

# SANDSCRIPT

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO

Volume I, Number 1

10 February 1965

## FIRST COLLEGE RENAMED - REVELLE COLLEGE

The Regents of the University of California have unanimously approved renaming The First College on the San Diego campus as Revelle College, in honor of Dr. Roger Revelle, former U. C. Dean of Research, and for many years Director of the University's Scripps Institution of Oceanography.

Revelle College was established in 1958 as The School of Science and Engineering, but changed to The First College as plans were developed to build 12 colleges on the San Diego campus of the University. (Continued on reverse of this page.)



**VISIONARY**—Dr. Roger Revelle, former UC dean, whose academic vision made the San Diego campus of the university possible in its present form.

## SANDSCRIPT--THE NEW CAMPUS NEWSPAPER

Sandscript is UCSD's first weekly student newspaper. In one sense it is an outgrowth of the first "Freshman Newsletter". The idea behind our summer newsletters was to bring the members of UCSD's first freshman class into closer contact with each other and with the school and curriculum. We are farther along now in our studies and are all well acquainted, both with fellow students and with UCSD. Sandscript, in the same tradition, will bring our class into closer contact with graduate students, faculty, and administration through contributions from these sources. Just as the summer newsletters informed us of beach parties for perspective students, Sandscript will inform its readers of forthcoming on-campus activities. It will bring to light academic, social and cultural events which will enrich our university experience.

Sandscript will have a new dimension which will make it much more important to the student than its predecessors. In addition to performing all the news functions of a regular university newspaper, Sandscript will provide an open forum for student opinions, ideas and constructive criticism. Every student and teacher at UCSD should feel that he or she has a voice that can be carried to the student body through the newspaper. We hope all UCSD students will realize that there is a lot to be learned outside of classrooms and that he will take the opportunity which Sandscript provides him with to broaden his horizons.

Mark Hinderaker, Editor

## The PRESIDENT'S CORNER

The first semester of undergraduate study at UCSD is now history. The results of the "UCSD" Experiment" are being recorded in the form of student opinions. These opinions are not only expressed by students around the campus, but they are leaking out to reporters of various newspapers, both in and out of town circulations. For example, UCSD students were recorded as having made statements such as "if you want to study or sleep, you should not live at Camp Matthews" and "the UCSD boys are all your friends, you don't want to go out with them", "the social life at UCSD is nil", etc., in a recent article of the L. A. Times. Such statements give a very definite impression of UCSD to other people and earn a lasting reputation. UC at Riverside began much the same way as UCSD did and it faced many of the same problems that we do today. The first class at UCR was even smaller than ours and social life was far less sufficient. The Riverside campus earned the reputation of being a dead, dreary, unattractive campus with rigid academic programs. This image of the campus has stuck with UCR and will probably not change. I suggest that we not follow in Riverside's footsteps. UCSD has suffered growing pains both academically and socially, but with the proper cooperation between students, administration, and student government, these pains can be lessened and the image of UCSD can be changed.

(Continued on page 5)



(Dr. Revelle, Continued)

Dr. Revelle received his Ph.D. in Oceanography from the University of California in 1936 and joined Scripps as Professor of Oceanography in 1948. He was named Director of Scripps in 1950 and University Dean of Research in 1962. During his long association with Scripps he saw it develop into the largest oceanographic institution in the world and is the first alumnus to become Director of the Institution. He resigned his post of Director and as Dean in September 1964 to become Director of the Institute of Population Studies at Harvard University.

"The Regents' action in changing the name of The First College to Revelle College," President Kerr said, "is an appropriate recognition of the many years of hard and creative work Roger Revelle has given to the University of California -- as Director of the Scripps Institution and University Dean of Research."

"It is a rare action for The Regents to name a building or college after a person before his retirement. But Roger Revelle played such a prominent role in visualizing and stimulating the type of educational facilities that a growing San Diego will need, that it seemed entirely natural that the first college bear his name."

Dr. John S. Galbraith, Chancellor of the San Diego campus, said "The redesignation of The First College gives recognition to the contributions of a great man to the development of the character of the College and of U.C.S.D. In a very real sense, Revelle College embodies the spirit and vision of the man whose name it now bears. We are delighted that The Regents have appropriately recognized Roger Revelle's accomplishments on the University's behalf. His name attached to the College does us honor."

Dr. Carl Eckart, chairman of the San Diego division of the Academic Senate, described The Regents' action as a tribute to Dr. Revelle's "creative ability to visualize a great campus where others saw only the dreary remnants of a war-time training camp."

"It was he, more than any other single individual, who persuaded the University to provide our community with a center whose scientists will strengthen the foundations of our highly technical industry, and whose teachers will share with our young people their own enjoyment of the great achievements of the past," Dr. Eckart said.

Dr. Revelle was born in Seattle, Washington, March 7, 1909. He received his A.B. degree from Pomona College in 1929 and his Ph.D. from the University of California seven years later.

During World War II, Dr. Revelle was a Commander in the Naval Reserve, serving first at the U.S. Navy Electronics Laboratory, San Diego, and later with the Bureau of Ships in Washington, D.C. Immediately after the war, he was head of the Geophysics Branch of the Office of Naval Research, and in this position had responsibility for the expansion of the United States research effort in all the earth sciences.

In 1946, as a staff member of Operation Crossroads, the atomic bomb test at Bikini, under Admiral W. H. P. Blandy, Dr. Revelle was in charge of oceanographic measurements. In 1947 he organized the resurvey of Bikini.

In the summer of 1950, Dr. Revelle led the joint U.S. Navy Electronics Laboratory-Scripps Institution of Oceanography Mid-Pacific Expedition. Two years later he led the University of California's Capricorn Expedition to the South Pacific.

In February, 1954, Dr. Revelle was presented with the Albatross Medal of the Swedish Royal Society of Science and Letters for "his outstanding achievements in oceanography and especially in deep-sea research." In February, 1957, he received an honorary Doctor of Science degree from Pomona College.

In 1957, Dr. Revelle was elected to the National Academy of Sciences. He is also a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of the American Philosophical Society. He was President of the First International Oceanographic Congress, held at the United Nations in New York in August and September of 1959.

In addition to his administrative, teaching and research duties, Dr. Revelle found time to participate in local civic affairs, serving from 1952 to 1954 as Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the La Jolla Town Council. He was a member of the Advisory Board of the Musical Arts Society of La Jolla, of the Board of Trustees of the Theatre and Arts Foundation of San Diego County, of the Scripps Clinic and Research Foundation, and of the Board of Directors of the First National Bank of San Diego.

## WHY NOT GREEN STAMPS?

Dr. Reibel's raiders have struck again and have achieved an all-time low in the Linguistics program. Last semester, Linguistics was an adult course which was conducted with an emphasis on inconsistency. Needless to say, the program was a complete farce. This semester there has been a complete overhaul in the program. Linguistics is now a kindergarten course being conducted as such by the outstanding(?) faculty at the head of the department.

I am referring, of course, to the new policy of giving brownie points for things accomplished both in and out of the language laboratory. Possibly, if, instead of brownie points, the Linguistics Department gave gold stars for such accomplishments, the students could proudly display them on the covers of their notebooks!

Seriously though, I realize the Linguistics Department has tried in earnest to accomplish the impossible, that is, to make fluent speakers in at least one foreign language of all students. But, how long must we remain guinea pigs to the various theories which have been expounded by the heads of the Linguistics Department? Serious consideration given to the ideas of students by the faculty is the solution. If the faculty finds themselves unable to do this and the Linguistics program continues as it is now, I suggest Dr. Reibel start giving Green Stamps for hours of work accomplished. At least this way, some value could be obtained from the course!

## U.C. SI! LINCOLN NO!?

1965 marks the 100th anniversary of the assassination of one of America's outstanding Presidents--Abraham Lincoln. It is noteworthy that the University of California does not recognize his birthday as a holiday, while they do recognize that of George Washington. We wish to acknowledge the University's consistency in maintaining its policy of academic excellence and a liberal education, especially where Republican Presidents are concerned.

Non-biased Gentlemen and Regents, we commend you.

## CONCERNING SOCIAL LIFE

The pressing problem of UCSD's "dismal social life" was once again raised at the meeting last Wednesday with Revelle College Provost Dr. Goldberg. A question raised by some students was, "What is the administration doing about the lack of social life?" These students don't seem to realize that it is not the administration's duty to entertain us. Rather than ask what the administration is doing, the question should be, what are we doing. Because our situation here at UCSD does not offer the opportunities for social life that are normally associated with a college, we should make use of each and every opportunity that is made available, and we should actively support those efforts which are being made in this direction. One such effort that we would like to emphasize is the intramural sports program. Financed by the administration, and operated by the students, this program was moderately successful last semester with the flag football league, and this semester could be even more successful, if enough interest is shown.

The intramural department is now organizing a coed volleyball league, open to all UCSD students. The bulletin board in the lobby of Building B has more information about how YOU can take an active part in your school, and do something about our "dismal social life."

Consider it.

mike stone  
jim carroll

## ASUCSD SENATE MEETING

The ASUCSD Senate met last Wednesday evening, 10 February. The meeting was particularly productive, covering such matters as means of reducing the noise in the library; student evaluations of instructors; by-laws for the constitution; and a "dead week" prior to finals. Minutes of this meeting are posted on freshman bulletin boards, and should be read by all freshmen interested in their student government. The Senate will next meet at noon, Friday 19 February, in C2130. Twelve noon Fridays will be a permanent meeting time, and meetings are expected to be called on alternate weeks (Fridays when assemblies are not held).



To the Editor:

Everyone concerned with the present and future reputation and traditions of UCSD should feel dismay at the appointment of certain persons to our newly chartered Cal Club and their subsequent, somewhat disgraceful representation of the campus at the last Cal Club Convention. Cal Club members are supposed to be the cream of a campus' student body, displaying personal maturity, as well as high academic and social achievement. Most of the members of our Cal Club meet these criteria, but a few do not; and their presence in the Club was made apparent by the skit presented on the last night of the Convention--it really was not appropriate--along with some of their other actions. If these persons' first sortie was typical of the kind of representation this campus is going to get at future Cal Club Conventions and other inter-campus events, then President Kerr's granting of the charter was no joyful occasion.

That certain of our Cal Club's members would not even have been recommended for the honor at the other campuses is not entirely the fault of the students; for it was the administration that appointed the members. But in doing so it certainly exercised poor judgement in choosing members so soon. It would have been far better to have waited for at least a full semester--even more desirable, a full year--in order that students might have proved themselves on the college level before such an honor was accorded them. If it was felt necessary to get the Cal Club going post haste, the administration could have appointed some graduate students to it, a common practice at the other campuses. And that would not have been out of line, for graduate students do outnumber undergraduates two to one; thus, even if all the undergraduates were worthy of the honor given them, and that is certainly not the case, the Club is not truly representative of this campus. Accurate representation is a necessity of the Club is to fulfill its appointed purpose of promoting better inter-campus unity and more harmonious student faculty administration relationships.

The membership of UCSD's Cal Club should be re-examined, and those not deserving of the honor should be dismissed and, perhaps, replaced with graduate students. If it is too late to do anything about the present composition of the Club--I certainly hope it is not--the administration should at least be much more careful in its selection of members in the future. Perhaps the nomination of possible members should be made a matter of public record, which was not the case this past semester, so that objections to the nominees might be aired before actual membership was granted. After all Cal Club does represent the campus.

Ted B. Humphrey  
Philosophy

February 12, 1965

Mr. William Trombley  
L.A. Times Education Writer

Dear Bill:

Read your articles in the Times on UCSD. Despite the remarkable inaccuracy generally found in the articles, this letter is to inform you that an error too gross to escape reply was made in the first paragraph of the third article. The sign posted by UCSD students for the arrival of the UC Regents for a meeting at our esteemed campus did not say, "This place is damned hard."

When we pull an R.F., we expect to be quoted correctly. It was a hell of a lot of trouble painting that sign, and if you think that hanging over the side of our bridge to put it up wasn't dangerous, you can put up the next one. Also, apparently the UC cops are on our tails. The sign actually read "This school is harder than hell."

Humbly yours,  
The M.S.A. Boys

Ed. note: This is a reprint of a letter sent to the Los Angeles Times.

#### FRESHMAN ASSEMBLY--GIGANTIC SUCCESS

Dr. Goldberg, Provost of Revelle College held the first freshman assembly, which has two purposes: to keep students informed about University matters and to register student suggestions, opinions and complaints.

Dr. Goldberg said Dr. Revelle will dedicate our college on May 7, about 4:00. The psychology department will give a one quarter course next year. The Provost continued, saying that the Second College will be finished by 1967. Six hundred freshmen will enter in the Fall with the ratio of boys to girls being two to one. The ration will be better for sophomores (males, of course). The UCSD catalog comes out this week listing, among other information, next year's courses (which probably takes up one whole page). Dr. Goldberg re-emphasized that these assemblies are for communication between students and staff but one hundred percent participation cannot be expected.

He then replied to student questions. There will be sophomore transfers whose prerequisites may not be the same as those of present freshmen, but they must complete the same requirements before graduation. Dr. Goldberg emphasized that the uniqueness of UCSD is of interest to educators across the nation. The University is waiting one year for living groups to start, to see if fraternities and sororities will be needed. Pressed further on the subject of Greeks, Dr. Goldberg said he would have someone from Dr. Miller's Committee on Student Conduct with more information at the next assembly. The Provost is toying with the idea of constituting dorms according to foreign languages. It must be remembered that upper division courses require some language knowledge. There is the possibility of co-ed dorms. Some students complained about the social life. Another protested the censoring of the fraternity on campus.

The assembly lasted about a half-hour. Sixty students, Mr. Brown, Mr. Beecher and others attended.

Those who attended found Dr. Goldberg to be straightforward and willing to listen to all problems. The assembly was one of the better attended freshman activities and should continue to be. The next assembly is Friday, Feb. 28, at noon.

Alan Green

#### KAPPA SIGMA DELTA...AN INNOVATION

The University of California at San Diego is a young University with no place to go but up. Recently, the first of the well known groups called fraternities arrived at UCSD. Fraternities, as everyone knows, add a great deal of color, spirit, and pride to any university. Occasionally, a fraternity becomes a leader in many aspects of campus life. Kappa Sigma Delta already seems to be headed in this direction. Among its members, one finds the ASUCSD President, six members of the ASUCSD Senate (as well as the President Pro-tem thereof), two judges of the Judiciary Council, the Financial Co-ordinator of the University, the Activities Co-ordinator of the University, and the editor of the University newspaper.

In recent weeks, Kappa Sigma Delta has sponsored the donation of blood to the UCSD blood bank and is now pushing the sale of UCSD's first annual. In the months to come, Kappa Sigma Delta plans several other beneficial services to UCSD.

As with most fraternities, Kappa Sigma Delta enjoys an extensive social life, with the brothers having had many parties, as well as joints with various girls' clubs.

The brothers of Kappa Sigma Delta are proud of their organization, and feel that in future years it too, will rise to great heights with our new University.

Bob Engel, Kappa Sigma Delta



Reprinted here is an article from the January 16, 1965 edition of The Saturday Review by James Cass. The question is, 'Can it happen here?'

## WHAT HAPPENED AT BERKELEY

By JAMES CASS

BERKELEY, CALIF.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA at Berkeley, where a series of student demonstrations erupted last fall, is, paradoxically, reaping the fruits of success. For many years Berkeley, most prestigious of the university's eight campuses, has sought to build a faculty whose eminence would be second to none, and to attract a student body that would rival the nation's best. To a very large degree it has succeeded—but it has not yet learned to cope effectively with its success.

For reasons of size, circumstance, and personality, pressures within the student body have long been building. In a year when the issue of human equality and its twin supports—freedom of speech and of political action—have been posed so dramatically for the whole nation by the civil rights movement, it is not surprising that Berkeley's politically aware students should be especially sensitive. When, therefore, the administration abruptly closed a campus safety valve shortly before the fall term opened, the result, predictably, was an explosion of massive proportions that has rocked this great institution to its foundations. And the end is not yet in sight. Given the most sensitive administration handling of the situation—which it certainly has not received to date—it will be many months before the scars of recent events are healed. Meanwhile, it remains to be seen whether the university can survive without serious, permanent damage.

There is general agreement on the chronology of events; there is far less agreement on why they occurred and what they mean for higher education generally. Briefly, these are the facts:

The university has for many years had regulations "prohibiting the collection of funds and the use of university facilities for the planning and implementing of off-campus political and social action." However, a small, brick-paved area about twenty-six by sixty feet immediately outside Sather Gate on the south side of the campus—the main entrance for pedestrians—provided

an outlet for the social and political conscience of the campus community. Here students with a "cause" have, for many years, set up their card tables, easels, and placards, passed out handbills and flyers, solicited funds and recruited converts.

It was in this area, at the corner of Telegraph and Bancroft, that student volunteers for William Scranton were recruited during the Republican National Convention. It was here that students were recruited by the Ad Hoc Committee to End Discrimination to picket the Oakland Tribune on September 4, for alleged discrimination in hiring—a charge that has been strongly denied by former Senator William F. Knowland, editor of the paper and a leading supporter of Senator Goldwater in California. It was here, too, that students were sought for picketing and sit-ins at other business establishments in neighboring San Francisco.

This was the situation when, on September 14, Dean of Students Katherine A. Towle pulled the string. In a letter to all student organizations and their advisors, she reminded them of university regulations and announced that beginning September 21 solicitation of funds and recruitment of members for social and political causes were henceforth banned from the formerly exempt area outside Sather Gate as well as from the campus proper. The safety valve was closed.

WITHIN a matter of days after September 14 some twenty student organizations had formed a United Front coalition to oppose the university's action. These groups were notable primarily for the remarkable diversity of viewpoints they represented. They included Slate (a vociferously liberal student political organization), Campus CORE, California Council of Republicans, University Society of Individualists, W.E.B. DuBois Club, Young Peoples Socialist League, University Young Democrats, University Young Republicans, Young Socialist Alliance, Campus Women for Peace, Youth for Goldwater, Student Committee for Travel to Cuba, Student Committee for

"No on Proposition 13", University Friends of SNCC, Students for a Democratic Society, College Young Republicans, Students for Independent Political Action, Youth Committee Against Proposition 14, Independent Socialist Club, and the Inter-Faith Council.

The administration responded to formation of the United Front by liberalizing the rules to permit distribution of information, but denied the right to advocate or organize social or political action. The students rejected the proposal and, on September 21, the United Front held its first rally on the steps of Sproul Hall, the university administration building, hard by Sather Gate.

A week later, on September 28, the administration reinterpreted its rules to allow distribution of campaign literature and similar materials, and designated eight "Hyde Park" areas on campus where discussion and debate of social and political issues could take place, but it announced also that those engaging in "illegal politics" might be expelled. Since there had for many years been serious questions about the constitutionality of the university's restrictions on student activity, a number of United Front organizations, in an effort to make a test case, deliberately defied the university regulations by manning tables to organize political and social action. On September 30 the university "indefinitely suspended" eight students involved in the test case, and 400 other students promptly signed statements that they were equally guilty and demanded disciplinary hearings. The stage was set for the fantastic events that followed.

The next day a protest rally was held on the steps of Sproul Hall. A former graduate student in mathematics, Jack Weinberg, who was manning a CORE table on Sproul steps, was arrested for trespassing and placed in a police car that had been driven onto the campus sidewalk. A crowd of some 3,000 students promptly enveloped the police car and held it captive, with Weinberg inside, for more than thirty hours—from approximately noon of October 1 to early evening of the following day. Meanwhile, students

had entered Sproul Hall and initiated a sit-in to demand discussion of the eight students who had been suspended, but they left voluntarily after a brief clash with the police.

On October 2, university officials, members of the faculty, and student leaders met to discuss their differences. In the course of the meeting, students agreed to a moratorium on illegal protests, the administration agreed to submit the cases of the eight suspended students to the Academic Senate, powerful official organization of the whole Berkeley faculty, and a ten-man committee of faculty, administration representatives, and students was appointed to investigate campus problems and recommend solutions. As a result, the 450 police who had assembled to force removal of the police car departed, the demonstrators dispersed, and Weinberg was booked, but released, since the university had agreed not to press charges.

At about this same time, the United Front coalition was reorganized as the Free Speech Movement (FSM) under the leadership of Mario Savio, a senior philosophy major, a frequent speaker at student rallies, and one of the eight students who had been suspended. The new organization proved to be a highly organized but loosely structured organization that attracted and used effectively a wide range of student talent, and that displayed a sure sense of political strategy in dealing with the administration.

The new name of the organization was psychologically effective, but hardly accurate since the question at issue was whether students had the right on campus to solicit funds, seek recruits, and make plans for off-campus political and social action, mainly in the field of civil rights, aimed at the surrounding community. The Hyde Park areas on campus offered ample opportunity for traditional freedom of speech.

In the days that followed, the Academic Senate passed a resolution favoring "maximum freedom for student political activity," and President Clark Kerr (chief administrative officer of the state-wide university—each campus is administered by its own chancellor) asked the Academic Senate to set up an *ad hoc* committee to advise on disciplining the eight suspended students. On October 21 the committee requested that the chancellor reinstate the suspended students temporarily, pending their hearing and a report, but the request was denied.

ON November 5, impatient with a deadlock within the faculty-student-administration committee, FSM resumed picketing of Sproul Hall. This action was followed four days later by a rally, and tables were again manned on Sproul steps in defiance of university

regulations. Some sixty to seventy students were ordered to appear before the dean and 800 other students promptly signed statements declaring that they were equally guilty. The administration then disbanded the faculty-student-administration committee, charging that FSM had violated the truce agreement.

On November 12 the *ad hoc* committee of the Academic Senate considering disciplinary action against the eight suspended students criticized the administration as "harsh and arbitrary" in its handling of these cases and recommended censure for six of the students and suspension for six weeks for the other two, Savio and Art Goldberg.

When the Regents, governing body of the university, on November 20 held their regular monthly meeting on the Berkeley campus, they accepted the recommendation of President Kerr and Chancellor Strong for suspension of all eight students for the period from September 30 to November 20, and for placing Savio and Goldberg on probation. At the same time, the Regents took a long step toward meeting student demands by modifying previous policy to allow, in certain designated areas, "planning, implementing, raising funds or recruiting participants for lawful off-campus action." Advocacy of action that might prove unlawful, however, remained subject to university discipline.

Students reacted to this modification of the regulations by holding another rally on Sproul steps and marching to University Hall where the Regents were meeting. Two days later they again demonstrated their displeasure over the university's insistence on retaining the right to discipline students for off-campus activities by staging a three-hour sit-in in Sproul Hall. And on November 25, the university sent letters of reprimand to some sixty students who had manned illegal tables at the rally on November 9.

Five days later, on November 30, FSM called another rally, but it was poorly attended—about 200 students gathered. It appeared that the Free Speech Movement, in the face of the liberalized regulations adopted by the Regents on November 20, was running out of steam—until it was announced that the administration had notified four of its leaders, Savio, Art Goldberg, Jackie Goldberg, and Brian Turner, that they again faced disciplinary action for the demonstrations of October 1 and 2, two months before. Before nightfall students were again rallying to the FSM standard and events were fast moving toward a violent climax.

On December 1, FSM repeated its assertion that only the courts have the right to regulate political activity, on or off campus, and demanded that the university drop charges against its

leaders within twenty-four hours or face a demonstration. Savio threatened that if the demands were not met, "the university machine will come to a grinding halt." He also warned his followers: "Be prepared to risk going to jail." The university ignored the FSM ultimatum.

The following day FSM called a rally at noon in front of Sproul Hall. Before a crowd of some 6,000 students, Mario Savio gave an impassioned justification for civil disobedience: "There's a time when the operation of the machine becomes so odious, makes your heart so sick, that you can't take part . . . you've got to put your bodies upon the gears, and upon the wheels, upon the levers, tie up all the apparatus and make it stop, and you've got to indicate to the people who run the machine . . . that unless you're free, the machine will be prevented from working at all." Then he led nearly 1,000 cheering students into Sproul Hall where they staged a massive sit-in.

EARLY in the morning of December 3, after administration efforts to prevail upon the students to leave had failed, Governor Edmund G. Brown ordered that the demonstrators be arrested and removed by force from the hall. Asserting that state laws must be enforced and state institutions allowed to function, the governor characterized the action of the demonstrators as "anarchy." Arrest records are reported to show that of 814 arrested, 590 were students, 89 were teaching and research assistants or university employees, and 135 were wives or husbands of students or other non-student FSM sympathizers. Removal of the demonstrators took approximately twelve hours; it was completed shortly after three o'clock on the afternoon of December 3.

The university community was profoundly shocked by the police action on campus. A campus-wide strike was called and large numbers of graduate students picketed university buildings in protest. Faculty members, barred by the police from entering the administration building of their own university, spontaneously arranged an informal meeting to consider the crisis. At their meeting the faculty passed resolutions

calling for amnesty for students against whom disciplinary action was pending, and for a change in regulations so that students would not be subject to university discipline for off-campus political activities. Members of the faculty also met with the judge before whom the arrested students were brought to help in setting and posting bail, and raised \$8,500 bail among their own members.

The following day student picketing of university buildings continued and many classes did not meet. Estimates of the strike's effectiveness vary, but it appears that substantially more than



half of the university's classrooms were closed. During the weekend of December 5 and 6, behind-the-scenes activity was intense. The chairmen of all the departments on campus constituted themselves a Council of Chairmen and worked out with President Kerr an agreement designed to ease the tense situation.

On Monday, December 7, departmental meetings were held to discuss the agreement reached with President Kerr. The proposals were approved and the agreement was presented to the student body at a special convocation that morning by Professor R. A. Scalapino, chairman of the Council of Chairmen, and President Kerr. It included amnesty for all students against whom university charges were pending—both the four leaders who faced disciplinary action for the October 1 and 2 demonstrations and the 800 students arrested at Sproul Hall days before. But the substantive issue of off-campus political and social activity was deferred, awaiting the report of the Academic Senate's Committee on Academic Freedom.

It appeared that the presentation of the agreement had made a positive impression on the many thousands of students present. But as President Kerr turned away from the podium and walked toward a dressing room at the back of the stage, where a press conference was to follow immediately, Mario Savio appeared at the left side of the stage and walked to the microphone. Before he could speak, two campus policemen came up behind him and dragged him bodily to the back of the stage. He was later allowed to speak and contented himself with a ninety-second announcement of a noon rally to be held on Sproul steps.

FSM promptly branded the agreement of the Council of Chairmen and President Kerr inadequate, but picketing was suspended until after the scheduled meeting of the Academic Senate.

The following day, December 8, the Academic Senate met and approved the recommendations of its Committee on Academic Freedom for resolving the "free speech" controversy. The vote was 824 to 115—a 7 to 1 majority. The proposed solution to the controversy included: 1) amnesty for all student activities prior to December 8th, 2) "reasonable regulation" of student political activity on campus "to prevent interference with the normal functions of the university," 3) the university shall not restrict the content of speech or advocacy, or seek to regulate off-campus student political activity, and 4) future disciplinary measures for political activity shall be determined by a committee of the Academic Senate.

The recommendations of the Academic Senate were immediately embraced by FSM as proposing "what we have been after for months." The university administration, on the other

hand, noted that they involved "such basic changes in the policies affecting all campuses of the university" that action on them would have to wait until the Regents could make a decision.

Thus the matter stood when the Regents convened at the administration building of the university's Los Angeles campus on December 17-18. Action taken was designed primarily to buy more time in which to reach a decision and meanwhile, to avoid a direct confrontation of opposing points of view from which each side would find it difficult to retreat at a later date. Specifically, the Regents 1) declined to divest themselves of authority for disciplining students and to hand this authority over to the faculty—a responsibility that rested with the Berkeley faculty until 1938, 2) appointed a committee of Regents to undertake a comprehensive review of university policies and develop recommendations for the Board that would provide "maximum freedom on campus consistent with individual and group responsibility", and 3) stated that until the committee reported, existing rules would be enforced, but that the Regents "do not contemplate that advocacy or content of speech shall be restricted beyond the purview of the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution."

Word of the Regents' action was received in Berkeley in near-record time and FSM leaders promptly rejected it as "horrendous" and a "repudiation of FSM." Members of an emergency faculty committee of the Academic Senate, which met with the Regents as they were reaching their decision, were far more reserved in their comments. They characterized the action as "a great step forward," but noted that it was "not a full and satisfactory settlement."

The effort of the Regents to put off a final decision had much to recommend it. Christmas vacation at Berkeley began as they were meeting in Los Angeles on December 18. When students returned January 4, just two weeks remained before end-of-semester examinations and it appeared that many students—especially graduate students—who were willing to devote time and energy to FSM demonstrations at mid-semester might prove reluctant to prejudice their academic careers at exam time. FSM promised to determine during the holidays what action the organization would take after January 4. Indications were that it would depend, at least in part, on how sympathetically the Academic Senate received the report of its emergency committee, and the degree of unanimity with which the faculty urged students to forego further demonstrations until the special committee of the Regents reported. But as SR went to press the future remained obscure.

THE events at Berkeley have unfolded with the inexorability of a classical

tragedy—and the final act remains to be played. Yet the question remains: Why Berkeley? Why didn't it happen at UCLA, or Wisconsin, or Michigan? There are many answers, and they concern all those elements that make Berkeley so uniquely itself—its students and faculty, its location and traditions, its role as the leading campus of the nation's greatest state university, and the bureaucratic problems that grow out of sheer size and phenomenally rapid growth.

The status that Berkeley enjoys within the University of California, as well as among the universities of the world, is solidly based on the eminence of its faculty. A number of Nobel laureates are counted among its members as well as leading scholars in many disciplines. It would seem that all should be idyllic in this academic Garden of Eden. But so prestigious a faculty and so capable a student body do not make for administrative ease—and there are other factors.

Students who are attracted to Berkeley by famous teachers find that too often they are met only in lecture courses, along with several hundred other undergraduates. Many of the famous names are far too busy with the research and writing commitments to have much time for undergraduate classes—to say nothing of individual students. Much of the teaching is done by Teaching Assistants (TAs), them-

selves only a year or two out of undergraduate school and more intent on their graduate studies than their undergraduate students. Some of the TAs, to be sure, are good teachers who take their classroom responsibilities very seriously, but some do not.

At other points, too, the undergraduate feels pressure from the size of the institution and the impersonality of its bureaucratic operation. If his professors are distant figures whom he does not know, the administration is even more remote and the Regents function in another universe. Unlike many other universities where undergraduate life is organized in units of manageable size—around individual dormitories, or separate colleges, or fraternities and sororities—at Berkeley there are few institutions of this kind within the university. Fewer than half the students live in university housing and only about one-fifth of them live in fraternities and sororities. For mature, highly motivated, self-directed students who are prepared to benefit from the superb academic facilities offered by the university, few problems may exist. For others the problems may be severe.

As a result of size and circumstance, then, communication within the university has broken down—communication between student and teacher, between student and administration, and even

between faculty and administration. Students feel alienated from the university, mere numbers on an IBM card, figures in a line at the library desk. They refer to the university as "the factory" and claim that the administration views them as the raw material for the university's educational production line. Intelligent, informed, and sensitive to the world around them, they seek a place in which they can achieve a sense of identity that the university denies them.

Because of the breakdown in communication, the administration apparently miscalculated the depth and the breadth of the feeling engendered among students by the Free Speech Movement. Growing, in large part, out of the civil rights movement, and tied closely in leadership and objectives to the local drive for civil rights, it aroused a flood of youthful militance for which the administration was not prepared.

As the Free Speech Movement developed, it was obvious that it attracted ardent adherents from the full spectrum of political allegiance. Yet the charge was repeatedly made in newspapers and elsewhere that the movement was Communist-inspired—or Communist-dominated—or at least strongly influenced by Communists. It is a charge worth examining, for there are a number of inter-related factors that bear on it.

First, for many years there has been a strong tradition of political and social activism within the Berkeley student body. Although always a relatively small percentage of the student body, the activists have been vocal and visible, and have influenced student culture.

Second, San Francisco and the Bay area have a strong surviving tradition of native American radicalism dating back to the San Francisco general strike, and before that to Jack London's waterfront days. And it remains today an area in which adherents of the radical left can enjoy a surprising degree of respectability and status.

Third, the campus is surrounded by modest homes and apartment houses where many students live, as well as substantial numbers of ex-students, non-students, and sometime-students who find at Berkeley a focus for their intellectual and cultural interests. Many of these individuals have become a part of the campus community. The result is a bohemian environment that more nearly approximates the Left Bank than it does that of other American universities.

Fourth, a very visible minority of bona fide students are given to long hair, beards, and the officiously picturesque raiment of the bohemian or beatnik.

In such a setting it is easy to visualize massive Communist influences at work, but it is harder to document them. There are, to be sure, members of the radical left who are eager to make their influence

felt in any movement of this kind. One well-known Communist appeared on campus during the demonstrations and made sure that his picture was taken by a local newspaper. And given the varied membership of FSM, it would be impossible to avoid some "influence." But the issue, if there is one, is how important that influence was in competition with the many pulling in other directions.

BOTH the FSM executive committee of fifty members and the eleven-man steering committee include individuals affiliated with Communist and radical socialist organizations, although they represent a small minority of each group. A number of observers, however, have noted that it was the civil rights organizations (CORE and SNCC) that provided the impetus for radical action, while the far-left groups often held out for more moderate approaches. Mario Savio, the acknowledged leader of FSM, is a member of SNCC, has no political affiliation, and appears to represent others in the group in his essentially anti-political attitude toward social action. The rhythm and melody of his impassioned rhetoric seem more reminiscent of the syndicalists or I.W.W. of a generation or two ago than they do of the contemporary class struggle. And, in relation to adult influence in the movement, another one of the leaders is reported to have said, "We have a saying in the movement that you can't trust anybody over thirty."

Perhaps most significant, however, is the unanimity of thought and action that the disparate groups that make up FSM have been able to reach. The organizations representing the far left, usually divided among themselves by profound ideological differences, have demonstrated an unprecedented solidarity. And their capacity for finding a common meeting ground with the more conservative organizations is only slightly less notable. It seems clear that the limited issues with which FSM concerned itself provided a basis for agreement that had little to do with political affiliation or revolutionary commitments.

But what of the students who were not leaders? Were they responsible young adults, typical of the student body generally, or were they representative of fringe groups and hangers-on? Noon rallies on Sproul Hall steps, at various times, drew groups ranging from a few hundred to 6,000 or more. The strike on December 3-4 was observed by an estimated 12,000 students. But most significant is an analysis of the

students arrested during the Sproul Hall sit-in on December 3. Prepared by "A Fact-Finding Committee of Graduate Political Scientists," the analysis is contained in a Preliminary Report on "The Berkeley Free Speech Controversy."

According to the report, of the undergraduates arrested, 47 per cent had better than B averages; 71 per cent of the graduate students had averages between B and A; twenty were Phi Beta Kappa; eight were Woodrow Wilson Fellows; twenty had published articles in scholarly journals; 53 were National Merit Scholarship winners or finalists; and 260 received other academic awards.

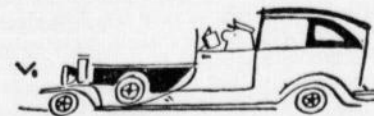
"Not only are these students among the brightest in the university," the report continues, "but they are also among the most advanced in their academic careers. Nearly two-thirds are upper-division or graduate students."

As to the political affiliations of the students arrested on December 3, the report states that 4.5 per cent belonged to "radical groups" (Du Bois Club, Young Socialist Alliance, Young People's Socialist League, Independent Socialist Club); 18.2 per cent belonged to liberal groups such as the Young Democrats; 25.6 per cent were members of civil rights organizations such as NAACP and CORE; 1.2 per cent were affiliated with conservative groups; 7.3 per cent belonged to religious organizations; and 57 per cent had no political affiliation.

The Free Speech Movement has been described in many ways: as a revolutionary plot and as a kind of socially conscious panty raid; as an inter-generational rebellion of son against father, and as an expression of pure youthful idealism. It is doubtless all of these and more. But whatever the multiplicity of forces at work, there seems little doubt that the central appeal to students who never before involved themselves in social or political action is found in the civil rights movement that has dramatized for an entire generation the issues of free speech and action. And the response to that appeal came from a student body of exceptional competence and sensitivity, whose members had few other places to give their allegiance.

The problems facing the university administration and Regents in handling so complex a matter are enormous. All state universities must constantly combat community and legislative pressures, and the problem is especially acute in the nation's most politically volatile state. In addition, in California the Governor sits as president of the Regents, and the Lieutenant Governor, the speaker of the Assembly, and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction (an elective office) are all *ex officio* members.

Within the university, competing demands are equally strong. Berkeley's





pre-eminent faculty was assembled, in large part, by "raiding" other campuses, and the loyalty of individual members is primarily to their discipline rather than to the institution. Therefore, if the environment at Berkeley should cease to be conducive to scholarly work, not only would the university have difficulty in enticing new men, but many already on campus could, and almost certainly would, listen to the blandishments of other leading institutions.

The situation is further complicated by the complex administrative structure of the university in which the lines of responsibility and authority are not always clear between the administration of the Berkeley campus (the chancellor's office) and the state-wide university administration (the president's office), which is located on the Berkeley campus. To operate effectively, the two administrations must speak with a single voice, but in the present controversy this has not always been the case—and both the image and the substance of the university have suffered.

As president of the state-wide university, Clark Kerr has emerged as principal spokesman for the administration in the current controversy. A number of commentators have pointed out the supreme irony of a situation in which he should become the focus of FSM invective. An industrial relations expert and labor mediator of national repute, he became chancellor of the Berkeley campus in 1952 and moved to the president's office in 1958. His administration during these twelve years has been one of the most liberal in the university's history. He was, for instance, instrumental in resolving the bitter loyalty oath controversy of a dozen years ago, and in 1963 was a leader in the move to liberalize university regulations to allow Communist speakers on campus. Just last spring he received the American Association of University Professors' Alexander Meiklejohn Award in recognition of his "outstanding contributions to the cause of academic freedom."

In addition, he has analyzed more completely than anyone else the nature of the huge modern university—the multiversity—and clearly foreseen its consequences, both human and institutional. In the 1963 Godkin Lectures at Harvard (later published as *The Uses of the University*) he forecast the student revolt against a "faculty in absentia," institutional impersonality, and "a blanket" of rules that smother the individual.

Finally, he has sought, unsuccessfully, to find a means to provide small, more manageable groupings of students on Berkeley's campus. And in planning new campuses of the university—at Santa Cruz, for example—he has insisted that undergraduates be grouped in clusters

of small colleges, with access to common facilities, so that they may enjoy the advantages of the multiversity without becoming lost in its mass.

Yet for all his understanding of the problem and the respect of his colleagues, President Kerr is sharply criticized for his handling of the current controversy. He is accused of understanding the problem but not the people involved. He is remote and inaccessible even to the faculty, and has virtually no contact with students.

President Kerr is criticized, too, for his concept of the role of the leader in the multiversity as essentially the mediator who seeks effective compromise among competing forces. Under ordinary circumstances the mediator-leader may successfully avoid destructive conflict and forward the welfare of the university. Under extraordinary circumstances, such as those that developed at Berkeley, it appears that a firmer, more positive role might prove more effective. But the overlapping authority of campus administration and the state-wide university administration, also based at Berkeley, may have inhibited firm, consistent action by either.

THE events at Berkeley have a significance far beyond the confines of the San Francisco Bay area. What has happened there is an advanced example of the ferment on many campuses. Therefore, we should try to understand the sources of student unrest before it grows to crisis proportions.

Ten years ago there was widespread concern with the political and social apathy of the nation's college students. It was possible, then, to wish that more of them would take to heart Oliver Wendell Holmes' admonition that, "It is required of a man that he should share the passion and action of his time—at peril of being judged not to have lived." Today, when it seems that many students have heard Justice Holmes' message, we need not shrink from the result. A passion for social justice among the nation's youth is a prize that should be eagerly sought. But we must understand clearly that this is not the only source of ferment.

The modern university has left its cloister and entered the market place. Far from concerning itself solely with the search for ultimate truth and time-tested perspectives, it has come to serve the immediate needs of contemporary society. The scholar's skills are no longer applied solely to man's past, but in very large part to humanity's future. Notable advantages have been gained by the university from its new role, but there are dangers, too, in making higher education so responsive to the importunate community. And the students, perceiving the role of the university in serving

government, business, industry, and others, wonder why it should not serve their immediate needs equally.

Almost inevitably students will have a greater voice in the affairs of the university in the future. Certainly today's better prepared and more knowledgeable students should have a larger voice in determining the rules that govern them, and in other campus matters. But demands are also being made by some of the more advanced student groups for a voice in determining policy on the curriculum, in selecting faculty, and related matters. Surely these are of vital concern to students, and almost certainly their demands to be heard in relation to them will increase. Yet, just as the demands of society for research projects and other services cannot always be met without distorting the basic role and function of the university, so the immediate interests of students, which seem so urgent, may be better served by a long view of ultimate objectives. Experience in other countries—notably in South America—demonstrates clearly that a policy of allowing students a major voice in some sensitive areas of university policy can lead to academic chaos.

Therefore, university administrators, increasingly, must be careful not to confuse the demands of students that can lead to anarchy on the campus with the desire for freedom to participate freely in the great social movements of our time, and the request to contribute a responsible voice in university matters that concern them directly. These will not always be easy to distinguish—not least because the distinctions will sometimes be confused in the minds of the students themselves.

And there will be other barriers to understanding. However lofty their morals, student manners are often atrocious. The etiquette of social protest is changing; new standards of speech and action are being widely accepted. Therefore, it is doubly necessary to listen carefully to what students say, rather than to how they say it. Also, students who are passionately devoted to attacking injustice in our society are often impatient with the slow process of orderly procedure. Having learned the techniques of civil disobedience, they will sometimes employ them to seek goals for which their use is not appropriate. The objective of the university must be not only to provide an environment of freedom, but, both within the classroom and without, to instill a surer sense of responsibility.

The administrator's lot has never been an easy one, and certainly it will be even more difficult in the years ahead. To meet the future successfully will take a large measure of firmness, sensitivity, and above all, human understanding.

## JUDICIAL COUNCIL

The Judicial Council is presently in the process of drawing up its rules of procedure. In order to familiarize the students with these rules, they will be printed in manuscript.

If a person is accused of a violation of the Honor Spirit or the Constitution, and the Judicial Council deems a hearing of the alleged violation to be necessary, that person will be issued a summons by the Judicial Council. This summons will inform the student of the charges against him and the time and place of his appearance at the hearing. All care will be taken to prevent gross inconvenience to the accused. At no time is the accused informed of his accuser. The accused will be given from two days to a week in which time he will prepare his defense. He may call any witnesses (upon the approval of the Judicial Council) whom he feels may benefit his case.

The trial will be somewhat similar in form to the military court-martial. The trial will be open unless the defendant requests it closed, in which case no one except the Judicial Council, the defendant, witnesses, official representatives of the University, and those there by special consent of the Judicial Council will be present. There is no oath to be taken before witnessing because we are bound by an Honor Spirit. The defendant will be considered innocent unless substantial evidence to the contrary is produced. If the defendant is found guilty beyond all reasonable doubt, a sentence will be recommended to the Dean of Student Affairs. Remember, the Judicial Council cannot directly enforce a sentence, but can only recommend one to the Dean. The sentences range from letters of reprimand to expulsion.

Reporting an offense may seem like a large burden, but it is the price we all at UCSD must pay in order to have unprotected exams and in order to protect our honor and the school's honor. If you have any questions about the Honor Spirit or the Judicial Council, please do not hesitate to contact one

of the Judges (Terry Barker, Ed Stephan, Wayne Chimarusti, Willie Lorenzen). Protect your rights, help make the Honor Spirit live at UCSD!

Terry Barker  
Chief Justice  
Judicial Council  
ASUCSD

## AMS

I would like to fill the entire space allotted to me with a summary of the events of the second AMS meeting on Tuesday, February 9. Unfortunately the meeting was the same as the last one: only a handful of people showed up. I was, therefore, only able to choose a committee to help me with the task of writing a constitution. Needless to say this was a great anticlimax, as I was in hopes of election subordinate officers.

But it would be useless to begin to list my disappointments. The problem of student apathy on this campus will be solved only by time. Nevertheless, I wish to offer a bit of analysis which seems to comfort my disappointments caused by student apathy in relation to AMS, and which I hope is not a rationalization. The number of students here is simply too small for the number of organizations. We have AS activities, clubs, a Fraternity, AWS and AMS. The distribution of our 181 students among these several organizations is certain to result in a small turnout at the

meetings of one or others of these organizations. I believe that time will solve this problem by bringing new freshmen to our campus each fall.

So I will end with a plea for greater attendance at the next AMS meeting. If you have a desire to become an officer in AMS, you should make certain you attend.

Steve Lewis  
AMS President 11



## SAILING CLUB ACQUIRES TWO NEW BOATS

The UCSD Sailing Club takes possession of two brand new blue sabots this week. With these latest additions, the club's fleet includes five sabots and a lehrman 10. The second semester's activities include more intercollegiate racing with such big schools as Stanford, U. of Washington, UCLA, San Diego State, Berkeley and Occidental. Locally, the club plans to have a bi-monthly racing series on Sunday afternoons.

For those landlubbers, picnics and twilight cruises on larger boats are planned for the warmer days of Spring.

All those interested freshman and old members should plan to attend a short meeting on February 17, at 4:00 p. m. in B2124.

## MARDI GRAS COMING SOON

Mexico will be having one of its biggest events of the year starting Feb. 27 and ending up with a real bang on midnight, March 2. Mardi Gras is the Tuesday before the beginning of Lent. Lent being a sober, pious season, the Mexican people celebrate enough during Mardi Gras to make up for the entire Lenten season.

Mardi Gras is all fun, color, music, and show. There are desfiles (parades) in the streets and dances everywhere. People dress up in all possible types of costumes--the funnier the better. Prizes are given for the most original ones. Bands play, the air is full of confetti, firecrackers are set off. Everyone plays tricks on everyone else--all in fun. To top off this atmosphere of gaiety, a queen and "ugly king" of Mardi Gras are chosen by the people of each town.

But at the stroke of midnight, everyone returns home, to begin the quiet life for the following forty days of Lent. February 27 through March 2, Mardi Gras will be held in Tijuana as well as other Mexican towns. It is a wonderful opportunity for those of us in Southern California to enjoy Mexico during one of its gayest fiestas.

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## CHARTER FLIGHTS

The charter flights at UCLA have been opened up to full-time students and faculty from all campuses of the University.

Continental Airlines, full jets, 165 passengers. Leaves L.A. July 1--polar route--arrives in London 11 hours later. Returns from London on Sept. 12; flight takes 10 hours returning.

Cost is \$419 per seat. \$100 deposit for each seat is required. Tickets sold on a first-come-first-serve basis. Full payments must be made payable to G.S.A. Charter Flight; check goes to UCLA office. When sending check in, indicate status with the University either by a letter or a Xerox copy of registration card so that they may verify status.

Parents of the student or faculty member, if they reside with them, spouse or children may also use the charter flight at the same price.

## Problematical Recreations

Answer to last week's: - 7<sup>2021</sup> full loads. 3003



Some emotional problems are incurable. / All emotional problems are deviations from the norm. / If some deviations from the norm are incurable, then to be spurned is not a deviation from the norm. / To have a true love and yet be spurned is an emotional problem. / Is it possible to have a true love and yet be spurned?

- Contributed by a Recreationer

Answer Next Week

## LIT DEPARTMENT HOSTS COFFEE FOR FRESHMEN STUDENTS AT IGPP

The members of the Department of Literature, Dr. Roy Harvey Pearce, Dr. Sigurd Burkhardt, Dr. Andy Wright, Dr. Carlos Blanco, and Dr. David Crowne, invited some two-dozen freshmen to the IGPP building on the lower campus Friday afternoon for an informal get-together over coffee and cokes. About eighteen of the freshmen, plus Provost Goldberg and Mr. Ward Beecher attended.

The purpose of the meeting was "information," both from the professors to the students and vice versa. Informality was the keynote and, after the first few minutes of "ice-breaking," everyone was perfectly relaxed, and a great deal of "information" was exchanged.

The Humanities department hopes to have informal gatherings similar to the above with various students periodically, perhaps on a regular basis.

## NEW UNDERGRADUATE BULLETIN OUT

The new Undergraduate Bulletin will be out today or tomorrow. Advance reports indicate the Bulletin does an unusually good job of telling the UCSD story. Copies are free.

## Movie Review

(Feb. 12)

## THIS SPORTING LIFE

RICHARD HARRIS-RACHEL ROBERTS  
ALAN PADEL-WILLIAM HARTNELL

(Available Nov. 1964) Here is a must for discriminating filmgoers. Through absorbing drama, the film offers a study of articulate loneliness in the midst of crowds. Richard Harris, a burly young miner, leaves the pits for the playing field, hoping, in his dull way, to find identity, worth, a sense of permanence and meaningful relationship to his fellow man. His ruthlessly used brute strength as a professional rugby player brings him fame and applause. It is destined not to bring a meaningful relationship with the woman he loves. Both are tragic figures. His brutishness makes him a crude, groping hero, unable to relate or express himself to her. She, bitter from an earlier marital failure for which she blames herself, repulses his overtures. -129 MINUTES A. J. Arthur Rank Release A4, NLD A-Very Good, Y & C-No, Parents' Magazine A-Excellent, Motion Picture Herald SOURCE: screenplay by David Storey based on his prize-winning novel

## Movie Preview (Feb. 19)

## OPEN CITY (Roma, città aperta)

These two outstanding films are part of the Film Series sponsored by The Committee for Arts and Lectures each Friday evening, 7&9 P.M. at Sumner Auditorium. Students, 25¢; Others, 50¢

Produced and directed by Roberto Rossellini. Screenplay by Federico Fellini based on an idea by Sergio Amidei. Photography by Ubaldo Arata. Music by Renzo Rossellini. Starring Anna Magnani, Aldo Fabrizi, Marcello Pagliaro, Maria Michi and Vito Annicchiarico. Italian dialog with English subtitles.

Planned before the Germans had left Rome, shot under the most exacting conditions without the usual technical luxuries of normal location or studio production, OPEN CITY highlighted for the world the great power of the realistic film and influenced postwar production everywhere. It is the film which catapulted director Rossellini and actors Anna Magnani and Aldo Fabrizi to international fame--the foreign film that attracted unanimous acclaim from the critics and unprecedented attention from the world. It tells the personal story for the people of Italy during the Nazi occupation, with a leader of the resistance as the central character and a Catholic priest as his immediate aide. The great spirit of humanity which arises in all crises of mankind is illuminated as the conflict reveals those who side with freedom and those who fail.

"One of the ten best in 40 years." - Bosley Crowther

"Screen drama of tremendous power in which the techniques of realism -- and the attitudes -- are shattering. The performances, writing and direction are excellent and unqualifiedly fine... brilliant illumination of human qualities." - New York Times

AWARDS: Grand Prize, Venice International Film Festival; Grand Prix, Cannes World Film Festival; First Prize, Zurich Film Festival; First Prize, Rome Film Festival; Special Award, New York Film Critics; Special Mention, National Board of Review.

## COMING NEXT ISSUE: "BEST HUMANITIES PAPER"

In the next issue of Sandscript we hope to publish the first of many papers by students. We have asked the Humanities department to select one of the best papers submitted last semester by a freshman for publication over the student's signature in the next issue of Sandscript, and for current and timely papers on the Humanities assignments on a continuing basis.

## MUSIC AND ARTS CLASSES BEGINNING

Dr. John Stewart has established an extra-curricular music and visual arts program for students, faculty and staff beginning Wednesday, February 17, at 7:00 p.m. in Building 210, Camp Matthews. This promises to be a wonderful opportunity for those interested.

Mr. Earl Schuster will have the musicians and vocalists and Mr. Don Lewallen will teach the art classes.

MUSIC: Roberto Rossellini  
AWARDS: Ten Best of the Year, Nat'l Bd. of Review  
INT'L FILM FESTIVAL AWARDS: Int'l Film Critics' Prize, and Richard Harris for Best Actor, Cannes, 1963

## CRITICAL COMMENT:

"brilliantly ruthless portrait of... the unreasoning man, unable to cope with the subtlety of soul... The physical hero struck dumb before the spirit, stands without rival, an unforgettable figure within a powerful and impressive frame." - N.Y. Herald Tribune

"A smashing victory... translates the confusions and unrequited longings of the angry young men and women of our time into memorable universal truths." - N.Y. Times

"Powerful... brilliant treatment... and fine acting reaches a level that is close to poetry and tragedy." - Saturday Review

"4 stars... the perfect equivalent of a D.H. Lawrence cinema" - Sight and Sound

"focuses, with considerable power, on the tragedy of a man who achieves himself his ambition for fame as a footballer, then helplessly steers himself, and the woman he genuinely loves, to disaster because he is unable to resolve the problems of his almost manic demands on her... script is a faithful, compressed version of the novel" - Tom Milne, Sight & Sound



# CALENDAR OF EVENTS

## Lectures

- 2/17 "Publish or Perish," a panel discussion sponsored by University International Association. 8:30 p.m. IGGP
- 2/18 Paul Tillick, World Renowned Protestant Theologian. 8:00 p.m. Peterson Gym, San Diego State
- 2/24 "Adventures in Oceanography," by E. S. McAlister, Director of the Applied Oceanography Group, 510. Program includes slides and underwater films. 8:00 p.m. Sherwood Hall

## Theatre

- 2/17-24 "Come Blow Your Horn" a delightful comedy about a New York playboy's attempts to introduce his more conservative brother to life's pleasures. Stars Rex May. 7:30 p.m. Old Globe
- 2/19-20 "The Silver Cord" drama founded upon the Oedipus complex theme by Pulitzer Prize Winner Sidney Howard. 8:30 p.m. San Diego State Theatre.
- 2/19-24 "No Time for Sergeants" hilarious comedy about life in an Air Force training camp. Stars Jerry Van Dyke. 8:30 p.m. Sun. mat. at 2:30 p.m. Circle Arts

## Concert

- 2/17 Lawrence Moe, organist from Berkeley University. Program features selections from Bach fugues, preludes and sonatas. 8:30 p.m. La Jolla Presbyterian Church
- 2/21 Sherwood Hall Orchestra, conducted by Daniel Lewis. Program features Camilla Wicks, violin soloist. 8:00 p.m. Sherwood Hall
- 2/21 Ballet Romantique. Program features Igor Youskevitch, described as one of the "world's greatest classical dance Nouveaus" and Nathalie Krassovska. 8:30 p.m. Civic Theatre.
- 2/23 S.D. Symphony Orchestra. Program features Malcolm Frager, piano soloist. 8:30 p.m. Civic Theatre

## Films

- 2/17-23 "Hamlet" Stars Lawrence Olivier and Claire Bloom. 7:00 p.m. Unicorn
- 2/19 "Inn of the Sixth Happiness," drama about the life and love of an English missionary in pre-World War II China. Stars Ingrid Bergman, Curt Jergens, and Robert Donat. 8:00 p.m. Russ Auditorium. Free.
- 2/24 "Long Days Journey Into Night" semi-biography of Eugene O'Neill as a boy, adolescent, and young man. Full length version directed by Sidney Lumet. 7:00 p.m. Unicorn.

## Entertainment

- 2/18 Recorded Mexican classical music. Program features "Sensa Maya" (a charm to kill a snake) by Revultas and Tocatta for Percussion by Chavez. 12:00 and 1:00 p.m. C2124

## Meetings

- 2/19 ASUCSD Senate. 12:00 p.m. B2130
- 2/19 Cal Club. Election of Chairman 11 a.m. B2130

## Coming Attractions

- 2/25 Alan Sherman. Peterson Gym
- 2/26 Maria Tallchief with S.D. Ballet Company. Civic Theatre.
- 2/27 Peter, Paul and Mary. San Diego Convention Hall.
- 3/7 National Ballet of Canada featuring "The Nutcracker" Civic Theater.
- 3/5&12 Evening Tribune AAU Boxing Championships.

## SOCIEDAD HISPANICA

Time: Thursday, February 18, 1:00 p.m.  
Place: Room B2130  
Come!

## MATH CLUB ANNOUNCEMENT

There will be a meeting of the Math Club on Friday, February 19, at 11:00 in rm. B3225. All interested students are invited to attend.

## MacLEISH PLAY "J.B." TO BE PRESENTED VIA RECORDINGS THURSDAY, 19 FEBRUARY

The second Noon Program of recordings will be given tomorrow, Thursday, 18 February, at 1205 and again at 1:05 p.m. in room C-2414.

The program is related to the current Humanities reading assignments in The Bible, particularly The Book of Job, and will feature a some-what reduced version of Archibald MacLeish's Pulitzer-prize winning play, "J.B."

"J.B." is a modern version of The Book of Job with "modern" plagues, such as nuclear holocaust, replacing the biblical ones, and "modern" comfortors (a psychiatrist, a marxist, and a theologian) replacing the ancient ones.

Of particular interest is MacLeish's treatment of God and Satan, played on this recording by Raymond Massey and Christopher Plummer.

Continued next page.



Mr. Zuss with Godmask.



Nickles with Satanmask.

## The Cal CONCH-ence

Alane Gray and Peggy Giblin were seen passing out dance posters in the "boys" dorm at Cal Western. Hey, too bad we couldn't play "gotcha" during band breaks.

Seems the Camp Matthews Boys have finally met a girl who meets their approval: blond hair, brown eyes, four hairy legs ...pretty good taste!

"...the alcohol count in the blood stream reaches a peak and then decays exponentially..." Thank-you Dr. Rodin.

Kappa Sigma Delta held a joint with the Hy-femmes of L.J.H.S. where it seems Mike Wagner was already "well acquainted" with everyone? After a strenuous evening of doing the "dog" the A.F.H.A. racing team held an inter-squad race while the remaining boys in their matching sweat shirts and pins looked on.

Jane Schmitt wants to know "who came asking for her at 7:00 Sunday morning in room 32?"

While studying physics (where?), Ken Goddard and Liz Heller were surprised by a big explosion. Who says this new course isn't exciting...?!

UCSD's fabulous basketball team (bet you didn't know we had one) put up a good fight against the De Paulis (bet you don't know who they are either) while Marsha Penner and Co. cheered star players Dennis Betcher, Jeff Greenhill, David Shine, Tim Thurman, Jim Cole, Bob Litchfield, Steve Edney and #4 on to defeat. Well, the other guys were bigger, and older too.

What's Jimmy Robbins got that all the girls want... ???

Liz and Gay are still trying to find a use for their new colorful porch light. Any suggestions?

Cort Kloke, Rob Cuneo, Paul Kemper, Ed Schroeder, and Mark Hinderaker would like all girls leaving their house between six a.m. and eight a.m. to exercise more discretion. They have imaginative neighbors.



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the UNICORN theatre  
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La Jolla, California

\* **An Exciting Experience**

February 17-23

**Hamlet**

(Great Britain) . . . directed by and starring Laurence Olivier

There is much to cavil at in this 2½-hour abridgement of Shakespeare's play—and there is much to admire. Many of our patrons will have seen Olivier's film version some time ago and wish to see it again; those who are seeing it for the first time will be rewarded with a beautifully shaped performance by Olivier, strikingly effective black and white photography in the sombre Elsinore settings, and several good supporting performances.

February 24-March 2

**Long Day's Journey  
Into Night**

(USA) . . . directed by Sidney Lumet

The distributor suggests that we publicize this spellbinding 2¼-hour film version of Eugene O'Neill's play by organizing radio and TV "talk show" discussions on such topics as: "Could You Live in the Same House with These Three Men?" (women's show) and "Do Doctors Make Patients Dope Addicts?"—but we prefer to offer the movie on its own merits: a scrupulous, faithful version of what many critics regard as a great play. Giving performances of almost unrelieved intensity in this O'Neill family saga are Katharine Hepburn as the mother addicted to narcotics and to her memory of a happy past; Ralph Richardson as her actor-husband; Jason Robards as the older brother, Jamie, and Dean Stockwell as Edmund, the figure identified with O'Neill himself.



March 3-9

**Peeping Tom**

(Great Britain) . . . directed by Michael Powell

Whether director Michael Powell is in fact a "major talent"—as one British critic has claimed—it is true that "Peeping Tom" and most of his other films are "films every inch of the way." "Peeping Tom," a suavely made horror film, uses color creatively, contains some exceptionally well-planned sequences, and has the sort of oddball plot twists that give special panache to a genre so specialized and otherwise limited as the horror film. If you're in the mood for an offbeat film of this kind, and if you can absorb a little sadism as the necessary price of the genre, you may enjoy the inventiveness of Powell's treatment. It includes some extraordinary scenes.

March 10-16

**La Grande Illusion**

(France) . . . directed by Jean Renoir

"La Grande Illusion," a film made 28 years ago, hasn't aged a day. Critic Pauline Kael reports an accolade even more significant than the Brussels jury's selection of "La Grande Illusion" as the "fifth greatest film of all time" (whatever that means). A Berkeley college girl, fresh from her first viewing of Renoir's film was overheard by Miss Kael remarking: "Well, you know, I didn't expect to ENJOY it or anything, and then it was just the greatest thing I'd ever seen."



"J. B. " Continued from preceding page.

They are integral--if not vital--to the play, and add a large measure of drama and theatricality. The two are not cast as supernatural creatures,

but as two down-and-out actors, Mr. Zuss and Mr. Nichols, who have been reduced to selling balloons (read worlds) and popcorn (read pleasures) in a run-down circus tent in which the play JOB has been performed day after day, year after year for centuries.

Unhappy with the way the play as the "others" perform it, they decided late one night to play it themselves. Zuss casts himself as God, and Nichols—who wants to play Job—is conned into playing Satan. But no sooner do they don their symbolic masks to start the play than the masks take over and speak for themselves. Job, and his family, appear unbidden, and what starts as a "play" takes on a life of its own.



"J. B. " and Nichols (Satan)