

# The Indicator

Friday, December 1, 1967

San Diego, Calif.

Vol. 2 No. 3

## Senate Steps on Shaky Ground

The AS Senate meeting of November 8 took the Senate onto political grounds that have proved dangerous for other UC campuses. Senators Shark and Miner suggested an anti-Vietnam War resolution be adopted by the Senate. A similar resolution adopted on the Irvine campus resulted in the ASUCI being threatened with dissolution. The Irvine Senate, adopted essentially the same resolution as the Peace and Freedom Party's statement, except that they deleted the words "immediate withdrawal." Mike Krisman, ASUCI president, and his vice-president, also signed a more strongly worded resolution as individuals. Students objected that the official resolution made it look as if the student body were actually protesting the war, when it was only the senate speaking for itself, and they also objected that the statement signed by Krisman looked like an officially adopted policy of the Senate, when it was the president's own opinion. Irrate groups demanded that the Senate either be more representative of the student's desires, or dissolve themselves.

With this example in mind, Rich Altenhoff, ASUCSD President, did not sign the resolution adopted by the senate in their November 8 meeting. Another meeting was held November 9 to amend the resolution to make it clear that it was being adopted by the Senate itself, and was not intended to speak for the whole of the student body. On November 9, Senator Shark amended the resolution to read:

Resolved, that the undersigned members of the Associated Students Senate of the University of California, San Diego, can in no way condone United States military action in Vietnam. We condemn this war as being an illegal, immoral, and genocidal war against the people of Vietnam. The injustice of our intervention in the revolution and civil war in Vietnam is reflected in the United States. Our action in Vietnam forces the United States government to ignore the condition of its lower economic classes. The increasing oppression of those classes by diverting economic resources from programs designed to alleviate those conditions, and the increased calls for the draft have forced the poor to engage in a fight in Vietnam, while their legitimate fight is freeing themselves from their oppressive economic conditions. As an example, the Black people in

America who constitute 11% of the total population and who compose the most consistently oppressed and persecuted segment of our population make up 22% of the fighting forces and 34% of the casualties.

We believe that the University's implication in the war should be examined. Secret defense research is particularly destructive to the basic character of this University by establishing its complicity in the war effort. Furthermore, by remaining silent on an issue which has such grave moral bearing upon our society, the University is negating its function. A basic factor of this function is to make public its conclusions on issues which affect the society of which it is a part.

We request that the Academic Senate of the University of California, San Diego, accept this resolution.

The amended resolution was signed by Senators William Shark, James Miner, Shelley Camp, President Rich Altenhoff, and Senator Shepard has agreed to sign.

Also passed during the November 8 meeting was a resolution protesting the recruitment of students on campus to war-related industries. The resolution, introduced by Jim Miner, was amended to read:

Resolved that we the Senate of ASUCSD protest the fact that Dow Chemical Company and the military are permitted to use University facilities for recruitment.

It is the opinion of this Senate

Cont. on pg. 6



WOW! BABIES OF VIETNAM BURNED AT THE SIL DANCE OF DEATH. STUDENTS DANCED WHILE THE

## Dean Murphy Had A Big Surprise!

On Tuesday morning November 27 a homemade bomb was discovered in the east-wing of building 250 Matthews Campus. The reactions to this discovery and the speculations concerning its source are frankly getting out of hand. The administration and the San Diego police officers called in to investigate the bomb have no definite clues which would implicate anyone.

The bomb was found at 8:30 Tuesday morning by the custodial staff. The incendiary was homemade and consisted of a clock attached to a 6 volt battery which

was wired to a potassium nitrate charge. The sophistication of the bomb's construction and the substantial explosive potential it had indicate that it was not a prank. Fortunately the bomb failed to ignite and did no damage to the area.

Immediately the San Diego newspapers seized the chance to connect the bomb with Dow Chemical's presence on campus, however, there is no more proof for this than any other speculation. Until a full investigation of the incident is accomplished and the data evaluated, you are urged not to make hasty or careless judgments.

## Academic Senate Denies MIC Complicity; Agrees to Pass-Fail

The Academic Senate of the University of California, San Diego, meeting on November 15, adopted several resolutions of interest to students. They have decided to allow nonmajor and minor courses to be recorded on a pass-fail basis, and they have determined the virtual non-existence of classified research at UCSD. The pass-fail proposition must face further amendment because under the proposed system, "D" is failing. The State Academic Senate recognizes "D" as passing. The proposition was considered because students may wish to take a course simply from intellectual interest, but are afraid that if they fail, the grade

will pull down their grade-point average too much. SDS and other groups have accused UCSD of being too involved in war related, classified research. The Senate resolution refutes this. The text of the two Propositions follows:

Report of San Diego Committee on Educational Policy of Academic Senate, adopted by the Division of Tuesday, November 14, 1967: (Statement of Professor W.J. McGill, Chairman of the San Diego Division) Professor McGill saw Chancellor Galbraith on 11/16/67 and informed him of the Division's action in adopting a statement of principles on classified research. The Chancellor indicated that he has seen the report. He informed Professor McGill that the CEP report embodies the current policy of the San Diego Campus and that this policy will continue. Professor McGill states that formal transmission of the report from the Faculty to the Administration will follow the By-Laws of the Division. He expects formal approval by the Administration shortly after it is received.

The San Diego Division instructed its Committee on Educational Policy on October 18, 1966, the chairman of the Division was advised in writing by the Vice Chancellor for Graduate Studies and Research that it is the policy of the UCSD Administration not to sponsor classified research or conferences on the upper or lower campus. In line with this policy, the Administration has permitted no restricted areas on campus in

the recent past.

It appears, then that UCSD is presently involved in classified activities only to the following extent.

A. Part of the regular research of two UCSD laboratories, the Marine Physical Laboratory and the Visibility Laboratory, is classified. However, the latter work is carried out off campus. A small number of UCSD students, employed in these laboratories, have contact with the classified projects, but no student receives degree credit for classified activity.

From time to time, UCSD also administers other classified research or conferences that are housed off campus.

B. A substantial number of individual faculty members act as consultants on classified government projects. In connection with such consulting, UCSD provides security arrangements for the handling of classified information.

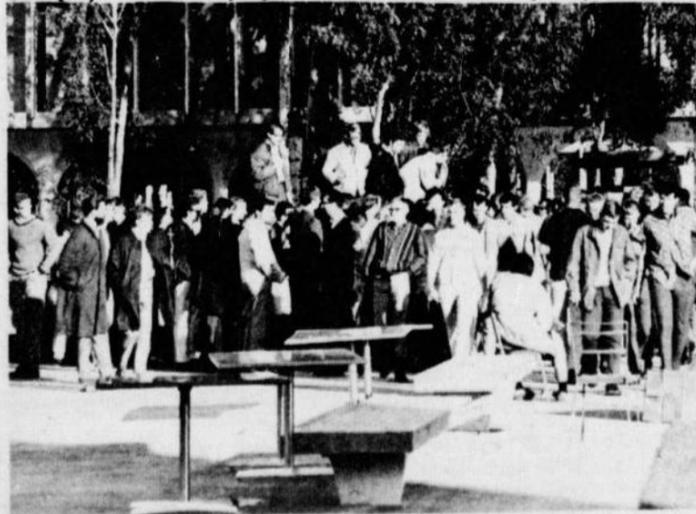
C. There are one or two UCSD contracts supporting unclassified research on campus which have been executed as classified contracts. This has apparently been done only to facilitate consulting: A classified contract makes it easier for the government to call upon the investigators for advice on classified matters related to their research.

Although it sees no immediate danger in the present situation and wishes to commend the Administration on its policy, CEP remains concerned about the issue of classified activities on campus. It feels that it would be desirable for

## SIL Held Boss Dance

The greater part of Revelle College turned out last Monday night to attend one of the most entertaining social events of the quarter, the Dance of Death, sponsored by the Students of the Independent Left. This Side Up and the Original Blues Prophets supplied the exceptional music and pulse of the whole affair. Equally outstanding was the psychedelic light show. Using nearly every type of projection equipment the group flashed images of flowers, celestial objects, water and oil, moirees, and works of art against a background of rainbow colors. Students dancing in front of the projectors heightened the effect by casting dynamic shadows on the wall, or rather, the painting on the far end of the cafeteria.

The gay atmosphere was interrupted by the Half time show during which slides of mutilated Vietnamese children were shown. These photographs made quite an impact on certain viewers. Since SIL planned the dance to be part of a protest against the production of kapalm and against its use in the war, only the halftime show seemed in full rapport with the spirit of this protest. One may hope, however, that the SIL will find further qualms with the foreign and domestic policy of the United States to be the grounds for providing future amusement.



MAKING THE WORLD SAFE FOR DEMOCRACY, MARINES LANDED

ON REVELLE PLAZA TO DEFEND THE FREE SPEECH AREA FROM COMMIES.

Cont. on pg. 7

# Password

Quo Vadis

Universities are no longer what they once were; they are much, much more. Multiversities, Megaversities, Diversities--all the new names being coined for them--serve to illustrate the manifold new tasks and responsibilities which are being thrust on these venerable institutions by our technological society. Unfortunately, this same society is not yet fully aware of the demands that it is making on its universities, nor the consequences of these demands on the fabric of academe. In turn, the universities, like an unexpected Sweepstakes winner, are trying, with considerable public ineptness, to respond to the clamor of requests and sudden spotlight.

Whatever the facts may be, the image of a university held by the general public today seems not to have altered significantly since Rudy Vallee popularized the Maine Stein Song. To most people, and this includes University graduates, a university is a geographically confined set of buildings, preferably with a park-like atmosphere and ivy covered walls, within which dwells a microcosmos of impractical and unworldly savants into whose care and tutelage as many of the nation's youth as possible are entrusted for a period approximating four years. The reason for doing this seems rather obscure in the public mind, but derives from the general belief in our society that education is a good thing and the growing recognition that higher education, in particular that directed toward some form of professionalism, markedly improves one's economic status. Although a certain amount of lip service is paid to cultural enlightenment and more rational behavior through education, these appear to be secondary to the economic advantage bestowed thereby.

In the process of transforming high school graduates into sophisticated, cultured, and highly paid adults, the universities are requested to refrain from filling their heads with a lot of new-fangled ideas and to confine their youthful exuberance to football and chaperoned picnics.

Universities aren't like that any more; if they ever were. Today's students are far too concerned and involved with the problems of society and their future in it to remain passive. And in common with the youth of every generation, they are impatient. They know that, willy-nilly, despite every protestation and agonized denial by their elders, they will inexorably inherit the earth. But in the process of agitating for a better world and protesting the old, it is important not to imperil the good, however small it may be, that exists in the present for it provides a scaffold on which to build the future. The genius of the democratic process is the provision of mechanisms for orderly change when change is desired by society. Abrogation of those mechanisms to gain a momentary victory threatens the structure and, indeed, the existence of the societal organism whose change is being sought.

In addition to the traditional functions of undergraduate and graduate education in which they are repositories of man's accumulated wisdom and experience and the channel for transmission from the past to the future, American universities are now being asked to fulfill many other social needs. The operation of a progressively more complex technological society demands ever-increasing technical competence which, in turn, requires continuously rising levels of education. In the past, the rate of development of new knowledge was sufficiently leisurely that the techniques and competence learned in youth were adequate for continued application without change throughout one's professional career. This simple state of affairs no longer pertains, and in most professions whose practice is dependent upon scientific knowledge, the rate of technological obsolescence requires continuous reeducation and retraining. The university is no longer thought of as providing a finished product to the market place of professional service, but must now accept the responsibility for lifelong education wherever and whenever it is required.

The universities have become the reservoir of expertise for a technology-dependent society, and as such are being thrust increasingly into a role of executor of social welfare and creator of public policy. Whereas, in the past, universities were sought by government and industry primarily in their capacity as problem solvers, today government is increasingly asking universities to accept responsibility for implementation and execution of social welfare legislation. Thus, there is emerging a new university concept in which the university and the community have interpenetrated to such an extent that no discernible interface is apparent. Immediacy and social involvement have entered the university world, and the scholarly environment will never be the same again. The clearly defined categories which once served to identify a university and its functions are no longer sufficient. Geographically, many universities have dowtown centers remote from their main campus to serve the special needs of metropolitan communities. There are university observatories on high mountains, field stations in jungles, deserts, and on the floors of oceans; fleets of ships ranging the seas of the world; and students and faculties scattered from pole to pole, and continent to continent.

To survive in competition, a technological society must progress, and technological progress depends on research and the development of new ideas. Our society has chosen to place the primary responsibility for this creation of progress on the universities, and it is in the laboratories of academe that the future is manufactured. The solution of social problems, such as maintenance of health, and the general effort to raise the standard of living for the relatively underprivileged, require the application of expert knowledge and advice derived primarily from the universities. With these manifold duties and responsibilities being placed on universities by the society which nurtures them and which is becoming increasingly dependent on them, it is evident that undergraduate education can no longer demand a major portion of the budget, the facilities, or the faculty effort.

In the October Stated Meeting of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Professor Daniel Bell of Columbia University and Chairman of the Commission of the Year 2000 analyzed the underlying trends in society today in terms of the major structural changes and related shifts in values which will, in part, determine the nature of society in the year 2000. He pointed out that in the post-industrial society which the United States is now entering, empiricism has given way to the predominance of theory, and theoretical knowledge is basically rooted in the university. "The last hundred years have been dominated by industrial organizations created for the production of goods; moreover, the principal values in society have derived from the entrepreneurs and managers within the business firm. In the next fifty years, "the universities will become the primary institutions, not necessarily in the political sense, but insofar as they will be the source of the major innovations in society. And as innovation becomes increasingly dependent on theoretical knowledge, the universities will also have the opportunity, indeed the great task, of imprinting their own values on society."

Today's and tomorrow's universities are the vortex of a technological society. Into them are poured the unanswered questions, the untutored populace, the needs, hopes, and aspirations of mankind. Through the alchemy of education and research, society has come to expect that from the cornucopia of the universities will pour forth all the good things for a better life.

But this, we are told, is an age of passion, and when passion dominates, reason is impotent. The universities are condemned as themselves becoming foci of the basically hedonistic, pleasure seeking subculture and the passionate dissenters who would destroy the civilization that nurtured them. It is not so. Universities, as they have always been, are fields of trial and experimentation; forums for disagreement and re-examination; courts of inquiry where the status quo must defend itself against change. It is the duty of each institution to ensure that these functions are executed, not only lawfully and justly, but with dignity and humanity in a manner befitting a community of scholars.

Every age is an age of passion. Man changes little, though his estate may wax and wane. When his passion is a solitary thing, directed toward tilling the soil and defeating the elements, his moment in history appears serene to an age of organized passion. When he fuses his individual passions into an amalgam of hate and love, he forms a new creature which punctuates history with a roar, sometimes for good and sometimes for evil. From "Hall, Caesar" to "Hell, Hitler; from "Serfdom" to "Freedom" he drives his arrow of united passion into the heart of his discontent.

And passion is essentially thoughtless. It is a weapon available to the shrewd as well as the wise. It can destroy with equal ease the temple and the charnel house; the slum and the university. It is neither friend nor enemy; it is a force driving mankind down a road toward construction or destruction. From passion, man is never free. No more than he is free from the necessity to breathe and eat; to seek shelter and to reproduce. He can only direct passion--not abolish it. So it is a primary function of the university to stand at the helm of mankind's passion. To steer it safely by the Sirens whose songs tell of a life made easy through surrender to conformity. To guide it past the shoals of tradition where the new is dashed to pieces against the cliffs of the old. To set it on an uncharted course of exploration toward better ways of life for all mankind. To turn passion into compassion.

For those elements of society who fear change, the university is a cardinal threat. For those individuals who desire totalitarian domination, the university stands as a bulwark against their ambitions.

Cont. on pg. 4

For three years now The Indicator has been trying to get columns representative of a broad spectrum of political viewpoints for publication. Response has not been over-whelming, but we have been fortunate in locating Miss Kent, whose column will hopefully describe a position in direct opposition to the prevailing attitude of the Indicator. This is the first in a series of columns to be written by Miss Kent.

## The Third Alternative

Observe a few essential premises which one must regard as self-evident if he wishes to become a respectable member of the intellectual community today: no one can be certain about anything; ethics is a matter of subjective (or collective) whims; democratic welfare-statism is the only political alternative; philosophy is irrelevant to practical issues. Underlying these is a view of human nature best described as "secularized Augustinian" and a view of human existence summed up (by Hobbes) as "solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short." The figure raised as an ideal is a combination of Jesus Christ (self-sacrifice), David Hume (skepticism) and Bertrand Russell (surrender).

If this sounds like an exaggeration, look at the world around you--if you have the stomach for it-- and ask yourself if it isn't consistent. Mankind's reversion to savagery is not a causeless phenomenon.

But for those of you who do not regard these as self-evident; for those of you who are not so sure that this is what you're struggling to reach; for those of you who have retained some remnant of rationality and self-esteem--there is an alternative. This column will be committed to the conviction that philosophy is crucial to practical issues. It is addressed to men who uphold reason as their only means of knowledge and who agree that certainty is achievable. In it you will read of objectively demonstrable ethical absolutes (yes, even "blacks and whites"), of a morality which holds rational self-interest as man's proper moral goal and self-sacrifice as unnecessary and immoral.

If you are now wondering whether advocacy of such premises will hurl you into the silly-putty worlds of "liberalism" or "conservatism," you have ignored a third alternative. Both camps accept "the good of society" as their standard of the value of human life and "the mixed economy" (which is fast becoming a mixture of socialism and fascism) as their political-economic system. Any advocate of freedom must realize that such compromises in principle will result and have resulted in slavery in practice. Any advocate of freedom must realize that the only free society is one based on individual rights. And the only political-economic system which recognizes individual rights in principle and in fact is capitalism--laissez-faire capitalism. You may justifiably wonder, when you hear on one side that you can have your property but must sacrifice your life for your country--and on the other that you can have your life but must sacrifice your achievements to your neighbors--why such sacrifices are necessary. This column will ask you to look at the nature of the political system which demands them. And then envision a free society in which your life, your effort and your achievements would be at your disposal. This column will propose that alternative.

If you are prepared to challenge the assumptions of the "intellectual status quo," you will find that they are not so self-evident after all. There is another version of the story of what is happening in the world today, and another side to the ending we might write. You'll be reading about that other side here.

Next issue: The Ninth Amendment-- and the Draft.

## Letters To The Indicator

The Triton Times of November 10 reports the foundation of a "War Game Society", some sort of club where frustrated students can express "their aggressive desires" by playing at war. The society "carries on theoretical war situations" with purchased or hand-made weapons. My first reaction was to laugh; my second reaction was fright; could this perhaps be practicing for an American (or UCSD) SS? It might be difficult, but shouldn't I try getting into the good grace of my colleague Dr. Roger DeLaix, who, according to the report, is the advisor of the club, and to ask him to spare my life? But my third reaction was quite different: I saw the beneficial aspects of this movement. Somebody in it must have

studied Freud and decided to do something about it. According to Freud, aggressive desires are the expression of the wish to end one's own life, and all manifestations of instinctual aggressiveness are only the operations of the basic Death Instinct. Releasing it in a game with "theoretical war situations" might (at least temporarily) offer a wholesome delay of self-destruction. However, and again according to Freud, such an expression of aggressiveness is a highly sublimated one attained at the cost of suppressing erotic impulses, and therefore not really satisfying. And in any case, in such sublimated form, it cannot be a satisfactory substitute for going to Vietnam.

Dr. Herbert Marcuse

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## MEET DENNIS BARR.

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Monday, December 4, 8:00 P.M.  
Tuesday, December 5, 8:00 P.M.  
Thursday, December 7, 8:00 P.M.  
at the Institute, 2550 5th Ave.  
(Financial Center), Suite 616  
San Diego

#### LA JOLLA

Saturday, December 2, 10:00 A.M.  
Monday, December 4, 8:00 P.M.  
Tuesday, December 5, 8:00 P.M.  
Wednesday, December 6, 8:00 P.M.  
at the Institute,  
Bank of La Jolla Bldg., Suite 212  
(Ivanhoe at Wall)

#### GROSSMONT

Saturday, December 2, 10:00 A.M.  
Monday, December 4, 8:00 P.M.  
Tuesday, December 5, 8:00 P.M.  
Wednesday, December 6, 8:00 P.M.  
Thursday, December 7, 8:00 P.M.  
at the Institute, Grossmont  
Shopping Center between S.D.  
Federal and the Post Office

Password

(Continued from second page.)

To the complacent, the passive, the indolent, and the foolish, the university is a fearsome spectre. But the university survives, and with it survives the hope of mankind. A hope that is not encompassed by catchwords and clichés, revealing no more than the passions of an historical moment, but a hope that extends from generations past to generations future for a life of dignity and accomplishment; a life in which the passion to destroy is replaced by the passion to know and to understand. There is a universe to conquer.

Robert D. Tschirgi  
Vice Chancellor-Academic Affairs



JAN DIEPERSLOOT PRESENTS WAR IN VIETNAM AND THE POETRY IN PROTEST TO THE STUFF DOW MAKES.

## SIL Replies To UCSD Recruiting

Dear Dean Murphy,

Thank you for your reply to our letter of November 7. We would like to pursue these matters a little further in order to clear up some remaining ambiguities.

At three points in your letter you equate "recruiters" with "ideas, points of view, speakers". Did you really mean to suggest that all four of these items fall into the same category and are governed by the same sets of rules? If so, then the following questions arise:

(1) Are all organizations, of whatever nature, equally entitled to recruit officially at UCSD? If not, what precisely are the restrictions and what are the grounds for those restrictions? If one restriction, for example, is the requirement that salaried rather than non-salaried positions must be offered by the recruiting organization, then is this not a violation of the freedom to recruit, since organizations offering non-salaried positions are deprived of their opportunity to attempt to interest young people in work that might be of greater personal value to the individual than would the usual choice of salaried jobs?

(2) The University rules governing the appearance of speakers on campus state that it is the duty of the Administration (and specifically of the Chancellor) to assure a balanced program of presentations. If recruiters are the same as speakers, then they also fall under this provision. But it is quite clear that the Administration makes no effort to present a "balanced" program of recruiters. For example, one might expect that the Administration would "balance" the appearance of the many military recruiters with the presentation of an organization devoted to (legal) conscientious objection to the draft.

(3) If recruitment is as free as "ideas, points of view, speakers," then one would expect that the recruiters' time would be available

to all interested students and that no student who wished to see a particular recruiter would be questioned concerning his motives for so doing. And yet this is precisely what has happened in one dean's office with reference to recruitment by the CIA: A number of undergraduate students were queried at length as to their motives in signing up for interviews with the CIA and were threatened with disciplinary action should subsequent investigations conclude that their motives were unsatisfactory. We request an investigation by your office of these incidents and an end to this attempted intimidation.

Toward the end of your letter, however, you explain that recruitment is not the same as "ideas, points of view, speakers," since recruiters are not allowed to use the open advocacy areas. Is this the only difference between the two categories, or are there others? Do the recruiters have more rights than are granted to the other categories—for example, the right to exclude part of their potential audience on the ground that (in their opinion) this part has no "serious" interest in these matters or that their motives are sinister?

Your letter, unfortunately (and, we hope, unwittingly) placed us in the unenviable position of seeming to undermine the hard-won freedoms of expression on the University of California campuses. This is indeed not the case. We hope that this subsequent letter explains clearly what we think is at stake in this dispute, and we would welcome the opportunity to help in the resolving the remaining differences.

Sincerely,  
Co-Ordinating Committee  
Students of the Independent Left

## UCSD Has No Favorites

All of us are aware of the manifestations on university campuses throughout the United States of dissent against governmental policies. These manifestations have included efforts to frustrate recruiting activities of governmental and certain industrial agencies. Some members of the campus community within the past few days have questioned the appropriateness to a university of recruiting activity by such agencies. Others have proposed extra-legal means of preventing on-campus recruiting.

These are two very different positions, and require different responses. The administration of this campus has maintained the policy that, consistent with the general principles of freedom of choice and the right of dissent, it will permit both on-campus recruitment by the agencies in question, and opposition to this recruitment in a manner consistent with university policy and campus regulations. The administration is open to discussion of these or any issues in an environment free of intimidation.

In keeping with these same principles however, the administration will not tolerate extra-legal actions on the campus or yield to threats of violence. We are obligated to maintain the order of the campus and we will do so.

## Symphony Scores With New Conductor

November 16 will long be considered as an important date by San Diego music-lovers, as it marked the beginning of Zoltan Rozsnyai's reign over the San Diego Symphony. By all indications this period will be very interesting. Rozsnyai quite obviously is a conductor who knows exactly what he wants, and how he intends to get it. This fact was well documented by the first concert that he presented, consisting of: Brahms' "Academic Festival Overture"; Bartok's "Concerto for Orchestra" and Beethoven's Symphony #3, "Eroica".

The concert was by no means perfect, however its shortcomings were not of any exceptional importance, so I will deal with them first.

As I noted in my last review of this orchestra (spring quarter 1967), there is a most definite imbalance in the orchestra between the strings and the brass sections, the brasses tending to dominate too much. This factor has unfortunately not improved very much since then, although it was not particularly disturbing in this particular concert. This problem will most definitely have to be corrected, as will the players in the trumpet section who played more than their fair share of sour notes. Another point worth mentioning is Rozsnyai's tendency towards somewhat erratic tempi, especially in the Brahms piece.

Apart from these minor quibbles, the program was quite good. By far the best played work was the Bartok concerto. The composer called this piece a concerto as it required virtuoso performance from all sections of the orchestra, and it received some of the best

playing that the San Diego Symphony has ever done. This was not particularly surprising as Rozsnyai, being Hungarian as was Bartok, most certainly has the feel for this type of music. It was also obvious that he has the right idea in the slower sections of Beethoven. Unlike many other conductors who tend to take the Marcia Funebre section of the Eroica symphony much slower than the marked Adagio assai, Rozsnyai took it very sensibly.

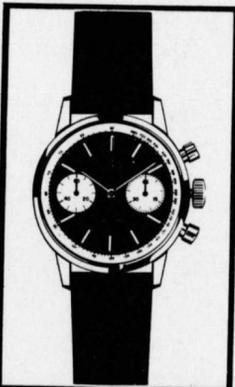
As always, kudos must be given to the string sections, although I personally feel that there could be a little more heft to the lower string parts.

This concert having been the first of the season, I expect that there will be considerable improvement as the season progresses, and the conductor and orchestra get more used to each other. The orchestra is definitely moving upwards.

Next concert: November 30, Ruggiero Ricci-violinist; Zoltan Rozsnyai-conductor

Moussorgsky-Overture to Khovantchina  
Prokofiev-Violin Concerto #2  
Brahms-Symphony #3  
Richard Strauss-Rosenkavalier Suite

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Cont. from pg. 1  
 that the University throughout history has been a bastion of civilization and humanity, and that to let the perpetrators of inhuman crimes recruit on campus destroys that traditional value.  
 Dean Murphy replied that while he realized that there was dissent from the government's policies in Vietnam, refusal to let Dow and other companies to recruit would not serve to stop that war; it would only be an act limiting the right of free speech of the Dow Company. It would also violate the University's present policy of allowing everyone to speak, that is, it would limit free speech in general. The resolution was voted down, seven to one, with Senator Miner voting against his own resolution. It was re-submitted with paragraph three deleted, and voted down six to eight, Senators Miner and Shark casting the favorable votes.  
 A proposal in opposition to an immediate increase in tuition was unanimously passed by the Assoc-

iate Student Senate on Tuesday, November 23. The adopted resolution will be submitted to the Chancellor.  
 The resolution proposed by Jim Minor states, "It is the opinion of the senate as representative of the entire A.S.U.C.S.D. that the Regents would be mistaken to order an increase in student charges without knowing where the revenues will go.  
 Traditionally, logically a party does not raise a revenue without some need precipitating that raise. Then the raise is directed toward the instigating.  
 As yet there is no demonstrated need for increasing fees. We urge the Regents to reconsider their establishment of a new student charge."  
 The Senate also adopted a proposal in support of construction of a flagpole in the vicinity of the free speech area. The resolution stated that the flag "is a reminder of free speech in this country." After some debate the proposal

### Statement of the Peace and Freedom Party

California Committee for the Peace and Freedom Party  
 We intend to place the Peace and Freedom Party on the 1968 California ballot and nominate candidates to oppose candidates of the established parties.  
 We hope to build a vehicle for the political expression of the aspirations and goals of the new and growing movements for basic political, economic, and social change in this country. This will permit not only a meaningful choice in the coming elections but will strengthen and unify the new movements.  
 The choice of the name Peace and Freedom in no way implies we can have peace without freedom. The struggle for freedom is fundamental, for no peace can be meaningful unless it is peace among free men.  
 The following statements are preliminary and reflect the views of the initiators of the Peace and Freedom Party. Once we are on the ballot, a convention open to all those registered in the Peace and Freedom Party (as well as those supporters under 21 who are ineligible to vote) will be held to adopt an official platform.  
 I  
 We believe that the government of the United States is rapidly becoming the single greatest threat to the peace and progress of the world's peoples. Since we insist that all peoples must be allowed to organize their societies in accordance with their own desires, we call upon the American people to join us in the reassertion of the revolutionary tradition of the United States.  
 We demand the immediate withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam and the cessation of all United States military intervention elsewhere in the world; and the alignment of this country with the developing aspirations of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

II  
 Because racism and colonialism are prime symptoms of the sickness of American society, we unequivocally support the principles of equality and self-determination which are manifested in the Black Power movement in the United States and the revolutions for national liberation throughout the world.  
 III  
 All Americans are being victimized by the totality of our socio-economic-political structure. The platform of the Peace and Freedom Party will deal with central issues facing this nation, such as poverty, police oppression, and bureaucratic dehumanization. Building on a base of local community organizing efforts, we will work and act to make those institutional changes which will enable us to control our own destinies.  
 Supplementary Statement of San Diego County Peace and Freedom Party  
 I  
 We call for immediate withdrawal of United States forces in Vietnam.  
 II  
 We believe that the original involvement of the United States was illegal, immoral, and opposed to the best interests of the people of the United States and Vietnam.  
 III  
 Outdated cold war policies sold the American people as defensive, have in reality the effect of crushing popular struggles for social reform and self-determination the world over. We do not equate such struggles with communism.  
 We believe the only way to avoid future Vietnams in Latin America, Asia, and Africa, is to repudiate these policies and those responsible for them. It is not enough to call for negotiations today if we are only to plunge into new military ventures tomorrow. The decisive way to break with past mistakes is to withdraw from Vietnam and all other countries to which we have sent military missions. The security and prosperity of the United States depends more on the friendship and well-being of the world's people than military strength.  
 IV  
 We resolutely oppose the proposed surtax to finance the war in Vietnam and the related slashes in urgently needed programs to alleviate human suffering in our own country. We call for an immediate reduction in the military budget in order that ample funds be available to eliminate poverty and human misery in the United States.  
 V  
 We reaffirm our faith in the Bill of Rights. In particular we support the recent Supreme Court decision restricting the authority of the police to unreasonably detain and interrogate citizens. We do not support recently proposed anti-riot bills and other attempts to deal with social problems by repression. In dealing with the problems of our domestic poor, we believe in treating problems at the root rather than suppressing the victims.



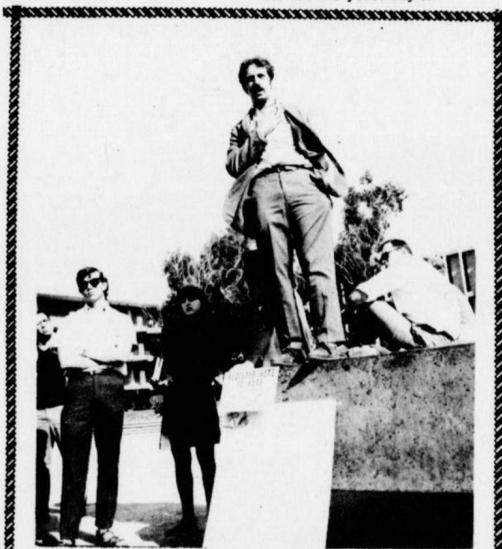
STRIKING A POSE REMINISCENT OF AN ARYAN MOUSSOLINI, THE DOW MAN EXPLAINS TO UCSD WHY EVERYTHING IS COOL.

### Greek Dance Taught Here

A Greek Dance Festival will be held at the First Unitarian Church, 4190 Front Street, December 2 and 3. The well-known teacher of Greek line dancing, Mrs. Louise Anderson of Los Angeles, will lead and teach three sessions, Saturday afternoon from 2 till 4, Sunday afternoon from 2 till 4, and Sunday evening from 7 till 9. Mrs. Anderson has taught at UCLA, Kairo, and Esalen, and leads Greek festivals for the Greek Orthodox communities around Los Angeles.  
 Advance tickets, \$1.25 per session, are on sale at the church office, and participants may attend one session or all sessions. There will be a limit of forty people in each session.

### YB Now On Sale

Get your annuals now! This year's annuals, under the editorship of a triumvirate, will be the best ever. They will give the best presentation of the beauty of the school and student body yet seen, in color on some pages. The yearbook goes on sale to the general public soon, so buy while you can. The editors are planning on a limited run, so a sell-out is likely.  
 Price for the yearbook is \$6.50. Buy one at Building 250, Matthews, Office of Student Affairs from Rita Roque or Misti Wolfington. This year must show student support if the annual is to continue for another year. Buy it!



Philip Wylie, representing the new peace and freedom party, addresses the UCSD student body.

## Peace and Freedom Party To Hold Colloquium Here

An afternoon rally on Saturday, December 2 will kick off the final month of a vigorous voter registration drive by the Peace and Freedom Party, it has been announced by Dr. Francis Halpern, county chairman.  
 The rally will begin at 1:00 P.M. in the Greek Theatre at San Diego State College and will be open to the public.  
 The local group, according to Halpern, is attempting to register 10,000 voters as its portion of the statewide goal of 67,000 registrations.

Halpern said that three men instrumental in the formation of the Peace and Freedom Party would address the rally. They are: Farrell Broslawsky, Michael Hannon and Paul Jacobs.  
 Broslawsky, professor of history at San Fernando Valley State College, is a former peace candidate for the State Assembly and a regular contributor to political journals.  
 Hannon, an attorney and former policeman, gained national prominence several years ago when he

## New Jobs Next Year

Information about summer jobs with Federal agencies may be obtained in the Career-Educational Planning and Placement Center, 250 Matthews Campus. These jobs are limited relative to the large number of applicants expected. You are urged to apply early if you are interested in jobs such as typist, stenographer, engineering assistant with the Post Office Department. Those submitting applications by December 8, 1967 will be scheduled for examination on January 13.

Other summer jobs for undergraduate students in certain fields of study or experience will also be available. For instance, the U.S. Geological Survey will have some summer openings for students in engineering, geology, and related physical sciences. The National Park Service will be offering a limited number of park ranger positions to applicants who are at least 21 years of age and who have at least 2 1/2 years of college or 2 years of park conservation experience. And many VA hospitals offer a limited number of positions for second and third-year college students in several fields, including psychology, biological science, social work, nursing, etc. Competition is keen and priority is given to superior students sincerely interested in health careers.

There are specialized positions in grades GS-5 and above for students with at least a bachelor's degree or equivalent experience in such fields as economics, statistics, mathematics, biological and physical sciences, engineering, etc.

Remember, the earlier you apply, the better are your chances for success in obtaining one of these positions.

### Citizen Group Plans Action

In preparation for the recent municipal elections, Citizens United, a group of involved San Diegans, staged debates to better acquaint San Diego voters with the candidates and issues. The success of the debates is a tenuous question -- the relevancy of them and the purpose behind the committee itself is not. Citizens United was organized in 1964 amid hopes for a membership of 5,000 or more within the first year. The public response was enthusiastic and held only one reservation on the success and importance of this community action group; that is, whether a non-partisan committee could exist when much of its membership is comprised of leading organizers and supporters of the Democratic and Republican party. In many ways the prophecy has held true, at this time Citizens United's membership has slipped to 350, and many of the community leaders which once were active have drifted away. However, this group sees the next year as an

Cont. on pg. 7

opportunity to reorganize and to clarify its purpose in a hope to gain the strength it once proposed.

Citizens United sees as its obligation to create an atmosphere where more qualified candidates will run for city posts, where people can get a more personal and first hand view of what the candidates think than can be obtained once it is filtered through the news media. But beyond the elections themselves they hope to hold discussions and stage actions on relevant issues within the city.

The fact that they intend to take positive action as a result of their investigations is the most exciting aspect of the committee; for the fact that the committee is representative of the majority of opinions within San Diego would seem to stifle action. However, the committee contends that as long as there is only one competent candidate running for a post there is no reason to involve ideology, because clearly the man of ability should have the job; as long as a rational solution to a problem is not being followed the facts will indicate the course of action.

If the committee can regain the stature it held in 1964 it will perform an important service to San Diego. The prestige of its prominent members will give the committee's opinions a voice in San Diego planning. The fact that this committee will always be present and in a position to investigate issues and candidates will tend to discourage incompetent persons from seeking office and improve the caliber of the election races.

Granting that the caliber of candidates should and must be improved, and that most individuals are not involved enough or aware enough, and that this committee would therefore fulfill a void in San Diego politics. There is one basic prerequisite of the healthiness and validity of this committee's decisions -- it must at all costs remain representative of all San Diego opinion, because for the reasons of its potential power it can become not a sounding board, but a dictator of San Diego politics.

### Academic Senate

Cont. from pg. 1

conduct of secret research projects (or classified parts of otherwise unclassified projects) on campus, and that it ask the Administration to reaffirm this policy.



PROTESTING UCSD STUDENTS MARCH ON MATTHEWS ON MONDAY TO PROTEST DOW RECRUITING.

2. Work for which a student receives University credit should always be open to scrutiny by the faculty and the public. In particular, it should continue to be UCSD policy that no student may fulfill part of his degree requirements by classified activities.

3. It should not be the policy of the Division to oppose any UCSD research project on the sole ground that it is sponsored by an agency such as the Department of Defense or the Atomic Energy Commission, or by a private organization. If the research activity is not classified or secret and is of general scientific interest, and if the source of support is not concealed

in any way, the Division should not attempt to interfere with it. The normal processes of campus criticism are considered sufficient to provide effective control of abuses.

4. CEP recommends that the Division should place no restrictions on individual faculty members in their public service activities. Faculty members should continue to be free to act as consultants for outside agencies. However, if the consulting requires classified research, such research should be carried out off campus.

### CEP PROPOSAL ON GRADES

The regulations of the Academic Senate provide the basic University-wide rules on grades (cf. the Appendix). However, these rules leave a number of questions to the individual Campuses. Divisional legislation appears to be required on the administration of the grade Incomplete, the use of Passed-Not Passed grades, and the mechanism for changes in grades.

1. The grade Incomplete: Regulation 780 says that incomplete carries zero grade points, and regulation 900 implies that Incompletes are taken into account in calculating the grade-point average. Incomplete may be assigned only when a student's work is of passing quality but incomplete. Incompletes are removed by completion of the work of the course in a way authorized by the Division. Upon completion of his work, a student may receive appropriate grade points only if he establishes that his work was incomplete for good cause. (Good cause is usually interpreted as verified illness or other emergency beyond the student's control.)

Proposed San Diego regulation: G1. Ordinarily the grade Incomplete is removed by an examination equivalent to the final examination and/or completion of the assigned course work. In special circumstances, the appropriate provost or dean may authorize repetition of the course. An incomplete which has not been removed within one year of the time it was incurred shall lapse into an F. (Periods shorter than a year have been proposed. It is desirable that the time limit be the same for all Colleges.)

2. Passed-Not Passed grades for undergraduates: The Passed-Not Passed option is designed to encourage students to venture into courses which they might otherwise hesitate to take because they are uncertain about their aptitude or preparation. Presumably these will be courses outside their area of concentration. Some of them



RESEMBLING THE SCENE IN THE ROOM OF RED BRAZILERS FROM POE'S "MASQUE OF THE RED DEATH" THE SIL LIGHT SHOW.

average of one course per term on a Passed or Not Passed basis. Registration under this option must take place at the beginning of the course. Grades of C or better shall be recorded as Passed, grades D and F as Not Passed. Units passed shall be counted in satisfaction of degree requirements, but the grades Passed and Not Passed shall be disregarded in determining a student's grade-point average.

A special meeting of the San Diego Division of the Academic Senate yesterday unanimously affirmed the Regents' position on freedom of speech and dissent as set forth in the October meeting of the Regents on the Davis campus. The action was taken on a motion to support Chancellor Galbraith in his difficulties over the North Vietnam flag incident. The Senate's action read in part: "The Division expresses its gratitude to Chancellor Galbraith for his affirmation of the principles underlying (the Regents'--) statement in his 17 November 1967 reply to the recent abusive attacks on him and UCSD by Assemblyman John Stull.

Professor W.J. McGill, Chairman of the San Diego Division of the Academic Senate, made the following statement on the Division's action: "Chancellor John Galbraith has been attacked for his refusal to expel students who raised the North Vietnamese flag in the Revelle College Free Speech area. The Senate is now saying it believes such attacks should really have been aimed at the faculty of UCSD because the Chancellor did what each of them would have had to do if they were in his place. Free speech and advocacy cannot be restricted just to things we all agree on. It is then no longer genuinely free. People who really want to understand what the students are doing might consider that they would run the devil himself up on a flag pole in the free speech area just to see whether an outraged citizenry would come and attempt to cast the devil out. Would their free speech area then be free?"

"My personal view is that our students used their freedom in Revelle Plaza with the most incredibly bad taste. Students do that sometimes and universities are not always easy to understand."  
 At another point the Division approved a report by its Committee on Academic Freedom containing the following: "Life at UCSD re-

quires adherence to a superior standard of conduct. We say that the intellectual richness of our campus requires special privileges related to freedom of inquiry. We then demand rigorous intellectual honesty from all those who choose to live among us. We build the rules by which we govern ourselves with great thought for such freedoms and for the special value we place upon reason and debate."

In another action the Senate called for reason and calm during the forthcoming visit of Dow Chemical recruiters to the campus: "The Senate is confident that neither students nor any other groups involved in disputes on the campus at UCSD will use or advocate physical force. The Senate condemns the use of physical force and affirms the principles of freedom of speech and choice."

Professor McGill, the Chairman of the San Diego Senate, stated that the motion was debated in "a beautiful example of parliamentary processes at work. Some faculty members argued the view that Dow Chemical and C.I.A. recruiters should be excluded from the campus by a militant minority using whatever means might be necessary because their moral position was right. They were voted down. It was gratifying to observe that these advocates argued their case forcefully and yet remained at all times in complete accord with the rules of order governing Senate debates. It is another example of the strange and wonderful ways in which universities work."

Cont. from pg. 1

Another matter discussed at Tuesday's meeting was the Student Union Steering Committee. The committee will be in charge of planning some aspects of the new Student Union that will be erected by 1972. The committee will have some say in how two million dollars will be allocated.

The Senate further discussed the responsibility of the AS Senate to each new college governments as they are formed. It was decided that a special session of the AS Senate would meet and further discuss the issues involved in giving money to incipient student governments of each new campus.

The AS Senate appropriated money for a bus to Miramar gymnasium for UCSD home basketball games. The senators allocated \$197 for cheerleaders' uniforms and meals for this year.

was passed without opposition. One senator abstained.  
 The Senate discussed ways of filling the three vacant student positions in the Committee on Student Affairs (COSA). Vice President Herb Sweetwood proposed that three AS senators occupy the vacant positions. When only one AS Senator volunteered to serve on the committee, it was decided that names would be submitted. The President and Vice President will select three members for the COSA.

The Committee on Student Affairs was inaugurated last year to deal with problems of curriculum and problems in general on the Revelle Campus. The committee is composed of six faculty members, six students, the Revelle Provost and Dean.

## A Letter!

Gentlemen:  
 I should like to comment briefly on your circular letter of 10 November 1967, entitled "A Statement on Recruitment on the UCSD Campus".

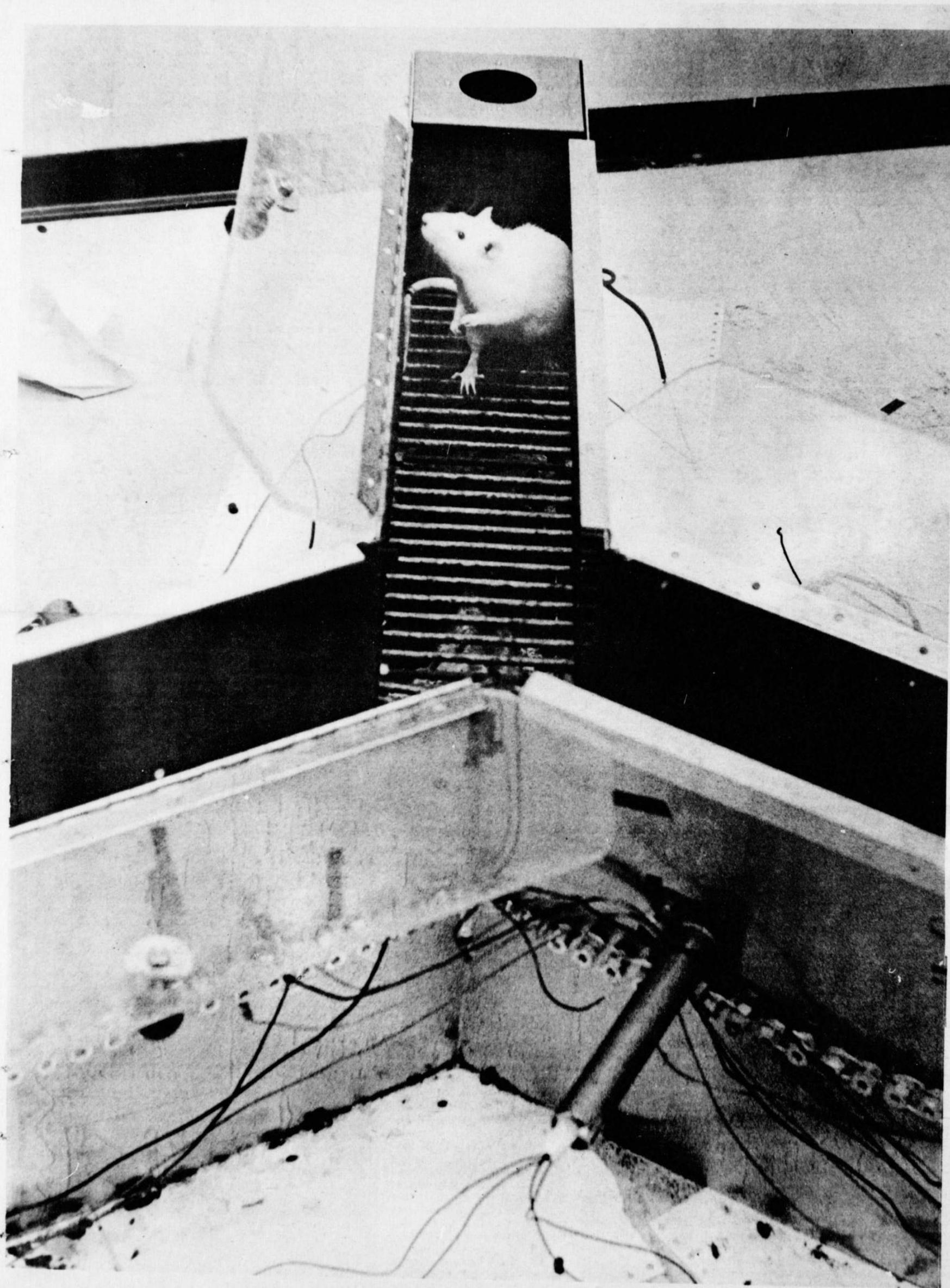
The first point is elementary. You include both recruitment and opposition to that recruitment under "the general principles of freedom of choice and the right of dissent". But clearly University policy treats the two activities as quite dissimilar matters: I refer specifically to the fact that advocacy is restricted to certain defined areas on the campus, whereas recruitment is not. You cannot have your cake and eat it too. If recruitment and advocacy are the same, then it would seem that they would both take place in the free speech areas; if they are not the same, then please do not confuse the issue any further.

Sincerely,  
 William Leiss

## Sports!



# Coming Soon! UCSD Student to discuss undergraduate program:



humanities sequence

science sequence