was one-sided in favor of avowed communist Davis, Chamberlain wrote "the first of ten issues to be discussed in this new series is the 'hiring and firing of Angela Davis.' Among the participants will be two university Regents (DeWitt A. Higgs and William K. Coblentz) who took opposing sides on the vote to fire Miss Davis, as well as Mr. James Archer (a former Regent), attorney for the Copley Press (which prints the SAN DIEGO UNION), and Professor Kalish, Chairman of the Philosophy Department at UCLA which had hired her."

Chamberlain also noted in his reply that the UNION, on

September 9, "published a complete story on 'Issues Now' under the byline of Ken Hudson, your education writer. Apparently your editorial writer hadn't seen this," he continued (which made clear that the editorial could embarrass Mr. Hudson). Hudson is a member of the "Issues Now" program selection committee. He was out of town and couldn't be reached for comment.

"Issues Now" moderator Dr. William R. Frazer, UCSD professor of physics, who is also a member of the program selection committee for the series, noted that the lecture series "is not only about Angela Davis, but rather a discussion of the hiring and firing of university employees. Naturally the Davis name stands out as one example. The lecture has ample representation from both sides of the Davis case but will go beyond."

"This is the kind of embarrassment we don't need," said Dr. Sheldon Schultz, UCSD associate professor of physics, who is also a member of the program selection committee for the series.

"We (the committee) sought a discussion of the hiring and firing of university employees through the extension program because we wanted its academic respectability and control. We will be walking a thin line, however. If one of our discussions occurs before a controversial issue, the series could be linked to any trouble that could occur as a result." This first of 10 lectures grew out of last

spring's "People to People" movement which found many people ignorant of the Davis case and other matters relating to hiring and firing of professors.

The "People to People" organization grew out of Dr. Schultz's efforts during last spring's Cambodian invasion and crisis aftermath, which closed the university of California for four days. The group sent students out into the community to talk over issues with the residents of La Jolla and San Diego.

Dr. Schultz stressed that "this is not a public lecture, but rather an extension lecture which would cost the public (students) four dollars for a single meeting, or paying the enrollment fee. We have 150 passes that will be given first to last spring's "People to People." The passes are available in building 250 on Matthews campus across the hall from EDNA, UCSD's information center."

Future topics, Dr. Schultz said, will vary with current events or crisis situations. Enrollees are privileged to suggest topics and speakers to the selection committee. Future topics, he noted, may include drugs and society's response (the second lecture topic), sexual prejudice (woman's rights), the President's Commission report on campus disorders, interpreting the November elections, Marine recruiters on campus, and the jailing of students and minority groups.

## Dean Smith Says

### 'An Education For Social Change'

John Maxwell  
Assoc. City Editor

Mr. Willie Smith, former professional football player and administrator at the University of Michigan, takes over as Dean of Student Affairs at UCSD this quarter. Smith replaces Lynn C. Naibert who has been named Dean of International Education.

As Dean of Student Affairs, Smith will be responsible for the administration of all student organizations and activities, financial aids, student employment, campus-wide housing services, and student government. He will work closely with the UCSD Associated Students and, in addition, will work with Dean George Murphy in the area of student discipline.

To succeed at his post, Smith feels he must make university offered services more sensitive to the real needs of students. He hopes to increase the number of direct student inputs to the various groups and services he supervises in order to establish good two-way communication between students and the people running the various operations. Smith forges the use of multiple techniques in obtaining the direct student contact he considers so vital. These might include brochures, questionnaires and appearances by members of his staff at various meetings.

Through the services he sponsors, Smith hopes to enable the University to create an atmosphere where every student experience can be made a learning one.

Smith feels that the University's primary responsibilities are to its students. Therefore he concludes that University policies should be to a large degree a reflection of student viewpoints and needs. The University, he continues, must as well stand ready to defend such reflection.

Following this, Smith finds that if the University does its job in education students and education the public around it, it would inevitable become a leader in bringing about social changes. He considers this a proper role for institutions of education to serve. The controversial question concerning the University's role the bringing about of social change is how it will perform that function, not if it will.

Although Smith will have some responsibility for student discipline, he questions the effectiveness and appropriateness of discipline in connection with student activities. It will be a part of Smith's job to enforce University regulations but he states that he will do his best to make those regulations ones which he can be comfortable with.

When questioned about last year's War Research sit-ins, Smith defends the students' right to protest while at the same time acknowledges his duty to enforce the regulations against certain means of demonstration.

Smith declines to make any predictions about the degree of unrest that UCSD will face on its campus this year, firmly believing that "to predict is to cause."

**Want to write-see—**  
**Rich Heimlich**  
**T.T. City Editor**

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# Hearings Slated on Defense Research

Steve Landau  
Contributing Editor

The question of federally funded research at the University of California was raised in the middle of last year at UCSD and the debate became more heated as the Spring Quarter progressed. Then came Cambodia and student delegations to Washington, rallies and strikes, building takeovers, reconstitution of many classes, and, finally, the actual closure of UC for a four-day weekend by Governor Reagan.

The upshot of this activity at UCSD, at an official level, was the formation of the Committee on Research Supported by the Military. Created by the Academic Senate during a series of emergency meetings in May, the committee consists of four faculty members and two members of the research staff, two graduate students and two undergraduates. It is charged to "examine all aspects of those activities which are carried out under UCSD auspices and which are funded by military and defense-oriented agencies.

The committee met several times before the summer and completed the first part of its work. Teams of three committee members interviewed 15 professors whose research is heavily dependent upon federal funding. A summary of the interview was made and sent to the professors for review.

Although the committee was charged to report back at this month's meeting, Dr. Herbert Stern, the committee chairman, says that the November meeting is a more likely date. A progress report will be given this month, however.

The committee will now hold a series of open hearings to give other members of the university community a chance to present their views or any relevant information. Department chairmen, or representatives, were invited to testify last Thursday, and Academic Senate members will be interviewed Saturday.

Saturday has also been tentatively set as the date for students and other members of the university community to appear before the committee.

An Academic Senate resolution of November 1967 had originally put some limitations on classified

research at UCSD. At the May meetings a resolution introduced by Dr. Jacob Korevaar, Department of Mathematics, would have severed all university ties with research on or off-campus (the university retains direct and indirect ties with several off-campus institutes presently).

Two questions were raised during the discussions that followed. First, what exactly constitutes classified research, and secondly, should the university prohibit a faculty member from engaging in such research, even on his own time?

The resolution, as passed, read: Be it Resolved:

"That the Academic Senate of UCSD records its continuing opposition to the conduct of secret research projects, or classified parts of otherwise unclassified projects, on campus and that it asks the administration to reaffirm this policy."

"That the Academic Senate of UCSD urges the administration to cease the maintenance of all security depositories on this

campus and to henceforth deny the use of such security facilities, including university police, to all university employees for the purpose of protecting classified documents and materials."

Several other resolutions that were more far-reaching in their effect were defeated. Dr. Norton's resolution called for the immediate termination of all research funded by military or defense-oriented public or private agencies. Another would have prohibited any new contracts of this nature.

A resolution introduced by Dr. Parrish would have set up a permanent committee to monitor all federal contracts. Several resolutions called for a gradual shifting of funding sources away from the DOD agencies.

The basic question during these discussions was whether a substantive policy statement would be made, or whether it would be postponed until an "unbiased" study could be made, according to committee chairman Stern. Although the Senate failed to come to agreement on any course of action the committee may adopt any one of these options as it sees fit.

In their Spring interviews the committee sought answers to several questions. They wanted to determine the extent to which each professor's research was dependent upon funding from outside sources and what the nature of that funding was. They then tried to establish whether the research was actually classified. Who has access to the information? Were security clearances necessary? Were the results publishable?

The composition of the committee is quite varied. Two professors from the humanities are included: Dr. Reynolds of Psychology and Dr. Chapin of linguistics. Drs. Fager and Reid are affiliated with Scripps. Dr. Fillius is from the Physics Department. The two graduate students are Don Silva, Chemistry, and Erno Daniel, APIS. Tom Baker and Bill Alaoglu, History and Biology majors respectively, are the undergraduates.

The 15 professors interviewed last Spring are Drs. Arnold, Booker, Brueckner, Duntley, Folsom, Miles, Munk, Nierenberg, Penner, Schaeffer, Spiess, Spiro, Shor, Thompson, and Winterer.



University research (above) with D.O.D. funds sparked last Spring's sit-in (below) in Urey Hall.



## Awards Go To UCSD Profs

Three University of California, San Diego professors have been selected to appear in the 1970 edition of "Outstanding Educators of America" in recognition of their civic and professional achievements.

The Outstanding Educators of America is an annual program designed to recognize and honor men and women who have distinguished themselves by exceptional service, achievements and leadership in education. Each year over 5,000 educators are featured in the national volume.

Selected for this year's volume from UCSD are Dr. Paul D. Saltman, Provost of Revelle College; Dr. Walter Munk, director of the La Jolla laboratories of the Universitywide Institute of Geophysics and Planetary Physics; and Newton Harrison, Associate Professor of Visual Arts.

Nominations for "Outstanding Educators of America" are made by school and college administrators who have first-hand

knowledge of the endeavors and accomplishments of those selected. Guidelines for selection include the educator's talents in the classroom, contributions to research, administrative abilities and civic and professional recognitions they have received.

An introductory message for the 1970 edition was written by former Vice-President Hubert Humphrey.

Saltman joined the faculty at UCSD in 1967 after 14 years on the staff at the University of Southern California. He is very active in the teaching program for both undergraduate and graduate students and is concerned with the problems of the communication of recent important scientific developments to the layman.

Dr. Munk, formerly a graduate student at Scripps Institution of Oceanography, has made many fundamental contributions to the understanding of ocean currents

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One aspect of the TRITON TIMES' renewed attempt at representing as wide a spectrum of the university community as possible is the solicitation of a varied assortment of student views through the presentation of columnists who will appear on a regular monthly or bi-monthly basis.

The reality of limited copy space unfortunately prevents us from giving everyone a chance at regular presentation of their views. Therefore final selection of student columnists will be determined by credibility as a legitimate representative of a prevalent viewpoint, writing ability, and public response. All readers of the TRITON TIMES are encouraged to comment on or answer the viewpoints presented through letters and articles for our regular opinion section. You are also encouraged to contact the individual columnists if you feel they can express your views. Supplementing this regular presentation of student views will be administrative and faculty

columns in which administrators and faculty members are encouraged to present their views.

The first student columns to appear include a group presentation by SDS in which they try to dispel rumors about their organization, and tell us about their goals and about oppression in America as they see it. Jim Sills, a self-styled moderate, tells us about oppression of another type. And Steve Landau, last year's editor, will be writing analytical pieces on campus and other political issues.

Our Friday edition will have the first faculty column in which Professors Mike Parrish and Frank Halpern will give their respective views on "establishment" and radical politics. The Women's Liberation Movement on campus will give an introductory message. And Carlos Monje and Ray Carrill will supplement the issue with a student interpretation of Third College.

## A Few Words on Policy

All too often students are really unclear as to the purpose and the goals of their own newspaper, and this is bad. Everyone on campus should be aware of what type of news and editorial coverage to expect and also the options open to them so that they may participate either directly or indirectly in contributing to an informed campus community.

Information...this is the primary emphasis of any campus publication, but it is established with varying degrees of success and suitability to student interests. Our main function is to serve the students of UCSD first and above all other individuals or groups. We hope to do this by providing a source of reliable information and an outlet for the expression of ideas about anything which is relevant to the campus constituency.

We are often faced with the questions: "But what do students want to know? How broad a scope can students' interest cover?" Our feeling is that the educational facilities of higher education have expanded interests enormously. The range of coverage can extend from what's happening here Saturday night to the latest death tolls in Vietnam. Our job is to sift out what is important and set up priorities, such as when an important national event takes precedence over a humdrum campus event.

While the choice of subject matter will necessarily be guided by the subjective judgement of the staff, this will be counterbalanced by an open opinion policy.

All news reporting will be fair and accurate, and our reporters have agreed to give, to the best of their ability, a balanced view of events covered. At no time will reporters make any independent conclusion or editorial comment in their articles. This prerogative is strictly reserved for the opinion pages in an effort to maintain clear news-editorial separation.

We are acutely aware of the pressing concerns students have both here and nationwide in regard to local, statewide, and nationwide issues. Consequently,

we are particularly interested in providing an expanded opinion section and a broader news-analysis base which will supplement regular campus coverage.

The expression of official newspaper opinion will be restricted to those pages and columns specifically designated for this purpose. It must be understood that these editorials can by no stretch of the imagination always represent a consensus of student opinion. Rather, they are a consensus of the Editorial Board of this paper.

Because we make no claims to necessarily represent a balanced viewpoint in our editorials, and because we do not wish to monopolize student opinion, we have made provisions for other groups and individuals to represent their views regardless of their political persuasion. Our primary considerations for publishing such articles are: the quality of writing, interest content, and the extent to which the articles contribute to a balanced presentation of viewpoints.

In addition to columns, we encourage students to write letters to the editor. While we want to publish as many of these as space permits, we hope this will not always be the primary incentive for your correspondence. We want to know what you feel, be it good or bad.

We often wonder how many times serious confrontations could have been avoided if communication had been on a freer and more sincere level. While this doesn't mean that an ample means of communication will rule-out future clashes, such communication may nevertheless anticipate and mitigate fired-up commitments before the fuse burns too far. An editor once mused that student tension is like an iceberg at times. The parts you don't see are the ones which hit you all of a sudden. We would like to melt some icebergs and clear the air, before it becomes necessary to clear the smoke.

## Canaday Derides Again

Filing back in the year after the Kent-Jackson State massacres, those concerned with the university ponder in an atmosphere of apprehension over what will come next. Will the demand for immediate change further escalate the disruption of the university to the point of terrorist acts experienced in the Midwest and on the East Coast, or will it bring on indiscriminate repression on all fronts by the powers that be?

Hopefully it will be neither, but, unfortunately, one manifestation of the latter may already be upon the UC newspapers. The Canaday resolution is a Regents' attempt to censor out what THEY think unacceptable. The resolution is supposedly the result of lack of supervision over editorial integrity and a laxness in acceptable standards of decency and excellence.

As far as standards of decency go, we of the UC

newspapers are unanimous in the feeling it is more the result of the fact the times have changed, while the Regents are still "conditioned by the 1920's." And what they view as a lack of editorial integrity is really their interpretation of the almost constant and vocal criticism of Regental action during the past few years by the UC newspapers. We feel that this, more than a picture of a couple having intercourse in the graveyard, is what broke the camel's back.

Regent Canaday stated this summer that the UC newspapers were determined to see how far they could go in the name of free speech. In the words of that prophet of revolution, Jerry Rubin, there was no conspiracy before, but there is now. We of the UC newspapers are determined to probe and see how far the Regents will go in abridging the freedom of speech and the complementary freedom to criticize, which are so necessary in a democratic society.

*Letters to the editor represent the views of our readers. It is only with this type of dialogue that a newspaper can be a responsive communications instrument.*

## "OFF THE PIG"

Steve Landau

STP. Stop the pig. Stop the puerco. The leaflet, of undetermined source, reaches out to grab you with these familiar slogans as someone thrusts it at you. Ten demands follow—some old, some new (some borrowed, some blue?). It announces a rally for Saturday in Horton Plaza (downtown San Diego).

The police are a major focus of attention in movement politics. This is so because the police are, by the nature of their role in society, the guardians of the status quo and the tangible manifestation of the authority of the system. A major tactic of social change today is to engage in law-breaking acts in order to highlight inequities. The police are caught in the middle.

The attitudes of the left toward the police include many valid points as well as some extremely unrealistic attitudes. In this sense the issue presents itself as a microcosm of today's struggles.

Police as people have most of the hangups of the society at large. Therefore, they are often racist and also feel threatened by the cultural revolution taking place, as do most Americans. It is naive to think that they can divorce these prejudices from their work.

Furthermore, minority people are underrepresented on most police forces. This may often be by design, but can also be due to the sheer lack of qualified or interested applicants. In any case, the ghettos are patrolled by foreigners.

Obviously laws that protect property are going to be enforced on behalf of vested interests. The police must enforce laws against those whose crimes are symptoms of a variety of social ills, rather than hard-core crime. This is bound to provoke hostility in the ghettos. Also, the police must enforce outmoded laws, such as drug laws, and this is bound to provoke hostility.

When one realizes that police receive the brunt of anger from so many groups it is no surprise that the job of a policeman is not an attractive one.

How about solutions? One valid concept of the movement is increased community involvement in police activity. Only familiarity with the local community will bring mutual trust. It is no wonder that police in the ghetto now appear to be a foreign army of occupation.

The radical cry for total community control, though, tends to hide this validity by turning people off. Middle Americans envision political armies and a breakdown of law-and-order. The ghetto communities must and will develop the manpower for local law enforcement. But these forces must be qualified as officers as well as being sensitive local citizens. We must recognize that crime rates in some ghetto areas are quite high, and police protection is vital, especially for ghetto residents themselves. Volunteer citizen groups will not suffice at the present moment.

Complete citizen control of the police in the current climate is unfeasible and of questionable desirability anyway. But citizen review boards with increased authority are essential. The police are a self-enforcing organization and there is little outside input. In the increasing atmosphere of contempt for police it is no wonder that they band together all the more and are reluctant to discipline one of their own.

Another valid demand is that "the police terminate its (sic) harassment of groups involved in organizing or participating in actions for social change." Closely related is the demand for the abolition of all secret police. It is in these areas that police actions have approached that fine line that divides the legitimate exercise of authority in a free society from arbitrary and autocratic enforcement of the status quo. A vigilante police force is an affront to a democracy.

Most importantly, though, is the need for education for policemen. Their job should take on the positive aspect of helping the community in many ways. Perhaps a degree in sociology rather than criminology should be required. Also, some sort of sensitivity training is vital to those who must deal with people on a day-to-day basis.

The demand for removing police training programs from college campuses, when seen in this light, becomes ludicrous.

Offing the ROTC from campus has probably meant that the caliber of people in the military has declined even further. We can tolerate this, however, for we question the very existence of the military itself, at least in its present form. But the police are an institution we will have to live with for quite some time. We'd better get serious about upgrading their quality.

Which brings up another matter. If we're going to expect police to really do their job right let's support them with higher pay and more resources (but not more mace and surveillance helicopters).

The term "pig" is one of a series of dehumanizing terms that emphasize one characteristic to the exclusion of all other human characteristics. Thus a long hair is not a person, he is a "hippie." Someone with black skin is merely a "negro." And a cop isn't a person who just happens to be a policeman by profession, but shares other human desires, he is a "pig."

We must separate fact from rhetoric, and realizable goals from wishful thinking. And we must deal with real living breathing people.

## opinion

## "Coming down on the Right"

### Editor's Note

Jim Sills is a regular reporter on the TRITON TIMES staff. However, in submitting this article to the new columns section of the paper he does not necessarily reflect the opinion of the TRITON TIMES.

Students are familiar with stories of political repression against anti-war and anti-draft activists (on campus among other places). Happily, the outside police have never come on our campus in regard to political event. Radical professor Lettau is still with us. Peaceful, non-violent activity is unhindered by the administration witness the strident rhetoric of SDS leaflets, and the uninhibited oratory on Revelle Plaza.

Repression does exist at UCSD, however, but it comes from an unexpected source: our fellow students.

Some members of the TRITON TIMES staff have been the victims of this repression. Our reporters have been refused admission to some student organization meetings because of the reporter's politics. Others, while covering stories, have been harassed by being physically threatened, and prevented from getting near a news scene. Other hampering acts include holding newspapers up in front of the reporter, obstructing his view. These actions have been politically selective, being directed against those reporters identified as being Right of the political center.

Perhaps the worst incident occurred after an illegal demonstration last May 27. Following a protest move that

physically blocked then-Chancellor McGill from entering his office, about 15 students were ordered to stay off campus for two weeks. Some of these students returned the same evening to Revelle campus, and one was arrested by campus police for breaching the "stay off" order. There followed a wild pursuit of the arresting university police by about 60 students, which culminated in rocks being thrown at the UCSD police station, and about 50 windows being smashed in the Chancellor's offices on Matthews.

A TRITON TIMES reporter (a self-styled "moderate") saw the flight of students running towards Matthews, and followed, seeing a possible story. He was seen by the students and greeted with cries of "Student Pig!" The reporter did not respond, and did his best to observe, not get involved, in the story. A moment later, one of the demonstrators struck the reporter in the back of the head, knocking him down. The reporter made no response, and followed the students. He was forced to cringe in the shadows, trying as best he could to see what was happening near the Chancellor's Office. Any foray within 30 yards of the news scene brought yells of "student pig" or "fascist," and sometimes rocks. The reporter was challenged to fight at one point, by a fellow a head taller than himself.

After the story was published, there was one complaint made to the editor. A girl asked, "Why do you keep sending fascists to cover us (the Left)?" "There was no criticism of the writing, only of the writer. By contrast, there have been no harassment incidents involving TRITON TIMES reporters and the campus police.

In more purely political matters, middle-of-the-road political groups have had their leaflets scattered and torn up. Several candidates for AS office critical of sit-ins and disruptions have had campaign

material destroyed. One candidate estimated that "any leaflet or poster I put up was ripped down or disfigured within one day."

Yet, the repression is not limited to those in the center or right. Dramatic proof was provided last May at a general strike meeting in the Revelle cafeteria. Speakers who favored a strike, but opposed further building take overs, were repeatedly booed and halted, and poorly heard by the "silent" majority of students present. Also notable were the repeated interruptions of gubernatorial candidate Jess Unruh last May on campus. Unruh was lucky to deliver two sentences in a row, before hostile questions and remarks were shouted at him. On a campus where the socialist Worker candidate was politely heard, the candidate of the party with the state's largest registration was nearly hooted down.

The next time some one mentions "repression," look close to home and you may find it.

### Students for a Democratic Society

## "Fighting Oppression"

The press has carried out a campaign to distort what SDS is; they present it as a group of secret terrorists, linked with the Weathermen. This article, which has come out of much discussion in this chapter, will attempt to show what we think SDS is, and what it can do.

SDS is a mass student organization which fights all manifestations of oppression with a pro-working class outlook. The first important part of the statement is that SDS is a mass student organization. SDS is made up of students with a wide range of political views who see the importance of fighting racism, the war, and male chauvinism.

A mass of students can fight institutions which are oppressing people. The university is one of these institutions. For example, this university (UCSD) is involved in war research which directly aids the U.S. in fighting a war of aggression against the Vietnamese people. Also this university creates and perpetuates racism. At Berkeley there is a professor who has developed the theory that blacks have genetically lower intelligence and that a minimum amount of energy should be spent on their education. This same professor is a consultant for schools in Oakland and the South.

Another way the university is participating in oppression is the way it provides well-trained robots for big business and young officers for the U.S. armed forces. How is this connected to oppression? Very directly. U.S. big business is the biggest oppressor of peoples around the world. Big U.S. companies make gigantic profits by paying foreign workers slave wages and by robbing other countries of their natural resources. U.S. big business controls two thirds of the world's wealth and when people such as the Vietnamese arise against U.S. imperialist oppression the U.S. armed forces are there and come down hard to protect U.S. business interests.

The university, then, is directly connected to this oppression through its recruitment policies. The idea that a mass of students can effectively fight against oppressive institutions, especially the university, is one of the foundations of SDS.

The word "fight" is very important in the definition of SDS. Students who struggle together against oppression have many different ideas on how best to "fight." In SDS the group decides democratically the best ways of fighting. Through past struggles some ideas on how struggles should be waged have become fairly established. One of these generally accepted stands concerns who students should ally with. It has always been clear that politicians, liberal and conservative, are not allies. Conservatives who support the war are obviously enemies.

Liberals are not allies either. It is clear that liberals are not sincerely interested in fighting oppression. The platforms they push do not call for real changes that would end U.S. oppression. Their programs call only for non-effective reforms of the existing corrupt U.S. policies. Students must also realize that administrators are certainly not allies. The deans that are your "friends" today will be testifying against you in court tomorrow. Students must see that they should ally with other students and other groups that are fighting oppression. They must ally with women's liberation groups, with MECHA, and BSC, and workers, especially campus workers. SDS sees the necessity of allying with other organizations. Also SDS is ready to support and cooperate with other groups which are engaged in struggles against oppression.

Another tactic that SDS has established as being valid in fighting oppression is education. For example, last spring when SDS waged a struggle against war research at UCSD the first part of the fight was an educational campaign. The educational campaign explained by leaflets, newspaper articles, and rallies just exactly what war research goes on here. It is clear that study, research, and good understanding of the facts should be at the base of all actions. After the information about war research had been brought out in the open students had to decide what to do. The discussions about this were long and difficult. Decisions on tactics in SDS are decided by the group. This is another important foundation of SDS.

This year there are many things that people in SDS feel are important to fight against. In general they are: the recruitment practices of this university; the war research that goes on here; and the institutionalized racism. Students who see the need to fight these things will determine what are the best actions which should be taken.

In the original definition of SDS given at the beginning of the article the term "all manifestations of oppression" was used. SDS sees the main manifestations of oppression in this country as being racism, imperialism, and male chauvinism.

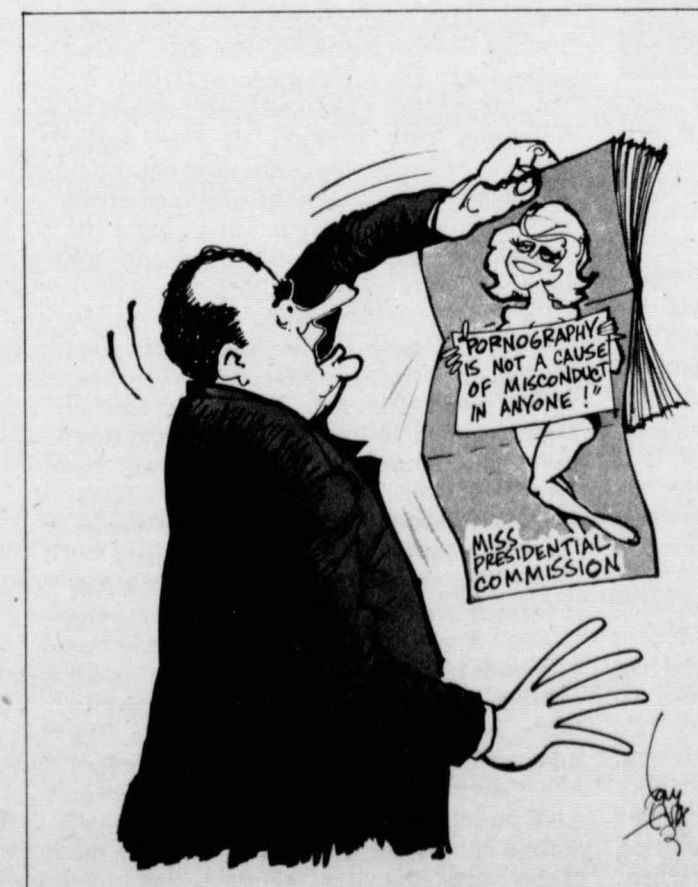
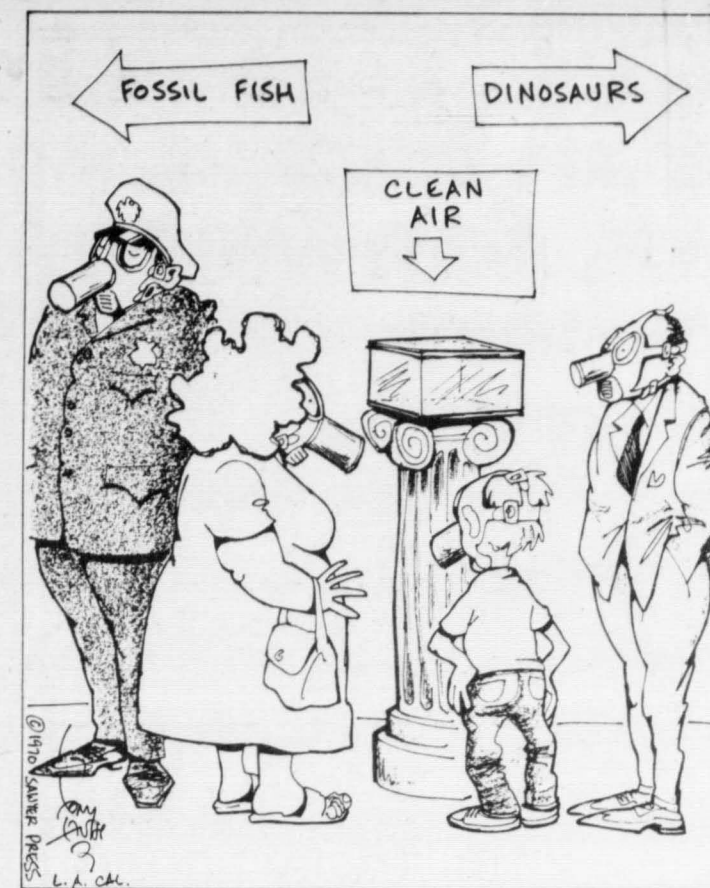
It is clear how racism hurts blacks and chicanos, and Asians and American Indians in this country. Also it should be recognized that racism is used against the Vietnamese people. SDS sees that it is vital that all institutions which use racism as a tool must be fought. Also students in SDS realize they must fight their own racism and make alliances with all people.

Imperialism is the international extension of U.S. capitalist oppression. It enables U.S. big business to survive. The most blatant and criminal example of how U.S. imperialism oppresses people is the war in Vietnam. Thousands of Vietnamese and American people have been killed fighting a war which is in the interest of only a handful of big businessmen in this country. SDS realized that many people do not understand imperialism. SDS sees the importance of disclosing U.S. imperialist practices and fighting them.

SDS is also against the oppression of women, which is manifested in male chauvinism. SDS sees how women are oppressed economically and psychologically. SDS believes male chauvinism must be fought on a large scale and also in our own movement.

The final phrase in the general definition of SDS which needs an explanation is "in a pro-working class manner." This is often a very hard concept for students to grasp. Many students don't realize that workers are their most important allies. Workers are oppressed by the same things that oppress students. The three main forms of oppression (imperialism, racism, and male chauvinism) hurt students but they more directly and seriously hurt workers. SDS takes this stand because the organization sees that allying with workers does fight oppression in a very effective way.

For example, the auto workers' strike against GM fights U.S. imperialism by directly hurting the U.S. war effort in Viet Nam. SDS, then, takes a pro-working class stand because it realizes oppression and an alliance of students and workers is the best way to fight this oppression.



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## Smog: A Layer Cake of Poisons LA to the Mojave; Seawater Can Help

How two preliminary studies in UC's Project Clean Air are changing previous ideas about California smog and its control

LOS ANGELES—The mountains ringing Los Angeles do not confine the smog within the basin, as is frequently believed. Instead, the mountains help funnel the polluted daytime air through a heat chimney and lift it above the mountain tops.

The funneling mechanism has been documented in a three-month meteorological study conducted jointly by scientists from UCLA, UC-Riverside, and the U. S. Forest Service.

The same study graphically proves the existence at times of a concentrated smog layer above Los Angeles' notorious inversion layer. The university and government researchers also shed light on the slow smoggy destruction of the ponderosa pines in the Crestline-Arrowhead area of the San Bernardino National Forest.

The spotty yellowing of the pine and other coniferous trees in the Arrowhead area, first dubbed "Crestline Crud" by the natives, triggered the study.

Blame for the yellow-mottled condition, according to recent research by UC and Forest Service experts in Riverside, has been fixed on ozone, an ingredient of photochemical smog.

Missing, however, was a precise knowledge of the role played by local meteorological factors. Did the smog come from the Los Angeles industrial-urban complex? If so, how did the wind transport the polluted air to the eastern part of the basin? How did the vertical temperature profile, from the ground to the mountain tops, affect the formation of oxidants, which consist of 90 percent of ozone?



"A black pall hangs almost continually over many of California's major urban areas, diminishing quality of life for their inhabitants."

—Photo by Larry Lee

### Teamwork

To find the answers, U. S. Forest Service scientists decided to tackle the problem jointly with Prof. James G. Edinger of UCLA and Dr. J. V. Behar, a photochemist from the UC Air Pollution Research Center on the Riverside campus.

Dr. Edinger, a flying enthusiast, has piloted specially instrumented aircraft through the murky air of Los Angeles for 15 years to study atmospheric conditions in southern California.

The project team set up an observation network, extending from Santa Monica east to Redlands and north across the San Bernardino Mountains to the Mojave desert. Included in the network were two light planes carrying ozone meters, thermometers, and hygrometers; two pilot balloon stations, and rawinsondes (radiosonde wind balloons), measuring temperature, pressure, and wind direction.



ON A CLEAR DAY you could see forever in Los Angeles in 1930. This is an aerial view of the UCLA campus at that time. Scientists on this and other UC campuses are now engaged in major effort called Project Clean Air to improve air quality in California.

—photo by W. Swalling

### Students Help

In addition, four surface stations on the southern slope of the San Bernardino mountains were manned by forest rangers, UC Riverside scientists, and unpaid UCLA student volunteers, who recorded oxidant and hydrocarbon levels, temperature, humidity and wind.

Support for the study came from Project Clean Air, a major University of California effort involving 200 scientists and engineers from all nine campuses and aimed at providing practical solutions to California's air pollution crisis. A bill sponsored by State Senator Gordon Cologne to provide funds for Project Clean Air was recently passed by the Legislature and sent to Governor Reagan.

Out of a mass of air and ground observations, UC scientists traced the Los Angeles smog path:

On a typical June morning, hydrocarbons, oxides of nitrogen and other pollutants start fouling the air above the freeways and industries of Los Angeles. After mixing through the marine layer, from a few hundred to a thousand feet above the ground, the smog is trapped by the inversion layer, a high mass of warm air which clamps a lid on the smog below and prevents its escape into the upper atmosphere.

### Smog Build-up

During the day, westerly winds from the ocean carry the smog from the basin through the San Fernando and San Gabriel Valleys and up against the mountains.

Because the chemical interaction of pollutants with sunlight to form ozone takes some hours, the ozone does not reach its highest concentrations until the smog has been carried well away from its original source during the course of the day.

Where the oxidant-laden air meets the southern slopes of the San Bernardino Mountains, it confronts a new meteorological factor. The slopes, having been warmed by the sun during the day, reach a temperature higher than the inversion layer. This heat destroys the part of the inversion layer closest to the slopes, creating a funnel, or "thermal chimney."

Now the smoggy air trapped below the inversion layer is vented upward along the slopes. Some of the oxidants may be diverted into the inversion layer itself, another portion frequently rises higher to form a new polluted layer above the inversion layer, and the remainder often slides over the ridges and mountaintops at 8,000 to 10,000 feet, and from there may spread out in a highly diluted form over the Mojave desert.

### Damage to Trees

Where the oxidants brush the slopes while escaping through the thermal chimney, damage to the ponderosa pine stands is most severe.

Stills and time lapse movies taken by the investigators clearly illustrate another meteorological oddity, countering the common belief that the heaviest smog concentrations are always found in the ground-hugging marine layer below the inversion layer.

Given a fairly windless night at the altitude of the inversion layers, says Dr. Edinger, substantial amounts of pollution in this layer remained overnight and until the following morning.

Boosted by early morning solar radiation, oxidants in the inversion layer reached higher concentrations than in the marine layer below on all three mornings of the June 18-20 test period, the investigators reported.

As the day wore on, winds from Los Angeles distributed a fresh load of smog throughout the marine layer. By late afternoons, ozone levels in the marine and inversion layers were roughly equal.

Sandwiched between the polluted layers, Dr. Edinger frequently noted thin but distinct horizontal layers of clean air.



TIMBER DAMAGE from smog affects one-fourth of 161,000 acres of ponderosa pine stands in San Bernardino National Forest, 80 miles east of Los Angeles. Tree on left is dying; one on right appears quite resistant. Dr. Paul R. Miller of UC-Riverside and U.S. Forest Service checks oxidant level of air. Highest daily maximum in forest from May-October is three times the level at which plants and animals show adverse effects.

—Photos by U.S. Forest Service

## Lead in Gasoline:

# It Affects Air, Water, Land & Vegetation

SAN DIEGO—The lead content of the atmosphere around San Diego is increasing at a rate of about five percent annually.

In the United States in 1968 alone, some 500 million pounds of lead were consumed as anti-knock chemicals in gasoline. And 50 million pounds were emitted into the atmosphere within the State of California, mostly in the densely populated Southern California and San Francisco Bay regions.

These statements were contained in a paper by Dr. T. J. Chow, UC-San Diego chemist, read before the American Chemical Society meeting in Houston.

The research is supported by the U. S. Public Health Service and the Office of Naval Research.

### Pollutants

"Our research results show that the introduction of industrial lead pollutants has greatly affected the geochemical balance of lead in the air, in the water, on land, and in vegetation," Chow reported.

Ten gallons of gasoline contain an ounce of lead additive.

Chow said it has been demonstrated by other scientists that long-term increases in atmospheric lead result in predictably higher blood lead levels in exposed populations.

"And because of the well-known toxicity of lead, the health hazard of increasing lead pollutants in the environments cannot be ignored," he said.

Chow and his colleagues have been sampling the air in the San Diego area continuously for three years.

The lead particles have been collected by filtering devices and the samples analyzed for lead by isotopic dilution with a mass spectrometer.

Chow pointed out that during the winter temperature-inversion phenomenon, downtown San Diego air shows weekly average lead concentrations as high as eight micrograms per cubic meter as proposed by the American Industrial Hygiene Association in 1969.

Although rain washes out the lead aerosols from the atmosphere, the lead content of the air builds up quickly after a storm front passes, he said.

### Suspended

"We know now that the suspended particulate matters in the San Diego urban air contain between two to four percent of lead, with the highest observed value being seven percent of lead," he emphasized.

Chow said that each lead ore deposit has its characteristic isotopic composition which is fixed during mineral genesis, so that this unique chemical property can be a useful tool in identifying the sources of lead pollution.

He explained that a comparison of the isotopic composition of polluted lead aerosols with that of gasoline lead shows that these two kinds of lead are identical within experimental error.

"This indicates that the excess amount of lead in the atmosphere can be attributed only to automotive exhausts," he said.

Chow and Dr. C. C. Patterson, of the California Institute of Technology, found several years ago that the hydrosphere is also being contaminated by industrial lead pollutants.

They learned that the average lead concentration of rain water collected over La Jolla is about 40 micrograms per liter and that river waters in industrialized areas show a lead concentration of several hundred micrograms per liter. The U. S. Public Health Service drinking water standard lists the "grounds for rejection" limit for lead as 50 micrograms per liter.

"For the marine environment, industrial lead pollutants are now being added into the oceans in amounts far greater than the rate of introduction by natural weathering," Chow said.

Industrial lead accumulates in the surface layers of seawater and the lead content of the California Pacific coastal water is significantly higher than that in the central Atlantic waters.

"The study of the chemical composition of Greenland and Antarctic snow strata indicates that the lead pollutants in the northern hemisphere have increased sharply since 1940; lead chemicals were first added to gasoline in 1924. Lead concentrations of recent Greenland snows is 500 times over the natural levels."

Chow said that excessive leads as high as 400 parts per million are found in the soil and vegetation along roadsides.

"The significant high lead content in the soil profiles suggests that the polluted lead deposits are not very mobile and are accumulating in the top soil," he said.

"Lead concentrations in the soils of various metropolitan regions range from 200 to 3,000 parts per million, far above the natural lead occurrence of ten to 15 parts per million."

Research by Dr. Chow and his colleagues shows that the lead pollutants originate overwhelmingly from the burning of lead additives in gasoline.

"In the United States in 1968, about 500 million pounds of lead were consumed as anti-knock additives in gasoline during that single year. About ten percent of this amount, that is, 50 million pounds of lead, were emitted into the ambient atmosphere within the State of California."

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Dr. Clifford Grobstein

## UCSD Med Students Begin Training

Culled from some 3,000 applicants, 55 members of the UCSD School of Medicine's third freshman class convened September 24 in the school's Basic Science Building for the first of four years of training toward their M.D.'s.

The incoming class includes 44 men and 11 women representing 29 undergraduate colleges throughout the country. Eight are graduates of Stanford, five graduated from UC Berkeley, four came from other UC campuses, and others from schools such as Amherst College, Jackson State, Harvard, Howard University, MIT, Pomona, Princeton, Radcliffe, Vassar, Wellesley and Yale.

Seventeen of the new medical school students were biology majors in college, 11 majored in chemistry, and other majors included psychology, zoology, biochemistry, biophysics, physics, pharmacy, English, electrical engineering, mathematics and aerospace engineering.

Meanwhile, an "early

admissions program" at the school now includes eight undergraduate students. According to Dean Grobstein, ultimate purposes of the program are "to encourage the development of innovative combined medical and premedical curricula, to recruit and hold some of the most promising undergraduate students for training in a medical career at this school, and to allow such students much greater latitude and boldness in planning their undergraduate curriculum by eliminating the necessity to compete in medical school on the basis of standard premedical accomplishments.

"It is expected that the eight students accepted in the program will take a combination of undergraduate and medical school courses for at least two years of the anticipated five year program leading to the baccalaureate and M.D. degrees," Dean Grobstein said. "Continuation of any expansion of the program will depend on the success of the present effort."

## UCSB Scientific Study Before-and-After Effects of Santa Barbara Oil Spill of Jan. '69

SANTA BARBARA-Man-made pollution of the ocean is causing a subtle and gradual erosion of the complex communities of marine plants and animals along the Southern California coast, according to two investigators on the UC-Santa Barbara team which studied the before-and-after-effects of the Santa Barbara oil spill.

Dr. Alexander C. Charters, Jr., research associate, and Michael Foster, graduate student, both of the UCSB department of biological sciences, see "clear indication" that this process has begun. They warn that it can destroy over a period of many years "the extremely frail and vulnerable" organisms of the intertidal zones "as completely as a single, massive pollution incident."

Contending that the destruction process is not always detectable after a short term study, they call for more effective environmental monitoring which "would continue not just during major environmental crises, but for years."

Their study of the effects of the oil spill of January 28, 1969 at Santa Barbara was carried out under the direction of UCSB associate professor of biological sciences Dr. Michael Neushul, presently on leave from the campus to do research in Switzerland. The study was largely financed by the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration.

Assisted by some 20 students, the UCSB scientists charted the marine life along marked transect lines which were laid between high and low tide levels after the massive spill. An ingeniously simple coring device fashioned from a coffee can was used to measure the oil deposits along these transect lines. The survey area stretched from Gaviota Beach to Leo Carrillo State Beach.

The findings of the marine life and oil deposit surveys were correlated and then compared (through the use of a computer) with pre-spill surveys of marine life taken at the same locations by the late E. Y. Dawson and others over the last decade.

The researchers note that their estimate of the amount of oil spilled at Platform A in the first ten days of the January, 1969 spill correlated closely with that of A. A. Allen of General Research Corporation of Santa Barbara. His figure was 4,500 metric tons, about 10 times higher than that cited by oil company officials.

Here are some of their findings:



SEA ANEMONES, flower-like fringed objects at bottom of photo, are one of the few fragile intertidal forms of life resistant to oil damage.

• Heavy biological damage occurred in intertidal surf grass and barnacle populations as a result of the oil pollution. Surf grass is still being damaged by the continuing spill.

• The dosage of oil deposited on shore at some points was comparable to that deposited during the Torrey Canyon disaster.

• The giant kelp, probably because of its thin layer of mucilage which prevents oil from adhering to its surface, sustained minimal damage from the oil.

• The common intertidal anemone proved itself—as it has done in past observations—to be highly resistant even to heavy concentrations of oil.

• SCUBA divers cooperating in the survey reported finding no oil beneath the kelp canopy which parallels the Santa Barbara coast.

• Survival of intertidal organisms depends on a host of factors, including positions of the organisms in the intertidal zone, tidal levels at the time of the pollution, extent of offshore kelp beds, length of time the oil stays at sea, methods of clean-up and type and origin of oil.

• Cleaning of rocks with water-sand mixtures under high pressure removed an extensive community of limpets, snails, crabs and algae along with the dried oil. Not only were the organisms damaged but the oil removed ran down to repollute lower intertidal areas.

• Life forms in the lower intertidal, which are covered with water more often than those at a higher level, have a better survival chance than the higher organisms, presumably because of the cleansing action of the water.

With an eye toward long-term erosion of natural resources, the two scientists conclude that every effort should be made to apply modern ecological technology to the monitoring and protection of Southern California's resources as a necessary investment in our environment.

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## ...Hearings on Research Slated UCSD Med School Studies Local Drug Scene

(continued from page 1)

### Appropriate Responses

Another member of CSU, Dr. Daniel Orr of The Economics Department, sees the committee as a temporary tool to prevent a repetition of the sort of politicization of the UC system that occurred last spring. "I hope that a climate will be restored where things like this (CSU) will not be felt necessary by people who get themselves involved in them."

He noted that "some people are hit harder than others by outside events" and "disposition should be made" to accommodate them.

When questioned about what methods should be used to prevent future disruptions of the academic process by outside events, Orr stated that "appropriate responses have to be decided by administrators." He added that such responses are now being developed. He generally feels that the faculty's role should be exemplary to the students.

### Letters to McGill

Much of the controversy surrounding CSU is due to a number of open letters written by Douglas to ex-Chancellor William McGill during the summer and distributed to the press. Douglas

states that he wrote the letters as an individual and not a representative of CSU, but this point was not made clear to faculty members or administrators.

Revelle Provost Paul Saltman feels that the letters, along with the talks between CSU members, the governor and some Regents, constitute an effort by CSU to achieve its goals outside accepted channels. "They believe traditional methods have not worked, so they are choosing outside means to achieve their goals. They are decrying the use of such tactics by radicals and they'll do it themselves."

Saltman feels that the proper solution to problems confronting the university is to "provide every opportunity possible for faculty and students to participate in the university." The campus community, he says, "must deal with issues in open fashion."

### Political Pressure

In the letters, Douglas criticized McGill's handling of Third College and other matters related to students and politics last year. Douglas believes McGill acted out of political pressure from students rather than in the best interests of the campus.

McGill, on a number of occasions, criticized unnamed faculty members (recognized to be Douglas and other CSU members) for being naive and "dupes of the Regents." The latter accusation stemmed from the talks the CSU members had with the Regents.

McGill is presently the president of Columbia University in New York City.

Douglas has charged that the Third College Board of Directors used racial and political criteria in selection of faculty, and that in at least two cases McGill approved appointments against the recommendations of the Academic Senate committees reviewing the candidates.

Third College Provost Joseph Watson replied. "If there has been political hiring, it has to involve Third College, the department involved, the chancellor, the ad hoc budget committee, and the budget committee. There has been none. We may have been a little different from college interviews in which we ask people questions to determine how interested they are in students, particularly minority students, and how interested they are in seeing that the knowledge they have may be used to benefit minority communities." He sums the criteria potential Third College members should be judged on as "their teaching ability, their ability to conduct research, and their ability to conduct and perform public service."

Watson stated that the Board of Directors joined with the department involved to decide on candidates who would fit both their needs. "We'd never send a recommendation on an appointment to the chancellor unless we agreed on it." He feels that Douglas' charges will have to be answered to exonerate Third College. "We will have to take a great deal of time answering unfounded questions on our right."

Acting Chancellor Herbert York has not yet had a chance to deal with CSU and is planning a meeting with CSU leaders to discuss their goals. "I have to proceed with a reasonable amount of delicacy just because the chancellor's office has so much more power." "If a group of the faculty wants to concern itself with rather serious and basic questions, they have every right to do so."

Sociology professor Bill Wilde, whose experimental and free-wheeling courses are believed by some to make him a target of CSU, sees nothing wrong with the university or with politicization, his advice to Douglas is to "be Happy."

The effectiveness of local drug education and prevention programs will be measured in a unique research study being undertaken by the Department of Psychiatry, UCSD School of Medicine, for the San Diego County Department of Public Health.

Under a recent agreement, the County has designated \$10,000 for the study into the efficacy of its various drug programs. Matching funds will come from UCSD and a National Institute of Mental Health research grant.

The threefold aim of the study, according to Dr. Arnold J. Mandell, chairman of the Department of Psychiatry, is to indicate the pattern of drug use in the county, begin to identify some of the characteristics of the drug abuser among teenagers, and to explore patterns of drug use in relationship to a number of psychosocial variables in various San Diego County subcultures.

The survey of randomly chosen high school-age students is being made in five San Diego areas, but on an individual basis and not through the schools. The subjects are "normal kids," Dr. Mandell said, and names are not collected so the inventory is anonymous.

"This is probably the most extensive study of teenagers on the basis of random sampling being conducted in the country," he said.

Using an extensive inventory to evaluate drug use patterns, the survey covers attitudes toward a wide variety of subjects—politics, sex, law and order, education and family life among the 3,000 codifiable items. The individual test takes an hour and one-half to answer, Dr. Mandell said, and one inventory alone involves 26 computer cards.

Included in the sample will be high school students in the San Diego Unified School District, a selected sampling of other school districts for a county-wide representative sampling, young adults in the beach communities.

patients of the Crisis Center, and other representative geographic or socioeconomic groups.

Goal of the research questions is to establish base line drug use patterns, Dr. Mandell said, against which to evaluate the educational and prevention programs carried out by San Diego County. He said some 800 subjects of a proposed total of 1,000 already had been seen. After gathering the base line data this year, the researchers will spend next year summarizing results and noting the trends as effected by drug education and prevention programs. If funded, they will repeat the study next year to evaluate any changes in behavior which may have been effected by the county's education and prevention program.

Dr. Mandell said the program is being directed by Dr. Lewis Judd, associate professor of psychiatry, under specific contract with the County's Drug Education for Youth (DEFY) program headed by Marion Bryant and Dr. J. B. Askew. Collaborating in the study are Dr. Ransom Arthur and Dr. Eric Gunderson, adjunct professors of psychiatric Research Group.

Dr. Mandell said his researchers will assist DEFY in directing its educational efforts consistent with the research findings while the project is in progress and at its termination.

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## ASUCSD PRESENTS....

### At the Coffee Hut:

Saturday nite, September 26—  
Dave Burger and folk group Phelps and Martel  
Monday nite, September 28—  
Chris Hagen and Paul Kanter  
Tuesday nite, September 29—  
The Royal Regals Band  
Wednesday nite, September 30—  
Dos Payadores  
Thursday nite, October 1—  
Avery Pitts  
Friday nite, October 2—  
The Barrel House Blues Band  
Saturday nite, October 3—  
direct from the Troubador in L. A.,  
folk singer Jack Tempschin  
Sunday nite, October 4—  
folk singer Pat Moss

All Coffee Hut events begin at 9:00 p.m.

### Friday Night Flicks:

On Friday night, October 2, in USB 2722 you can see "I Love You, Alice B. Toklas," starring Peter Sellers, and "The Great Race" for a very low admission price. For schedules for the coming weeks, consult your local FRIDAY NIGHT FLICKS schedule at your nearest bulletin board.

### Coming November 1, 1970: Mort Sahl

This year's ASUCSD Program Board is planning a full year's worth of activities directed toward the desires of the student body. Each week in the Triton Times there will be announcements of forthcoming events. We are now in the process of forming our committees which consist primarily of undergraduates and any of you who are interested in serving on one or more of these committees should contact me at the Student Activities Office, 250 Matthews Campus, extension 1913 or stop me on my truckin's through the halls and corridors of Revelle College. Please keep in mind that any comments or suggestions you may have regarding A.S. programming are desired and will be appreciated.

Dan Spellens  
ASUCSD Program Board Chairman



Dr. Joseph W. Watson

### ...Third College

(continued from page 1)

#### GAA equals GPA or SAT

1) GAA: General Admissions Average (3.0 or higher)  
2) GPA: Grade Point Average.

3) SAT: the Scholastic Aptitude Test's verbal and mathematical scores combined and converted by a formula which changes a score of 1100 to 3.0.

4) BMAP: Background, Motivation, and Persistence Average, ranging from 0 to 4.0, to be arrived at through interviews with the prospective student.

5) RA: Through careful and somewhat wider use of letters of reference both the intellectual and non-intellectual features of other parts of the formula will be supplemented. A minimum of four letters will be required. A letter writer will be asked to summarize his assessment of the applicant in quantitative terms which will then be converted to a 0 to 4.0 scale.

Watson notes that such a criterion is now invalid, as the general equation has not been in

use. After the variance formula had been drawn up, it was agreed upon that this proposal met no one's desires as it was too much of a compromise. It was thus withdrawn. Until now, the criterion used for admitting students has been on the 4 percent basis (GPA, Motivation, Indication of motivation, and ability to do university work.)

Approximately 90 percent of the Third College students, says Provost Watson, need financial aid.

"This is a major problem for any student but is especially so for minority students," he said. "With the increase in minority students, more pressure will be put upon for increasing funds. The feeling is that Third College has enough to squeak by this year."

About \$170,000 was received from the Ford Foundation for curricular development, faculty recruitment, and research grants. The Ford Foundation grant will be used to support several areas of the academic plan. A small series of "starter grants" has been designed to aid various research efforts.

### State Fellowship Offered

The California State Scholarship and Loan Commission announces the opening of the fifth competition for State Graduate Fellowships with the distribution of applications to every California college and graduate school.

State Graduate Fellowships are for tuition and fees at California graduate schools and are designed to help encourage college students to attend graduate school in the academic disciplines which produce college faculty.

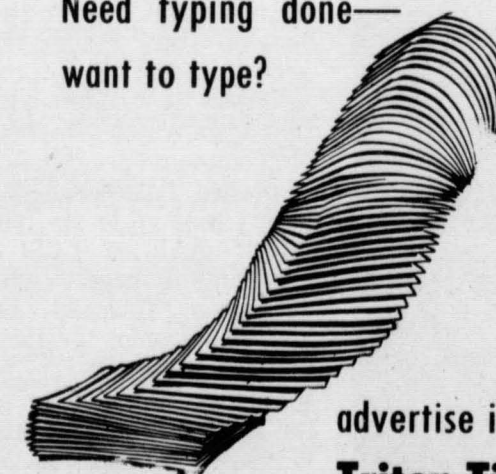
State Graduate Fellowships are available to students who will be entering graduate school for the first time, to those who are currently enrolled, or to those who have been previously enrolled with preference being given to entering students and those who have completed only one year of graduate school.

Approximately 1,320 fellowships will be available for 1971-72 and are tenable for graduate work in the sciences, social sciences, humanities, the arts, mathematics, engineering, business, and education, and others which may be determined by the Commission. Professional degrees in law, medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, pharmacy, and similar programs are excluded.

Applications must be filed with the State Scholarship and Loan Commission by January 16, 1971. Announcement of winners will be on April 1, 1971. Fellowship applicants who are entering graduate schools for the first time will be required to take the Aptitude Test of the Graduate Record Examination in October, December, or January.

Arrangements for this test may be made through the student's college or the Educational Testing Service in Berkeley.

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# Pass-Fail System Gets Top Marks

SANTA CRUZ — The pass-fail grading system at this University of California campus has been hailed an overall success. The conclusion, based on a general consensus among students and faculty, was contained in a special report to the UCSC Academic Senate.

Operating under a variance from the University of California grading system, the UCSC method couples Pass (roughly A-C in letter grade equivalents) and Fail (D or F) with an individual evaluation of the student's performance in class written by his instructor.

In addition, every senior is required to pass a com-

prehensive examination in his major field(s) and/or submit a satisfactory senior thesis. UCSC's use of the P/F system on the undergraduate level in all but a few nonintroductory science courses is unique in public higher education.

## Lessening

In reviewing UCSC's innovative Pass/Fail experiment, the report notes a general lessening of emphasis on pressures extraneous to the educational process but seemingly inherent in the letter grade system.

"The distortion of the educational experience caused by student anxiety over which letter grade he will receive is almost eliminated... competition more often takes the form of doing one's best for a class in which there is special interest... The P/F plus evaluation system leads to a significant

change in student attitude and morale.

"The instructors appear to be more like resources for the aid of the students and less like stern judges... cheating is almost unheard of... Students are viewed (by instructors) more nearly as human beings rather than being stereotyped as 'an A-student' or 'a C-student.'"

Written evaluations sometimes make up 9 to 10 pages of a UCSC student's transcript and delineate him as a personality rather than a cipher to be fed into a computer. "Out of a conventional academic transcript arises a numerical grade-point average. Out of the few pages of a Santa Cruz transcript arises a picture of a flesh-and-blood human being—uneven, multidimensional, qualitative, unpredictable, incapable of summarization."

## Weaknesses

In their evaluations, instructors comment on academic weaknesses as well as strengths providing data useful for purposes of effective counseling and the selection of students for academic awards and honors. The academic summaries also prove helpful in determining dismissals.

"The promise of a late-blooming or temporarily troubled student may appear in these evaluations and provide the basis for a decision to retain him further in the University, a decision which might have been impossible if based on letter grades alone." His own evaluations are available to the student to help him in gauging the level of his academic performance.

Further, the CEP found that evaluations would seem to be a more realistic

guide to predicting a student's future, potential academic and vocational success than conventional grading systems. "Over-use of the grade-point average as a single, convenient, quantitative measure of student 'competence' is a widely perceived evil of the American educational system," observes the Committee.

Other positive aspects of the system mentioned in the UCSC grading critique include the great distinction faculty and students attribute to an outstanding evaluation and the high academic standards maintained under the P/F system.

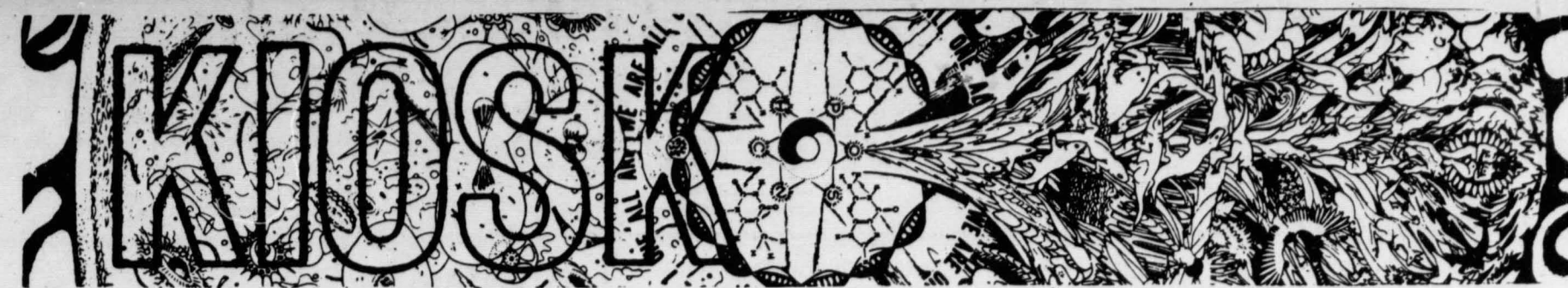
The CEP report also brings to light several negative aspects of the system. Problems arise from a lack of understanding on the part of instructors as to the purposes of their evaluations. "Some write (evaluations) as if they were to be read by graduate school admissions committees; others write very critical evaluations intended to help the student improve the quality of his future work but which may look bad on the student's transcript."

We still are troubled by instructors who evaluate human beings or personalities, rather than performance in class." The CEP now sends a letter to all instructors each quarter outlining such problems and reports that considerable improvement has been noticed in the quality of written evaluations during the past four years.

## Difficulties

Difficulties have also been experienced in educating graduate and professional schools to evaluate a Santa Cruz transcript. "In reading through a set of evaluations, unfavorable ones may assume undue importance, perhaps because the reader is accustomed to conventional letters of recommendation, from which unfavorable comments are carefully pruned." However, the report goes on to say that "most qualified UCSC graduates manage to gain admission, financial aid and scholarships for their post-graduate work."

Another threat seen to the system is an increase in classes so large (50-350 students) that no evaluation is written. "However, it would seem that if an instructor of a large class could meaningfully assign letter grades, he could meaningfully assign brief written evaluations. Thus, a determination on this campus to preserve its grading system might overcome this threat."



Tuesday  
29 September

Coffee Hut—The Royal Regals Band

Art Exhibit—Employees of the Science and Engineering Library are now showing their own works of art in the Urey Hall Display Cases on Revelle Campus. This display will continue through October 5.

Sports Arena—Ice Follies through October 4. For information call 224-4171.

Wednesday  
30 September

Coffee Hut—Dos Payadores 9 p.m.

Thursday  
1 October

Coffee Hut—Avery Pitts, 9 p.m.

Friday  
2 October

Coffee Hut—The Barrel House Blues Band, 9 p.m.

Friday Night at the Movies—7:30 p.m. 2722 USB "I Love You, Alice B. Toklas."

Saturday  
3 October

Coffee Hut—Folk singer Jack Tempchin, 9 p.m.

Music—Big Sur Folk Festival, Monterey Fair Grounds.

Sports—Football—San Diego State College vs. Brigham Young at the San Diego Stadium, 8 p.m.

Miscellaneous—"Stop the Pig Day" Horton Plaza, downtown San Diego at 12 noon.

Sunday  
4 October

Coffee Hut—folk singer Pat Moss, 9 p.m.

Movie—at San Diego State College, Aztec Center—admission with SDSC AS card only. "Cool Hand Luke" 6 p.m. & 8:30 p.m.

TV—Acting Chancellor Herbert York will be guest on "City in Motion," KFMB-TV, Channel 8. Time tentatively set for 7:30 p.m.

Sunday

Concert—at San Diego State College's Petersen Gym—Frank Zappa and the Mothers of Invention 8 p.m. \$3 with any AS card.

Art Exhibit—San Diego State College in the Art Gallery until October 20.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

The American History and Institutions Exam will be given on October 31st, at 1 p.m. in the HL Auditorium. Students wishing to take the exam must sign up by October 28th in the Admissions and Registrar's Office or in one of the Provost's offices.

UCSD Folk Dancing Club meets every Friday 9:30 to 12 p.m. for General Dancing and 8 to 9:30 p.m. for first timers starting October 9 in the gym.

Tuesdays 8 to 10:30 p.m. for intermediate and advanced dancing—place as yet undetermined.

On Friday, October 2, the club will go to "Inter-

section," a famous folk dancing coffee house in Los Angeles, for info call Jim at ext. 2644.

## INFORMATION RELEASE

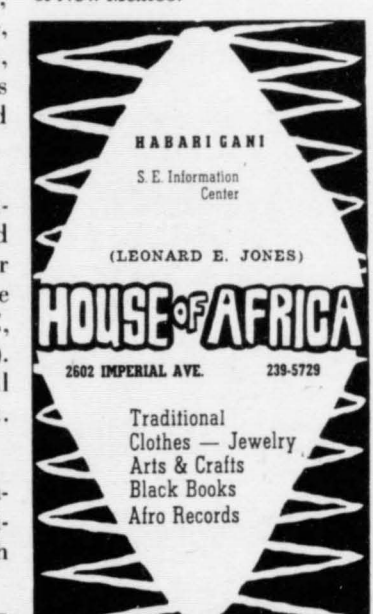
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Interested persons should attend the organizational meeting planned for Wednesday, September 30th at 2 p.m. in the Factory, Building 257 MC, (south of the quonset huts). For more information call Dave Cunningham, ext. 1195.

Course credit is available for projects in experimental theater through various departments.

(continued from page 4)

and waves during the past 25 years and has more recently broadened his research interests into all aspects of the study of the Earth as a planet. In 1969 he was named California Scientist of the Year by the state-operated California Museum of Science and Industry. Harrison was selected as one of nine artists to represent the United States at the Japan World Expo in Osaka this year. In addition to his teaching duties he has had numerous one-man shows both in this country and in Europe. Before coming to UCSD, Harrison served as a teaching assistant at Yale's School of Art and Architecture and as an assistant professor of art in charge of visual fundamentals at the School of Fine Arts, University of New Mexico.



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## Scholarly Study About Kissing

BERKELEY—There's more to a kiss than meets the lips of modern lovers according to Nicolas J. Perella, UC-Berkeley professor of Italian, who has devoted a unique 356-page scholarly study to this agreeable subject.

"The Kiss Sacred and Profane," just published by the U.C. Press, is probably the first attempt to interpret the history of kiss symbolism and related religio-erotic themes.

Perella concentrates on the older eras of Western civilization, from the early Christian centuries through the Renaissance-Baroque age, giving only a passing nod to more modern-osculatory manifestations. And no wonder, considering a contribution to kissing theory by Sigmund Freud:

"The kiss between the mucous membrane of the lips of two people is held in high esteem among many nations, in spite of the fact that the parts of the body involved do not form part of the sexual apparatus but constitute the entrance to the digestive tract."

Perella decided to embark on a study like this when doing research for his doctoral thesis in the late 1950s at Harvard on a Renaissance-Baroque poet.

He has since combed religious texts, legends, drama, essays and, of course, a great deal of poetry to trace the significance of kissing down through European history. The result is a learned analysis of kiss symbolism extending from mere affection through treachery, nourishment, a sex substitute, soul transference, death and resurrection, and divine grace.

Dante's "Inferno" provides a fertile field for analysis with a famous couple sealing their allegedly sinful love with a kiss that plunged them ultimately into the nether world.

On the other hand, the young Erasmus could hardly contain his enthusiasm when he visited England in 1499. He wrote a friend extolling the "nymphs here with divine features," and expressing delight with the way English folk bussed each other on every occasion. He concludes, "Oh Faustus, if you had once tasted how sweet and fragrant those kisses are, you would indeed wish to be a traveller, not for ten years, like Solon, but for your whole life in England."

These and many more instances of the use of the kiss are examined by the author.

## Campus Unrest—Hitch

There is no way of predicting with any degree of accuracy what will happen on campuses starting this fall. However, I think we can expect no lessening of involvement on the part of young people. The state and national elections likely will see an intense participation of college-age people in campaigns, and some probably will provide the margin of victory for their candidates and their issues. Others will have the opportunity to learn to lose gracefully. I think this kind of political involvement is a good thing, but I also think that we will have to be especially careful through November and beyond to protect the campuses from partisan influence. We must safeguard the freedom to teach and the freedom to learn from all political threats, whether Left or Right."

—full text of UC Pres. Charles J. Hitch's reply to LADIES HOME JOURNAL for its panel of college presidents in the September issue.

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Other College (ID) \$3.00  
General Public \$3.75

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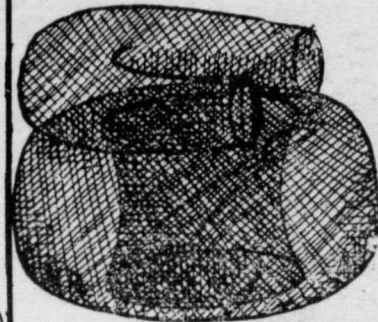
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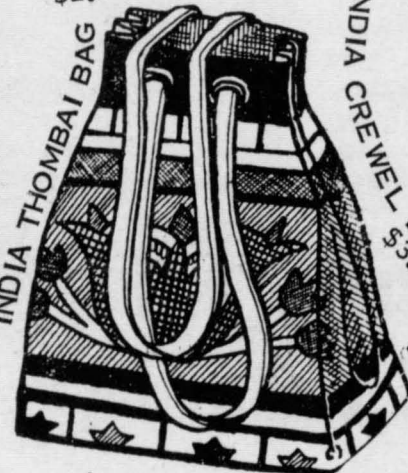
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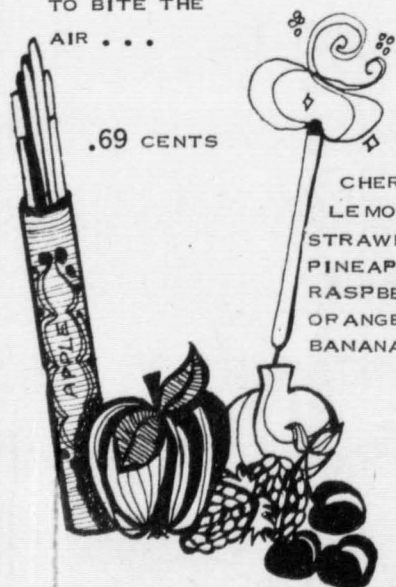
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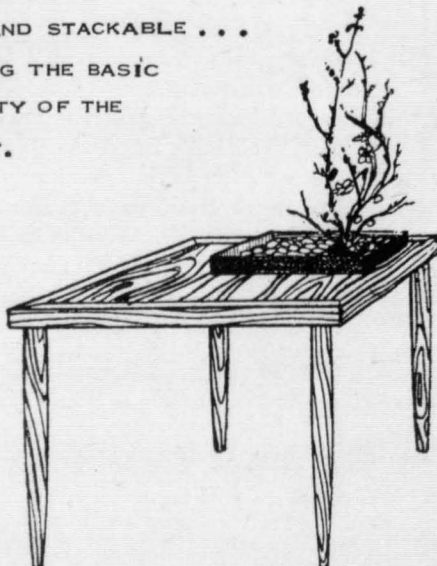


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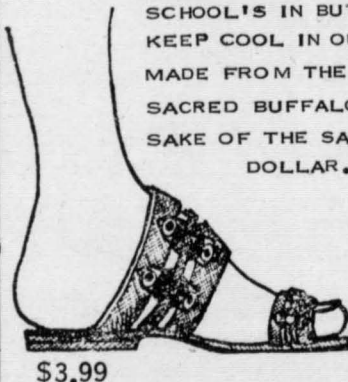
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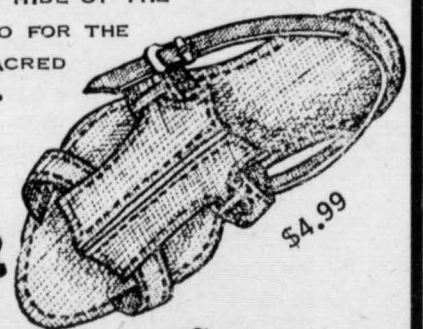


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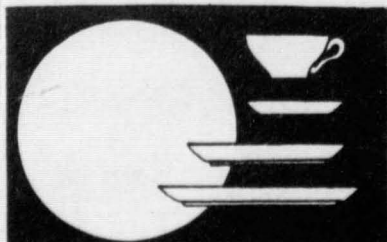


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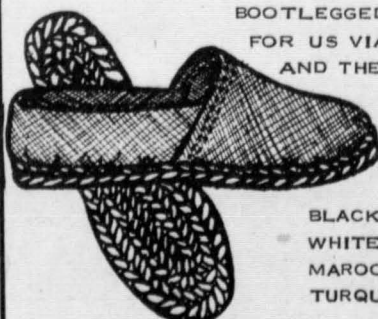


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