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On Student Unrest

by John Zaller

President Nixon's Commission on Campus Unrest urges "Reconciliation and Understanding," not to cure a problem, but to reunite a badly polarized nation.

Editor's Note: In presenting news-analysis, the TRITON TIMES presents both facts or background information and some interpretation of the significance of this information. Analysis articles are to allow for interpretation, but should not serve as a means for outright advocacy or axe-grinding.

The old proverb, "If you can't say something good, don't say anything," seems to have been the guiding light behind President Nixon's Commission on Campus Unrest. This *modus operandi* could have resulted in a most mediocre report but didn't, and for an obvious reason.

The grand conclusion of the commission is that the country is facing a crucial and dangerous crisis of conscience. The nation itself is imperiled by the increasing polarization of the generations. The way out, and the only way out for the commission, is reconciliation and understanding.

The commission, therefore, sets itself up as apologist for the university, for students, and for the "counter-culture." It argues, essentially, that students are people, and as such, have a right to look or act however they want, so long as they remain within the law. It explains, and I think it explains very well, many aspects of the counter-culture, or subculture, in which so many students are to some extent involved; always making painstaking efforts to report life styles and attitudes without an implicit judgment.

It does make judgments, but they are clearly demarcated and always humane. Often, they are sympathetic. The report may well turn out to be a monument to liberal democracy's ability to come to grips with almost anything, bare feet included.

News-Analysis

The commission also makes more pragmatic arguments for accepting youth, this time protesting youth, even when it may not be pleasant. "To respond to peaceful protest with repression and brutal tactics . . . makes extremists of the moderates, deepens the divisions in the nation, and increases chances that future protest will be violent." This is empirically observed fact, and the commission says so.

In taking students on their own terms, and trying to make it all palatable to the over-25-generation, there are a lot of true things which are omitted or underplayed. The report notes that students are often driven to violent protest out of a deep sense of moral conviction and frustration. This is undoubtedly true; but it is also true that for the masses of mobilized students, boredom with courses and the excitement of action are equally compelling factors.

Chapter on Black Students Incomplete

Likewise, the chapter on Black student movements shrinks from a complete discussion. Considerable space is devoted to prove that Blacks still suffer from institutionalized racism (in 1964, Blacks comprised 5 per cent of all college students; in 1969-70 the figure was 6 per cent, despite EOP and the efforts of the liberals). But no mention is made, for example, of the separatist strains of the movement. Doubtless the commission, had it so chosen, could have explained much; but the issue was too hot to serve the purpose of reconciliation.

The commission selectively ignored or glossed over much in this way; but their intentions, at least, were good.

With all this in mind, it is not surprising that the commission finds that "campus unrest" is not only not a problem, but is, in fact, desirable. Only disruption and violence, the report says, are "problems" that have a "solution."

The commission states that " . . . the most perfect university the mind could conceive would still be an untroubled place. Among other things, it would concentrate on its campus significant numbers of young people, and it would encourage them to entertain novel ideas, to read heterodox books, and to submit all received wisdom to critical scrutiny."

In Defense of Lawful Protest

The commission defends all rights of lawful protest, even arguing that picket lines, for example, do not constitute undue "politicization" of the university. "Take the First Amendment" as a guide to what is acceptable on campus, the commission warns, because the courts have rules that it applies there, too.

But the report is not just general apology for students and the university; it is chalked full of specific suggestions. Under the heading of "The University's Response to Disorder," the



commission recommends, among many other things, that the university administration make early and clear policy statements regarding what forms of protest are and are not acceptable; that the trustees not harass their president during critical periods; that disruption, even violent disruption, should be dealt with in the first instance by the university alone; that when action is taken against protesters it should follow contingency patterns established well in advance of the trouble; and that except for sidearms on officers and anti-sniper teams where required, national guard troops should carry only non-lethal weapons, and under no circumstances fixed bayonets.

The chapter further discusses when the university should consider "waiting out" massive but non-violent demonstrations (sit-ins, building occupations, etc.), noting that this is often the wisest course. It also advises the administration to negotiate whenever possible, even though demands may come in a "non-negotiable" form.

Report Reads Like Handbook

Thus the report can also read at times like a Handbook for Dealing with Student Disorders, and may provide some useful elementary lessons for administrators who have never experienced disruption. Further, the college president who negotiates with students is much less likely to be stigmatized as "soft," since the practice has been recommended by a presidential commission.

The fundamental cause of student disorder, the commission concludes, does not lie so much in the issues themselves, which have been around for a long time, but in the emergence of an idealistic youth or counter-culture.

"At the center of this culture is a romantic celebration of human life, of the unencumbered individual, of the senses, and of nature . . . it (has) rejected all institutional disciplines externally imposed upon the individual, and this set(s) it at odds with much in American society."

Protest Comes Gradually

The commission observes that students come gradually to protest, and often wind up deeply alienated from American society. "There is in the character of radical protest an almost religious fervor, as there has been in other college protests in other nations in other times . . . (and) just as it has never worked to send guns — or lions — against religious converts, so too it has been unavailing to meet campus activism with force. Force only tests the mettle of the activists' commitment, and thus ends not by weakening the movement, but by strengthening it."

The best tactic, according to the commission, is to de-escalate. But the counter-culture is nevertheless taken very seriously: " . . . The possibility cannot be overlooked that the true causes of the events we characterize as "campus unrest" lie deep in the social and economic patterns that have been building in Western industrial society for a hundred years or more. It is at least remarkable that so many of the themes of the new international youth culture appear to revolve in one way or another about the human costs of technology and urban life, and how often they seem to echo a returning to an ancient and simpler day."

" . . . in that case, we can only hope, and try to insure, that the American political system will continue to assist the peaceful coexistence of blending of different lifestyles."

The report is not entirely uncritical of the new culture. It

notes that "anti-rationalism and the urge for blunt directness often leads those of the new culture to view complexity as a disguise, to be impatient with learning the facts, and to demand simplistic solutions in one sentence."

Suggestions for "Reform"

While defending the traditional idea of the university, the commission makes several specific suggestions for "reform." Students, it says, should be given more control in campus government. Students should also have a formal vehicle for faculty evaluation; and the results should be taken into account in hiring, firing, and promotion.

To the faculty, the commission expresses the opinion that teaching should be "in and for today's world . . . there have been too few careful attempts to relate past experience, traditional knowledge, and academic methods to the problems and conditions of modern society in ways that are educationally sound."

The commission argues against outside commitments, including defense research. These kinds of things, the report says, often detract from the primary educational mission of the university. And classified research, both because it does have political implications and because it is opposed to the openness inherent in the idea of a university, should be terminated. "We recommend that universities avoid acceptance of new classified projects and terminate existing classified projects unless it is clear that the undesirable results of undertaking such a project are outweighed by compelling advantages."

And it is to government that the commission makes its final recommendations, which amounts most importantly to another plea for reconciliation. The argument here is not only rhetorical:

"One can never determine the precise extent of that influence — to what degree, for example, the actions of local police are affected by what political leaders say — but it is clear that high government officials help set the climate for law enforcement."

Throughout the report, there are references to high public officials who make divisive remarks. These presumably are directed at Mr. Agnew.

But the report calls for far more than restraint; it calls for positive effort, and morally, at least, this task falls primarily to the President. "Especially in this time of division, every American must find in the President's leadership some reflection of what he believes and respects . . . only the President, by example and by instruction, can effectively calm the rhetoric of both public officials and protestors whose words in the past have too often helped further divide the country, rather than unite it."

Unity, Motivation and Black Freedom

by Rose De Costa

"To perpetuate unity among black students and stimulate motivation to unite with brothers and sisters in their common effort—the effort being freedom...is the function of BSU," says Prentice Deadrick, acting chairman for the Central Committee of BSU at UCSD. Further elaborating on this point, Deadrick says, "The extent of this freedom is not limited and narrowed down. I'm not speaking of any specific freedom, (i.e. academic, political or cultural) but all freedoms in general."

Weeks ago the name was changed, according to Deadrick because "there are more blacks on campus now...union signifies unity...a want to ally with the other eight UC campuses who call themselves 'unions'".
Elections Held for Positions
Last week, BSU held its elections for the 11 positions on the Central Committee. Deadrick, who was also elected Administrative Secretary, reflects that "the responsibilities of the chairman are somewhat limited. There is no real 'chairman' of BSU. The Central Committee is the one that heads and governs BSU. My primary function is to ar-

ticulate the wills of the BSU, and the Central Committee acts as a liaison between the black students and the administration. My job as acting chairman ties closely with that of the administrative secretary. As the administrative secretary, my job is to organize meetings and set up the agenda for these meetings. As chairman, I will preside over the meetings."
In the past, BSU has devoted an immense amount of effort to the formation of Third College. "Now we are trying to keep it going. BSU is not in any political capacity," says Deadrick. "We function around



Prentice Deadrick

Third College because BSU functions around the Blacks. BSU does not actually function in Third College but has Third College ties because black students are being represented."

BSU's previous role in Third College was to work with the MECHA organization in the college's formation. Together, BSU and Mecha interviewed the prospective faculty members after Provost Watson and the Board of Directors had finished screening them.

BSU To Expand
This year BSU is trying to expand itself into the communities and not just center itself around Third College. A recruitment program known as IMR (Information, Motivation, Recruitment) sends representatives to high schools with predominantly black enrollments and recruits students for the EOP program. This committee shows slides of the university and discusses entrance requirements with the high school students.
BSU is also launching a "community awareness"

Third College Plans Multi-Media Recruitment Drive

by Mike Lyons

Pascual Martinez, Third College Dean of Student Affairs, plans an extensive recruitment program throughout the agricultural community of Imperial County, and southeast section of San Diego for students under the Educational Opportunity Program.

Students from the Black Students Council and MECHA have formed an IMR (information, motivation and recruitment) program, a division of the E.O.P. department, to help in recruiting Black and Brown students this past summer for Third College. During the last few weeks, IMR has been working on a series of short lectures and film slides of the campus, for high school and Junior colleges in the San Diego area.

Fred Henderson, IMR staff member, commented on his goals: "The IMR program has been cut back; there's a work shortage in IMR: we're trying to get more Blacks into the program. We're trying to give them the rundown on the qualifications, entrance exams, requirements, and courses needed to get into the University."
In talking to Martinez about

the E.O.P. recruitment program he stated, "Many people seem to think the E.O.P. recruits just for Third College, but this is not so. The E.O.P. office recruits students for all the campuses, not just Third, Muir and Revell."

Martinez strongly indicated that the whole task of recruitment will depend heavily on the students in IMR getting out in the community, going to various high schools and Junior colleges, talking to students about the program, seeing what their interests are and how they can be applied to the University.

Imperial County (85 per cent Chicano), one of the areas where they plan to recruit, is an area where virtually everyone over 18 works in the field. A college education is not an issue that is pressed. Several students in IMR feel it is necessary to concentrate their efforts in these areas where education is at its lowest level.

Race, Martinez feels should play an important part in the E.O.P. admittance, but shouldn't be the sole determining factor for admittance. Rather, the family's income and the student's ability to do well should be taken into account. "I would like to see 2/3 of the student body in Third College Black and Brown students. In remaining third I would like to see the American Indian, Orientals, etc. But, the thing I am most interested in seeing, is the White lower-classed citizen, or the poor white who is eligible but too embarrassed to apply."

When asked about the relationship between the different ethnic groups within Third College, he replied, "The relationship between different students has really been tightened by the politicians and faculty members attacking Third. We try to increase the relationship by housing different ethnic groups together in the dorms, therefore furthering their knowledge of other races."
Third College has been the focal point of discussion by many critics. Martinez was asked to comment about the attacks on Third College. He stated: "Most of them are always exaggerating and over playing."

Loss Set At \$7,500

What Ever Happened To The Sunrise Shirt?

by Rod Lorang

"We wanted to work with Sunrise because we thought the people might respond to the type of trip we were trying to do," says Dan Sellens, ASUCSD program director, "and that was simply to bring good music to a college audience at a lower cost." The only trouble was, to many people thought no cost made more sense than low cost, so many that "Sunrise really took a bath" about \$7,500 worth.

ASUCSD isn't out a penny, though. No AS funds were involved, and there was no arrangement for a percentage of the profit or loss. The AS provided a field, and on-campus promotion. Its return was to be in good music, not money, and everyone seems to agree that they did get our good music.

\$2.50 Price Agreed Upon
Students also got a low ticket price, partly because the program board despite the lack of financial commitment, was involved "to a great degree" in planning the concert. A maximum ticket price of \$2.50 for UCSD students on advance sale was insisted upon as a precondition to the concert, and Sunrise agreed.

That's cheap for a major concert. Even the gate price of \$4 barely gets you off the parking lot at the average Pagni-Sports Arena production. In view of the loss Sunrise took, was \$2.50 too cheap? No one seems to think so, not Dan

Spellens from ASUCSD, or Ron Breen from Sunrise Productions. Six thousand admissions would have brought Sunrise to the break-even point. But, says Breen, only about 4,000 paid. The rest admitted themselves, or were admitted free.

Infiltration Easy
Those who did choose to admit themselves found it ridiculously easy, as security was deliberately played down, foolishly or nobly, for the sake of a mellow, no-hassle atmosphere (because someone might get hurt, and to protect property). The Tipton rent-a-cops were told upon arrival to remove hard hats, guns and clubs, and they did. All police, other than student marshals, were kept outside the fence. According to Spellens it was agreed that, "Unless provoked by violence, they (the police) wouldn't touch anybody." Essentially, the Sunrise people didn't want anyone uptight.

Reasoning similar to that behind the treatment of security forces led to the opening of the gate. At one point, Sunrise threatened to close down the concert if people didn't start paying. (By then, they knew they were in the hole.) The threat, and attempts at persuasion, didn't work and a decision to open the gate was made by Spellens and Sunrise. According to Spellens, the gate was opened when it became

clear people wouldn't pay. And, he says, people probably wouldn't pay because they figured the gate would be opened.

Gate Opened to Avoid Damage
Sunrise stressed that the gate was opened to avoid personal or property damage. The idea worked, everyone had a great time and things went well.

Inside, after the gate had been opened, 100 frisbees acquired free were thrown from the stage to the people. An announcement was made that Sunrise had trouble with money, and needed donations. Frisbees were passed as hats, and about \$500 was collected. Other money was collected inside by the ASUCSD concessions. None of this, by prior arrangement, went to Sunrise.

What will happen to that partnership, and to concerts at UCSD, is not clear now. Asked directly if there will be another concert, Spellens replied, "I can't say."

Sunrise to be More Practical
Sunrise Productions, meanwhile, has a couple of backers to talk to, a loss to recoup, and perhaps a bit more practicality. (The Sunrise newspaper is not in danger, as it is legally and financially separated from the production company.) If the backers will put up more money, there will probably be another concert; if not, new backers will be sought. Ron Breen is surprisingly optimistic, because, he adds, he has to be. Another concert would be Sunrise's third attempt, after two financial failures. Says Breen, "We learn by our mistakes. We're still learning." Breen readily admits that security could have been tighter, and expresses fear that people would now assume they could get into any concert free.

Breen, however, could be making some mistake assumptions of his own, namely that business will continue as usual. Dan Spellens says that, if there is another concert, "I don't think the same. Any future concerts probably won't be the same, either."



"Sukkah" Jews Celebrate Autumn Harvest

by Debbie Savit

Sukkot, the Jewish holiday of the fall harvest was celebrated Saturday night by the Jewish Students Association. The traditional Sukkot, or booth made of branches was constructed in the woods near Bonner Hall. Fruit was hung on the leafy roof representing the bountiful harvest of the celebration.

Students blessed the Sukkah the two symbols of the holiday, the lulav and etrog. The lulav is a palm branch bound to myrtle and willow branches. The etrog is a citrus fruit similar to a lemon. The two are held together and shaken in every direction representing the unity of the Jewish people.

Traditionally Jewish families dine in the Sukkah for its seven day duration. In this way Jews are reminded of their ancestors who dwell in booths after they left Egypt. This custom also adds to the feeling of unity of the Jewish people.

Sukkot is traditionally the happiest holiday of Judaism. In fact the Jewish people is commanded to rejoice during this festival. Jews at UCSD fulfilled this commandment by eating the fruit in the Sukkah, singing, and doing Israeli folkdance.

TNT The Now Thoreau

EVENING TRIBUNE
San Diego, Wednesday, October 7, 1970

STAGE REVIEW

"THE NIGHT THOREAU SPENT IN JAIL" — At the Old Globe Theatre. Balboa Park.
What a splendid way for the Old Globe to begin its new season, offering a play of rare merit and a cast to do it justice. That adds up to a most rewarding evening of theater-going and one which no one who likes his entertainment to be stimulating should miss.

His mother speaking to her other son, John, says: "You know what David Henry's trouble is, John?" "What?" asks John. "He keeps casting conformity behind him," mother replies.
The wisdom is timeless, but perhaps even more pertinent to today's world than it was in Henry's own time. "Do you know what we are doing?" he asks in regard to the growing scars on the earth resulting from what most people thought of then — and now — as progress. "We are poisoning paradise," replies Thoreau.

The action of the play is carried forward in small blackout scenes, with the cell as a centerpiece. Sharp timing is required as well as good lighting effects. Director Craig Noel has plotted the Old Globe stage is not ideally suited for this type of production. Bruce Kelley's lighting is right on, and Peggy Kellner has provided a good, serviceable set.

"Knife-Like Humor"
Henry David Thoreau, says Lawrence and Lee had "knife-like humor, fierce conviction and they proceed to demonstrate how devastating those qualities could be to the lesser endowed who crossed his path and how intriguing they can be for the theater audience."
Henry David — his mother calls him David Henry, and in complains that he is forever getting things backwards — is in jail because he has refused to pay his tax (\$). He is convinced the money would be used to finance the war in Mexico, a conflict which he opposes unequivocally on moral grounds.

Relevance Noted
While incarcerated he recalls various incidents in his life, the particularly Ralph Waldo Emerson, and the reasons for taking up the life of a hermit at Walden Pond and for later deciding to go back out into the world.
The humor comes out of the characterizations and the circumstances. For example Henry, echoing Emerson says: "Cast conformity behind you."

Cast Was Praise
Ronald Heller, a Globe newcomer, plays Thoreau, and does so with great intensity, brings the character to life.
Larry Golden is outstanding as brother John. Patrick Hubbard does a fine job as Emerson. Cynthia Lee Smith is impressive as Mrs. Emerson. Ruth Nordgren is delightful as a pretti disciple on whom both the Thoreau boys have a momentary crush. Marion Strickler is good as their mother, alternating with Richard King, does fine as Smerson's young son, and Vincent Dunne, playing a farmer, undoubtedly will be up for honors as best actor in a bit role.
"The Night Thoreau Spent in Jail" is exciting theater which gives the mind a spin and causes an invigorating experience you won't want to miss. — Dave McIntyre

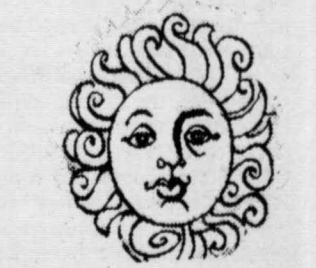
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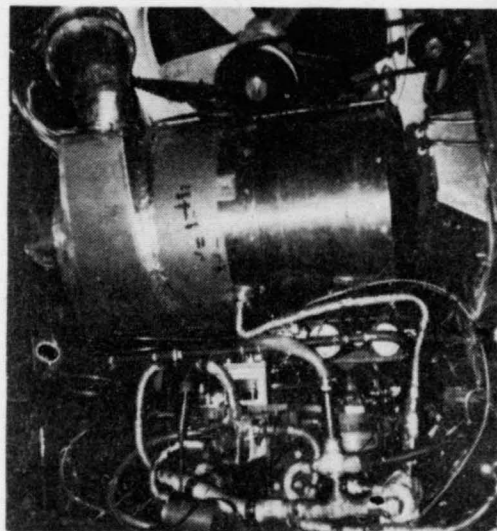
UCSD Entry Runs Out of Steam But Race "Airs" Alternatives In Internal Combustion

by Steve Landau

UCSD had two cars entered in this summer's "Clean Air Car Race." One, a propane Conversion car, was totalled outside of Albuquerque, New Mexico at one in the morning as the drivers swerved to avoid "a large animal of unknown species." The other, a steam car, chugged across the MIT starting line at a roaring 20 miles an hour (in 2nd gear), leaking steam into the drivers compartment, and ended up being towed the rest of the way across the country.

But the race turned out to be quite an educational experience for the members of the UCSD team and other participants, as well as for the thousands of spectators who witnessed the magnificent men in their driving machines as the incongruous entourage crossed the country. The race also had its own element of humor and drama. Although the UCSD entry did not make it under its own steam, it was able to travel along with the race and generated considerable interest. Its crew is generally satisfied with the car and feels that it can be perfected.

The steam car actually wasn't ready for the race at all. Work on the car had begun long before the idea of the race was conceived, some 1 1/2 years by race time. The project had been initiated through the efforts of many people at UCSD, but largely by Dr. Stanley Miller, professor of chemistry.



If Only James Watt could see what became of his revolution.

The real push to complete the car began last March. The crew, consisting of some 15 people, worked day and night during the early summer. Two or three weeks before the race they were still working and were far behind schedule. Then one night, about a week before the race, the steam generator blew up.

"We came to realize that we may not have the car done in time for the race," says Gerald Crowley, a lab technician in the chemistry department. "We had to finish a backup steam generator and it had to be tested and installed. Things were very tense and irritable." The pressure of the approaching deadline magnified previous disagreements over design and other specifications.

Given the state the car was in, some people felt that its premature use would be damaging. However, they rushed through the preliminary tests and three team members split for Cambridge, driving for three days straight. They planned to finish work on the car there.

The other UCSD entry was one of the converted propane cars that the unicorns drive around campus. All university vehicles were modified recently as UC's contribution to saving the environment. Interest in this car by the team was considerably less, as it was not their own product.

Upon arriving back East the steam team learned of the fate of the propane car. It had been demolished and several passengers injured, one with a broken collarbone. The electronic control system (damaged beyond repair) and many other parts and tools necessary for the com-

pletion of the steam car were now delayed in their arrival at Cambridge. The remaining team members of Cambridge had to figure out the entire wire of the steam car without a schematic. Finding it completely unintelligible, they rewired most of the car. In two and a half days it was completed.

Crowley was one of the members that drove the car in the race as Dave Helland, a senior majoring in Biology. Crowley says, "the car hadn't run up until then. That's why some thought we shouldn't go to Cambridge and make fools of ourselves. The night before the race there was a test run. Then we went out and had lobster and we were off the next morning."

"On the starting line we didn't know if it would run. We had one false start, then a flameout. We started it again and there were a lot of leaks where steam was getting out. There was a hole in the floorboard because of an unfinished panel."

"We went chugging past MIT, over the Charles River, into Boston, into the Massachusetts turnpike and then stopped. We decided to take it into Detroit for testing and training."

This involved a deduction of points for the team. Points were awarded on the basis of performance (slalom, braking, acceleration, fuel capacity, etc.), driving time, and the level of emission of pollutants. The winner was to be determined by a complex formula.

Actually, the fact that the race was a race at all was a point of contention. Originally the event had been planned by people at Cal Tech and MIT merely as a demonstration of alternatives to the Internal Combustion engine. However, when the cars assembled in Cambridge it was announced that NAPCA—the National Air Pollution Control Authority—had decided to give \$5,000 to the winner in each of several categories. They would probably give contracts to the winners, too.

This changed the atmosphere from one of friendliness to one of cutthroat competition, some of our team members claim.

Another sore point was the intrusion of professionals and business interests. All entries were originally supposed to be student made, owned, and operated. When the planners realized that this was impossible, largely for financial reasons, they aimed at a coalition of interests. However, as it turned out, students were used merely as a front in some cases.

Of Avis' entry Helland says: "It was a professional effort hard to believe. They were telling the students what to do, like 'you sit here.' They had a giant van manned by factory technicians accompanying the entry. Another company just hired students outright to drive their car."

The actual winner of the race was driven by four Ford Motor Co. employees who were only part-time students at Wayne State University. Their car was a modified Mercury Capri powered by unleaded gasoline.

The UCSD steam car, for reasons still not understood completely by its drivers, was never an official entry in the race. Officials withdrew the car after they were led to believe that it was not completed. The drivers did not become aware of this, though, until the third day of the race.

The UCSD drivers never had enough time to thoroughly check out and perfect the car if they hoped to keep pace with the race. This was important, for every night (in a different city) everyone would demonstrate their cars and all would start again en masse in the morning.

To Crowley this was the main reason for bothering to tow the car across country. "We met a lot of people who were interested in our steam car. NACPCA was interested. We could have stayed here (at UCSD) and written 20 papers and never have gotten to the right people.

The response of the public was great also. "It was almost like you were a Messiah, coming into some of those towns. You've come with the key to stopping pollution. On the East coast we'd be riding along the highway and people would honk and wave; kids would give the peace sign." But what really surprised Crowley was the



UCSD Mechanics and Their Giant Tea-Pot.

sophistication of many people in the field of automobile engines. "The farmers were really cool. You'd be amazed by the questions asked by guys in bib overalls."

From Cambridge the race went to Toronto and then to Champagne, Illinois. The next stop was Oklahoma City, where the anti-smog crusaders were treated to a buffalo feast provided by local businessmen, in the Cowboy Hall of Fame.

From Oklahoma it was on to Odessa, Texas and another barbecue. At Tucson, Arizona the only other steam cars seen since the Wooster Poly Tech entry failed to make it past the starting line showed up; two Stanley Steamers putted around for awhile. Finally the entourage arrived in Pasadena, where UCSD came in behind the pack again. Their banquet tickets were sold because the team failed to pick them up early enough.

More than thirty vehicles (out of 42 entries) finished the race but according to the precise emission measurements and the complicated evaluation formula, only six cars satisfied the 1975 Federal Emission Standards. One car was from UC Berkeley, a propane-powered 1970 Plymouth designed by engineering students. The other five included one using natural gas, three others using propane, and one burning methanol alcohol.

The other UC campus represented was Los Angeles, whose Ford Mustang featured the only engine in the race converted to diesel fuel.



Another ingenious clean air contraption

Some of the unusual cars in the race were side-shows in themselves. One, dubbed the "Electric Chair" by our team, consisted of a VW chassis filled with batteries. The students, who designed and built the car themselves, simply riveted sheets of aluminum to the outside of the car. It had a knife switch as a starter and one speed—fast. Says Helland: "When they started it up, it went 'zap' and, tires smoking, accelerated quickly to 70 mph. Some times the switch fused and they had to reach in the back and pull out the fuse." This car could only go 40-50 miles before recharging for up to a half hour.

Then there was the great turbine engine with a huge smoke-stack in the back of a pickup truck, generating electricity. "When it went under a tree the leaves would all fall off," said Crowley. "You could hear it ten blocks away."

The MIT turbine entry only burned jet aviation fuel and had to leave the course at strategic points to find an airport where it could refuel. A support car carrying liquefied propane for the Buffalo State entry was threatened with arrest in Manteno, Illinois because it did not carry "FLAMMABLE GAS" stickers.

As for UCSD, they escaped the law most of the way, but got a ticket coming back into good ol' California.

What did it all prove? Officials of NAPCA, which invested \$225,000 in the race expressed themselves well pleased with the result and more federal money will probably be forthcoming for research in this area.

As for the UCSD team, they are still optimistic about the steam car, but need funds to continue further research. Rod Burton, assistant professor of AMES, said recently, "our students estimate they put 15,000 man hours of work in this steam car since February 1969. They still believe strongly in its possibilities, but more work is necessary."

(Originally the UCSD steam team received several thousand dollars from General Motors, American Motors and Cornelius Dutcher—a local industrialist who is now developing a steam power system. They received an equal amount from the Academic Senate. The Associated Students contributed \$360).

According to team member Helland, after final road tests on the car are finished they will have proven as much as they can with this steam car. What they'd really like to do now is to build a roadable steam car with a chassis to fit it, not just a converted internal combustion car.

Automobile emissions are now considered responsible for about half of the nation's air pollution, measured in terms of volume of discharged gases. UCSD's steam car team stresses that steam is one solution, but not the solution. Electricity is a solution too. The IC engine can be considerably cleaned up, they feel. Methods of public transportation must be explored. But for the time being the field of automobile technology has a lot of room for experimentation. Big automobile manufacturers who complain about proposed federal restrictions, take heed! The Clean Air Car Race of 1970 has shown that there IS a way.

UCSD

RECREATION DAY

IS COMING. . .

Friday, Nov. 13th

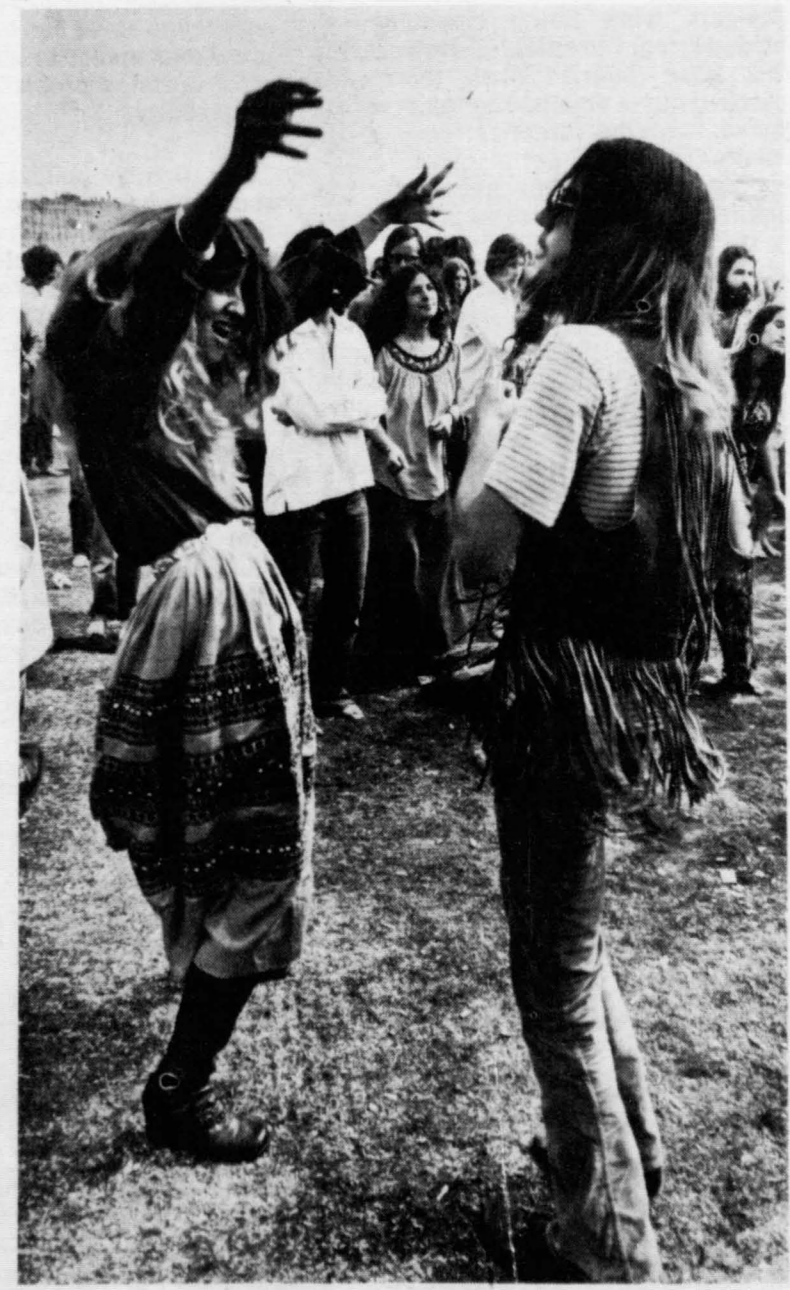
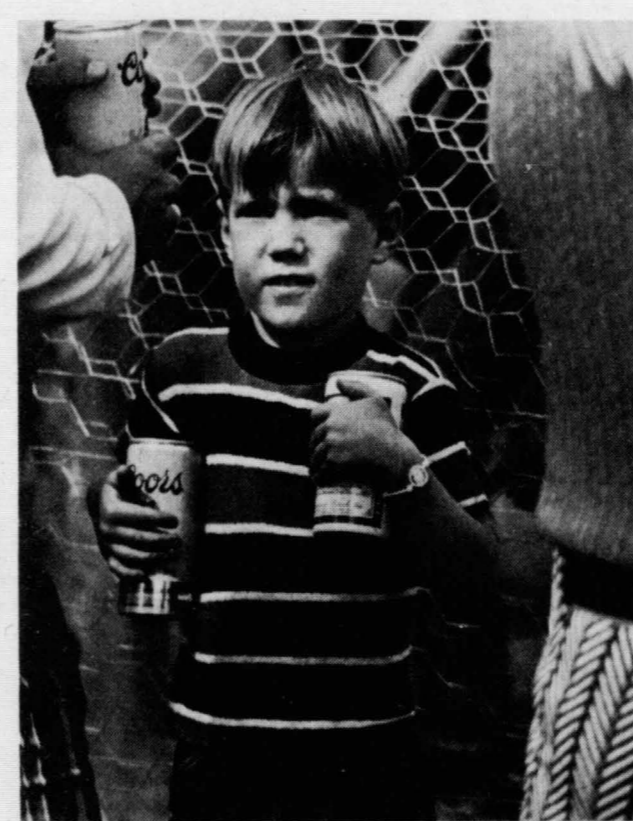
11:30 - 3:00 p.m.



UCSD'S WOODSTOCK



(well, maybe not quite)



All photos by Jan Fronck

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Opinion

Violence Cuts Both Ways

Steve Landau

If you happened to turn on the evening news last Wednesday you probably saw President Nixon gloating over his latest anti-crime bill before a body of distinguished guests. This bill was not the first. This summer saw the passage of the D.C. crime bill, likely to become a national model. It contained the controversial "no-knock" and "preventive detention" measures that led even Southern arch-conservative Sam Ervin to label it as unconstitutional. The latest bill gives law enforcement agencies further powers and sanctions the FBI operating on campus.

These moves are the perhaps inevitable reaction to an escalation in violent acts of a certain nature. A nationwide TV audience recently heard Bernadette Dohrn call for a coast-to-coast terrorist effort via tape recorder. Then came the bombing of the armory at Santa Barbara, following on the heels of Madison, Wisconsin and others. This escalation has given the forces on the right the fodder they need not only to attack the radicals, but their liberal supporters.

The rhetoric of the law-and-order and the terrorists forces points out the need to examine the true nature of violence.

In an article that appeared some time ago in *Nation* entitled "What is Violence?" Newton Garvey, a professor of philosophy at the State University of New York, hypothesizes that what is generally recognized as violence is actually only a small part of the totality of violence. Violence, in the common conception is physical force. Yet, Garvey says, "Violence in human affairs is much more closely connected with the idea of violation than with the idea of force. . . . Apart from a body, what is essential to one's being a person is dignity."

Of the four forms of violence — personal or institutionalized and overt or covert, the type Nixon reacts to is only the personal and overt kind. Generally, those who cry out the most against violence are the loyal defenders of the status quo. Rarely do they see violence in defense of the status quo in the same light as violence directed against its mores or its property.

Violence (in its personal overt form) is not "respectable." Therefore, those who strive to be "respectable" develop intricate means of accomplishing the same ends as violence would without the nastiness of a public display.

If someone came into your house and snatched off your jewelry, he'd get arrested. But when a slum landlord charges outrageous rents for standard housing to helpless ghetto residents, he goes unpunished. If someone poisons you, he'd get strung up. But when profit-hungry corporations sell you a crap to an ignorant public, they get away with it. A

and as often institutionalized as personal, is that it is directed at and thrives off of those who are often the most helpless to contend with it.

Therefore violence is obviously pervasive in American society. Many people have said "violence is as American as apple pie." But is it ever justified? I, for one, am not prepared to categorically say no. Violence has often proven necessary in history as a tactic to accomplish a goal. It can also be unavoidable as a reaction of self-defense, for example the labor union struggles in the '30's.

But violence must be a last resort and, even then, the burden of proof is on the perpetrators of violence. In all too many cases today I suspect that militancy is a first resort. I am not convinced that the violence of either categories is of necessity or self-defense.

But then I think of my own reaction to the one institution that directly oppresses me and others like me, the draft. As much as we may intellectually despise violence how many times have you and I secretly delighted when a selective service office was demolished, destroying the files (providing, of course, that no one was injured)?

As a person of white middle-class background I am fortunate to be able to say that this is the only institution I have directly felt the brunt of. While I tend to see the burning of the Bank of America in Isla Vista by white middle-class students as more of a radical patty raid than a serious political act, I wonder if banks or the courts or other institutions are seen in the same light by others as I see the draft.

The point of the article may seem quite obscure by now. It may appear to be a belabored justification of violence, an example of the whimpering liberalism attacked by Spiro T. But in essence it is an admission of my own inability to really define violence in all its forms and to determine when, if ever, it is justified. I suspect that those, like Nixon, who make a campaign out of attacking the more evident form of violence, are seeking the issue in terms of black and white. The grey area is considerable though. I cannot respect this man in his righteous indignation until I see some indication that he will be equally diligent in condemning the many many other forms of violence that his government allows to persist.



riots of Blacks or college students is deplorable and results in hundreds of arrests, but the "police riot" documented by a presidential commission and other excesses of law enforcement, result in only an occasional indictment. The real tragedy of this sort of violence — covert

Faculty

About Race, Racism and Academic Responsibility

Harry Munsinger

I find myself in the peculiar position of agreeing with my critics; of course we cannot support racism. How can one who lectures about race differences reject racism? Let me call your attention to Webster's Third International Dictionary of the English Language. There racism receives a three-part definition: (1) Psychological traits and capacities are determined by genetic factors, (2) Races differ in their distributions of genetic characteristics, and (3) One race is inherently superior to others and has a right to dominate them because of this inherited superiority.

Parts one and two of this definition are legitimate scientific questions and do not constitute racial injustice. Part three I reject out of hand as nonsense.

Let me summarize a few notions contained in the 123-page Jensen report. He asks a very old question: What factors determine behavior? Beliefs about this question shift with bewildering regularity. Sometimes we vote for biology — at others, for education. The thrust of Jensen's article is simple — that biological factors partly determine human intelligence. He makes two points: one about within group variation (individual differences) and the other about between group variation (race, social class differences).

To support the notion that individual variation in IQ is partially controlled by genetics, Arthur Jensen reports median correlations between unrelated persons, siblings, fraternal twins, and identical twins reared together and apart. The Erlenmeyer-Kimling and Jarvik data (*Science*, 1963) allow a direct comparison of the relative influence heredity and environment exert on measured IQ. Their report shows that unrelated individuals reared apart produce zero correlations on IQ tests (as you would expect) while identical twins (119 pairs studied) reared apart produce IQ correlations of .80. When reared together, the correlations are .25 (unrelated people) and .90 (identical twins). Thus, reasonable estimates of the control that genetics and environment exert on IQ variation, are respectively 80 and 15 per cent in Western European Caucasian populations of the last several decades.

If we change the environment, measured heritability coefficients would shift. If everyone were raised under identical environmental conditions, the only factors controlling IQ variation would be heredity and heredity-environment interaction. On the other hand, if we increase environmental variation, its relative contribution to IQ variation should also increase.

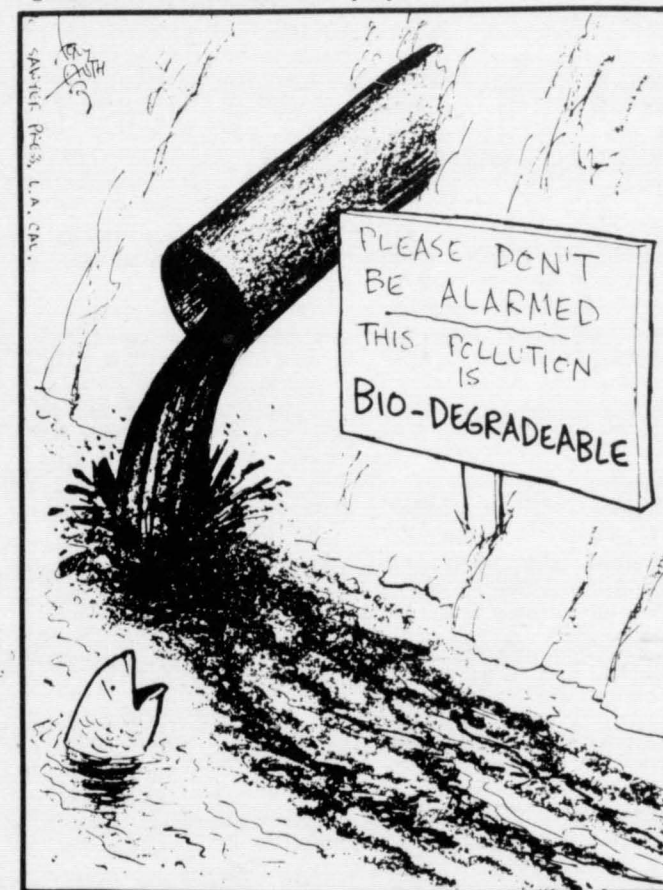
The most controversial part of Jensen's report deals with group differences. Literally hundreds of studies over the last several decades report IQ differences of 12-15 points between Negroes and Caucasians. If the two races are statistically equated on social economic status, the reported IQ differences drop to about 11 points (about the same variation found among siblings reared in the same family). These data suggest that both genetics and environment make a difference. Jensen is very clear (as I want to be) that the notion of genetic differences is only a possible explanation, not a proven fact. He simply suggests that the available evidence is at least as supportive of a genetic as an environmental explanation and that we must consider both.

He presents three lines of evidence: (1) IQ is heritable — therefore it can be influenced by genetic selection; (2) Foster

parent-foster child IQ correlations are very low; and (3) upper middle class Negro children average slightly below lower class Caucasian children in measured IQ.

When parents produce genetic materials, they do not simply replicate their own particular characteristics, but produce samples from a distribution of possible characteristics contributed by their ancestors. Genetic material produces children who earn scores distributed about the ancestral mean. On the average, the offspring of bright individuals score below their parents in measured IQ. At the other end of the distribution, offspring of dull individuals average somewhat higher than their parents in measured IQ. Children of Negro, managerial and professional parents earn average IQ scores slightly below the mean of children from unskilled and unemployed Caucasian parents. This finding is congruent with a genetic explanation of racial differences, but is difficult to predict from environmental factors alone.

Both genetic and environmental explanations of group and individual differences in intelligence must be seriously considered. A fair-minded confrontation in the marketplace of ideas, rather than emotional appeals to "Kill the Pig," is the only reasonable approach for a University community. To rule out an obvious, reasonable hypothesis on political or emotional grounds is disastrous to free inquiry.



On Sunday's Concert

LAST SUNDAY, UCSD's first big concert of the year left its promoters with an \$8,000 deficit and the student body with a most vexing dilemma. How can concerts be effectively controlled and still retain a peaceful atmosphere?

THE MULTITUDE of free loading fence-hoppers obviously felt that they could get away with just that. But they failed to realize that they were crashing in on a one-time arrangement, a trial arrangement, and effectively discouraged the beginning of a series of concerts for UCSD. They didn't really care.

THE SECURITY guards and monitors weren't effective because they were told not to take any action which might trigger any violence or disorders. So they just stood there and watched, hands in pockets, as the people scrambled over the outfield fence, smiling on how they saved a few bucks and how, once again, they managed to turn up their noses to the existing authority unabated.

THE RATIONALIZATION for this type of behavior in the past was that students were being ripped-off by money hungry promoters. However, in this case Sunrise was thoroughly checked out in advance by the program board, even the potential "profit" was minimal. The student price was low in comparison to other events of this quality. But, even with no profit, there is still cost.

The crux of the matter is that UCSD for financial reasons is left with a choice, either establish a security system acceptable to and initiated by and for the students, or cancel future concerts on campus. We feel that the latter alternative would be a tragedy. Effective control methods, we feel, are the only answer.

YET, THESE control methods should be worked out very carefully. We would definitely not tolerate a "goon squad," similar to those in the city, hassling students. On the other

hand, the established authority should be able to handle the situation so that the Santana fiasco of last year will remain but a memory.

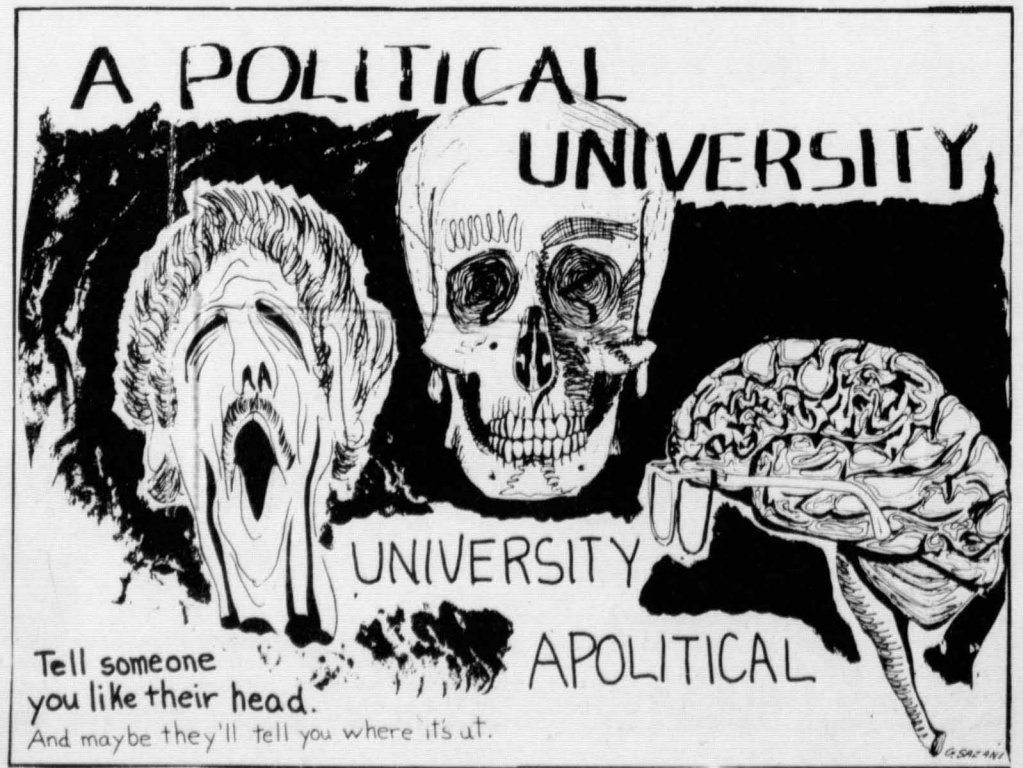
IT HAS become obvious from the incident last Sunday that there will always be some individuals who will not bow to any controls or regulations, despite how reasonable they may be.

IT HAS also become obvious that the students must voluntarily give whatever power is necessary to a regulatory group of student monitors to control such situations. We firmly believe that students should be monitored by students, but to be effective they must be accorded a certain amount of respect and authority. This deferral of authority must emanate from a consensus of belief by the student body, and at no time should a student-monitor have to fear physical or verbal reprisal as long as he is doing his job right.

WE RECOGNIZE the potential for abrogation and misuse of this authority. Therefore, we further suggest the creation of a review board for "policing the Police." We then not only try to solve our own problems but provide a model solution to one of the most pressing problems in the outside community.

We firmly believe outside police should be kept outside. But we also feel the ASUCSD should consider establishing an effective substitute in conjunction with the program board. Or, it may well be that we can look forward to a very bleak year for concerts on campus.

If a solution of this type can be worked out, we believe its effectiveness would be increased by extensive publicity prior to the events. The publicity would emphasize that student self-policing would be enforced. It would also emphasize that redress to student-police abuse can be accomplished not by rock throwing or verbal abuse but by utilizing the review board.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

AFS Brings World Peoples Together

Editor:

I should like to take issue with a comment made by Kathy Rust in her article on the "Committee of Returning Volunteers" (TT, Oct. 20). This is her lumping together of the American Field Service Program with the Peace Corps and "Religious Projects Abroad," as if simply the major foreign student program in the world; every year several thousand high school students from every continent are brought to the U.S. to spend a year living with an American family and going to U.S. schools as seniors, and a somewhat smaller number of Americans are sent to homes abroad and experience the life of a South African, or French, or Paraguayan, or Indian family for a year. There are 52 such AFS'ers here in San Diego County this year; having been involved with the program since 1967 and having been "Host Brother" to a French student, I feel pretty safe in saying that, as the "Committee of Returning Volunteers" Fred Londier would put it, they are akin to an organization that "works to support progress and change within societies" and should rally devote their energies to evolution. The motto of AFS, is the ancient Sanskrit proverb:

"Walk together, talk together, O ye peoples of the Earth; For then, and only then, shall we have peace."

The proverb is millenia old, but AFS is working at it today. Which is more than Mr. Londier appears to be.

Roger A. Freedman

Fight With Reagan Explained by Simon

Editor:

The question has been asked by several, for my view of what happened at the recent Regent's meeting. The whole thing started at the Regents table when I said to the Governor, and several regents, that I was being gagged, and not allowed to talk at the Regents meetings until after the election.

Reagan promptly lost control of himself, swearing in whispered tones that he wanted me to come outside with him. Dutton observed this, and I'm sure a few others also must have because statements were made about similar occurrences which took place in private sessions, of which we all were aware. Dutton then made the open statement in the public session meeting, which I made about being gagged until after the election. The Governor got up from the table at adjournment, and in front of several people, pushed me and repeated, in front of the people leaving the room, what he had said at the table to me. On this occasion it was out loud, and heard by many. I believed it was addressed to

both Dutton and myself. I have no question but that the Governor knows that the reason I was gagged, was to avoid exposure of the extreme extent to which Senator Murphy is involved in the Irvine affair — an episode far worse in the current history of California politics than the technicolor entanglement. Senator Murphy has obtained considerable help and commitments from many Irvine officials, the most recent of which to become public, was Charles Thomas, past president and present consultant of Irvine, becoming its finance chairman. At least one of the Orange County supervisors, and the Governor, himself, have had some considerable backing by Irvine people and their friends.

The whole Irvine switch in plans has all the appearances of being more and more appalling. In the light of the released, highly regarded Isla Vista Commission report, the real indifference on the part of both political and business financial establishments is shown. Their indifference is to the problems of our youth, the urban problem, and more particularly, to the increasing types of drug traffic and usage, and its uncontrolled growth.

I have been consistently for law enforcement in relation to students, faculty and administrative officials. But, responsibility of Regents and University trustees, as well as state officials, is now

lacking, and more needed than ever before.

Norton Simon

Jensen's Theory and Educational Policy

Editor:

I am a middle-aged, WASP, industrial physicist employed in Sorrento Valley. As a periodic visitor to your campus, I feel compelled to comment on the "Jensen Theory" with regard to what seems to be a grossly missed point.

It can hardly be argued that genetic differences between individuals in intelligence, physical stamina, drive, etc. lead to varying abilities in modern society. It would not be surprising if, other things being equal, the less able competitors fared less well economically. Again, although I have no statistics to which convince me, it would not surprise me if the "Negro-Caucasian" intelligence norm in the U.S. were measurably above or below that of "pure" caucasian. Ad Hoc arguments can be made for either direction.

The only essential point is that any genetic arguments concerning the average abilities are irrelevant in an integrated society. Studies which purport to establish educational policies, etc., are innately racist whenever they overtly or covertly ascribe either real or imagined group characteristics to the individual. That, by definition, is what prejudice is all about.

Dr. Raymond A. Grandley

Over Thirty and Didn't Gag Once

Editor:

I just read volume 11, number 7 of the TRITON TIMES. Congratulations to you and your staff for a smooth, professional, handsome paper.

The true excitement of it all is that I'm well "over 30" and didn't gag once! This does not mean that I agreed with everything you printed, by a long shot; but, merely that I admired the fairness of your presentations and the manliness shown throughout.

Beverly Tschirgi

Express your ideas in TRITON TIMES. Send letters and columns to Editorial Director; TRITON TIMES 117 Blake Hall UCSD

Opinion

Reform and the University

Nancy Boles

Any number of people have commented that the Committee to Save the University will eventually tend to undermine academic freedom at UCSD. I think the statement should be changed to read that CSU might someday undermine the status quo at UCSD, and this would be a good thing.

The University is not technically part of the establishment because the establishment is Humphrey-liberal while the University is McCarthy-left-liberal. In itself, though, the University maintains an "establishmentarian" structure.

When you examine the situation without emotional overtones, you see that the University does not represent the attitudes of the people. For example: the front page story on the Oct. 9 issue of the TT concerned campus faculty politics. The story put Professor Douglas in the conservative column, Professor Jackson in the moderate column, and Professor Szanto in the radical column. Actually, these men, according to their own opinions, fit more closely in the, respectively, liberal, left-liberal, and radical columns. In comparison with the people as a whole, all three of these men are on the left half of the political scale.

The University is not really the conscience of the people because it basically divorces itself from the people. It may be a big surprise to

almost everyone at UCSD, but the truth is that the average voter did not vote for Eugene McCarthy. Actually, the average voter is to the right of Hubert Humphrey.

Now some people will say that the people are ill-informed and that the University must show the people the truth. We hear this conceit time and time again. If the students and faculty in the University keep saying that so-and-so politician does not respond to the people, then these students and faculty members must think that the people are correct. Then, please tell us, how can the people be correct and yet be wrong enough to be led by the university community? Does this mean that the university people are more correct than the rest of the people?

Actually, the University does not try to lead the public; it has split off from the public and has tried to go its own way. Can we really blame the people when they threaten to reduce our funds? Why should we demand that the people give us money so we can use it in a way that is opposed to the will of the people?

If the University does not reform itself, then the people will have to reform the University. The people will do the reforming in the manner most convenient for them: by cutting off funds. And if the funds do not come in, the University will collapse. And who will be to blame for that? The people? No, the members of the University.



Book Review

Buckley: The Governor Listeth

by Jim Sills Staff Writer

The Governor Listeth by William F. Buckley G.P. Putnam's & Sons, N.Y.C., 17.95

William F. Buckley Jr., the Tory columnist, presents a wide panorama of his and the American conservative's views in this, his seventh volume. These selections from his thrice-weekly column are a refraction of American reality 1968-1969 through the sensibilities of our most literate partisan.

Buckley, a son of an oil millionaire, was educated at Yale where he first surfaced as a writer. His indictment of political bias in college instruction (God and Man at Yale) shook the Eastern Establishment. In 1955 he joined with other prestigious conservatives to publish The National Review, recognized today as the leading American journal of conservatism. Buckley also helped form the Conservative Party in New York (where he now lives) and was its candidate for mayor in 1965 receiving over 300,000 votes. His column appears in over a hundred papers and his TV show ("Firing Line") is syndicated nation-wide.

Buckley writes of the philosophy of traditionalist conservatism and its applications. Even more often, he attempts to refute 'commonly accepted' interpretations of political events. It is a keystone of Buckley's belief that informed American opinion is dominated by something called "the Liberal Establishment." Long before Spiro T. tilted against the New York media vortex, Buckley was writing of the common assumptions, historical interpretations, and semantic contortions of the Liberal view (see: Up From Liberalism).

Being philosophic, Buckley speaks of the 'new conservatism.' Since the monumental victories of Franklin Roosevelt over conservatives in the 30's, traditionalists have faced a dilemma. Should they rigidly stick to their principles and continue to oppose such popular trends as social security, universal suffrage, and welfare projects, or should they find new emphasis for their analysis. Buckley advocates a middle approach of soft talk which will not provoke the public's fears as Barry Goldwater did in 1964.

Buckley remains ideologically pure, however, on the subject of progressive income tax. This has always annoyed conservatives with its implied Marxist principle of 'from each according to his ability.'

Buckley makes the conservative argument that this sort of taxation hurts the lower middle class and limits upper mobility. Buckley's solution is to end personal exemptions, double dependent exemptions, and tax everyone's income at a 20 per cent rate. Something for everyone; and the same tax income would be raised as presently.

To the reviewer, however, Buckley is at his best in partisan in-fighting as in this gibe at the liberal media's partiality.

The opinion makers have been as reluctant to draw conclusions based on Sirhan's ideological inclinations as they would have been anxious to draw such conclusions if it had proved that Sirhan was, say, a member of the John Birch Society.

Buckley also has the rare ability to synthesize historical trends by analogies with crystal clarity. The most diverse actions are grafted onto each other to form suddenly coherent truths that are upon the reader faster than he can react.

The distance between a student's attending college and a student's revolutionary occupation of a college building is a psychological quantum jump on a scale suggestive of the distance between passionate but self-disciplined political dissidence and assassination. The book can be criticized as a major work of insufficient depth and purpose. It can be criticized as abrupt and incomplete in its sudden pick-ups and endings. But the episodic feature is the peculiar characteristic of this book. It must be understood as the precious record of two decisive years in our history.

For the experienced, this is a book sure to bring intellectual pleasure. For the novice it is sure to provide intellectual discomfort, anguish, and stimulation.

Saturday Night: More Than a Concert

by Peter Gordon Arts Writer

Please do not get the impression that the Music Department's concert this Saturday at 8:30 p.m. in 409 MC will be a mundane departmental gathering. The three works being presented, composed by grad students Allen Strange, Charles Buel and Frank McCarty, are exciting examples of contemporary music-theater, utilizing films, slides, electronic equipment, paintings, lighting and sculpture as well as conventional musical instruments.

Charles Buel's composition, Its A Nice Place To Visit But I Wouldn't Want To Live There, is an "audio-visual environmental piece" which will feature trumpet player Dwight Cannon and clarinetists Dan Goode and Alan Johnson. Buel feels that the aristocratic decorum of the typical classical music concert is repressive and that the static use of space is terribly limiting. For this reason, the hall will be without any chairs or structured seating arrangement for "Its A Nice Place, etc." The audience will be provided with cushions and will have to deal with them as they see fit. Buel hopes that there will be much movement on the part of the audience in order that they may be exposed to a number of different vantage points. The doors of the hall will be left open to prevent the listeners from feeling like prisoners and allowing them to come and go as they like. There will be no specific performing area but rather the musicians will enter from different passages and will be moving throughout the hall. The only lighting will be from candle which will be lit around the room at various intervals, allowing the illumination to be always changing. Objects such as twigs and branches will be placed around microphones which will set up, causing shadows to fall around the room. The audience will also be given objects and will be expected to create their own shadows. In addition to being live, music will be altered through various filter banks and boxes from the Buchla synthesizer. There will be extensive use of controlled audio feedback and tape delays of up to five or ten minutes. Although the overall pattern of "Its A Nice Place, etc." is planned in advance, many of the individual events will be spontaneous. The main goal of Buel is for people to have an experience which they've never had before. He cites rock concerts as a prime example of the theatrical possibilities in music and hopes to capture the mood of rock concerts into his piece.

"Palace," by Allen Strange, was composed in 1968 and is a piece for solo violin, film, slides and prerecorded tape. It is a piece in which body movements, mime and sound are equally important. "Palace" is divided into four sections, and is patterned after a vaudeville show. The first part is entitled "Barkfest," and portrays the beginning of a show when all the barkers are out soliciting patrons. It is relatively simple, almost Mozartian, although various musical surprises are thrown in. The second part is entitled "Catch and Sweetners." For this section an invention called The Hub was created. The Hub is a round music stand which rotates and contains various lighting effects. It was necessary to create the Hub because "Catch" is too fast for pages to be turned. Since its creation, The Hub has been used in numerous other compositions, some of which were written especially for the hub. The "Catch" is a giant fugue and the sweeter part is a reference to commercial music, when thousands of strings are added to a recording to "sweeten" it up. The third section, "Svarda," is based on Eastern Indian music. Strange says that "Svarda" was not a part of original vaudeville but explains that vaudeville was really a collection of acts. At the time, he was especially interested in Indian music so he decided to include it. In "Svarda," the soloist sits in a lotus position and plays the violin

like a cello in order to accentuate the glissandos. The final part of "Palace" is "Oleo II." The oleo was the collection of little acts which went on after the play in vaudeville. The mood is nostalgic and it consists of many old tunes. The sections of "Palace" are not formally divided into movements but lead directly into each other. The soloist is Pat Strange, the composer's wife, and all the prerecorded tapes are modifications of her violin playing. The film part of "Palace" is also featuring the soloist and was made by the composer. Strange wanted a very grainy porno-fil n feeling in the film and thus tried using 8 mm film and a cheap camera. The film was still not grainy enough so he sent it to a cheap photo processing house for a print. This resulted in the desired effect. The slides shown during "Palace" are of chemical reactions. Composer Strange explains that the overall desired effect of his composition is that of nostalgia.

Frank McCarty's composition, "Pentheus Drag," is based on Euripide's "The Bacchae." The composer will play prepared piano and will be accompanied by Larry Livingston and Peter Middleton on clarinet and flute respectively. The piece is theatrical with many dramatic cues. One of the major devices to be used throughout the piece will be having the musicians sing and talk through their instruments. The purpose is not to make the words intelligible, but rather to use the timbres available in the human voice. Admission is free.



STEPPENWOLF, considered America's number one hard-rock group with such hits as "Magic Carpet Ride" and "Born To Be Wild," will appear in concert Sunday, October 25, 5:00 p.m. at the San Diego Sports Arena. Appearing with STEPPENWOLF will be SUGARLOAF, with their current hit, "Green-Eyed Lady," and JO MAMA.

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the more recent past UNDERGROUND CINEMA Within the past 6 months these have turned most of you on the most PRESIDENT NIXON'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS BY KEVIN RAFFERTY DEMONSTRATION MOVIE I BY RON FINNE A DAY IN THE PARK BY TED SANTOS THE NATIONAL FLOWER OF BROOKLYN SEAN BY RALPH ARLYCK Project One BY DAVID LOUIE THE ROSE BY LARRY BOOTH Face Junk BY RICHARD BARTLETT Saturday Midnight FINE ARTS 1818 GARNET STREET 274-4000

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The Comic That Plugs You In!!

ZAP comic are the first wave of a tide of avant-garde literary art, and despite their vulgarized medium, contain a message that is among the most vital and cogent being offered today. They cover such important subjects as Man's Search for God, Violence In America, The Immorality Of U.S. Involvement In Vietnam, Drugs And The Youth, and Man's Spirit Vs. The City.

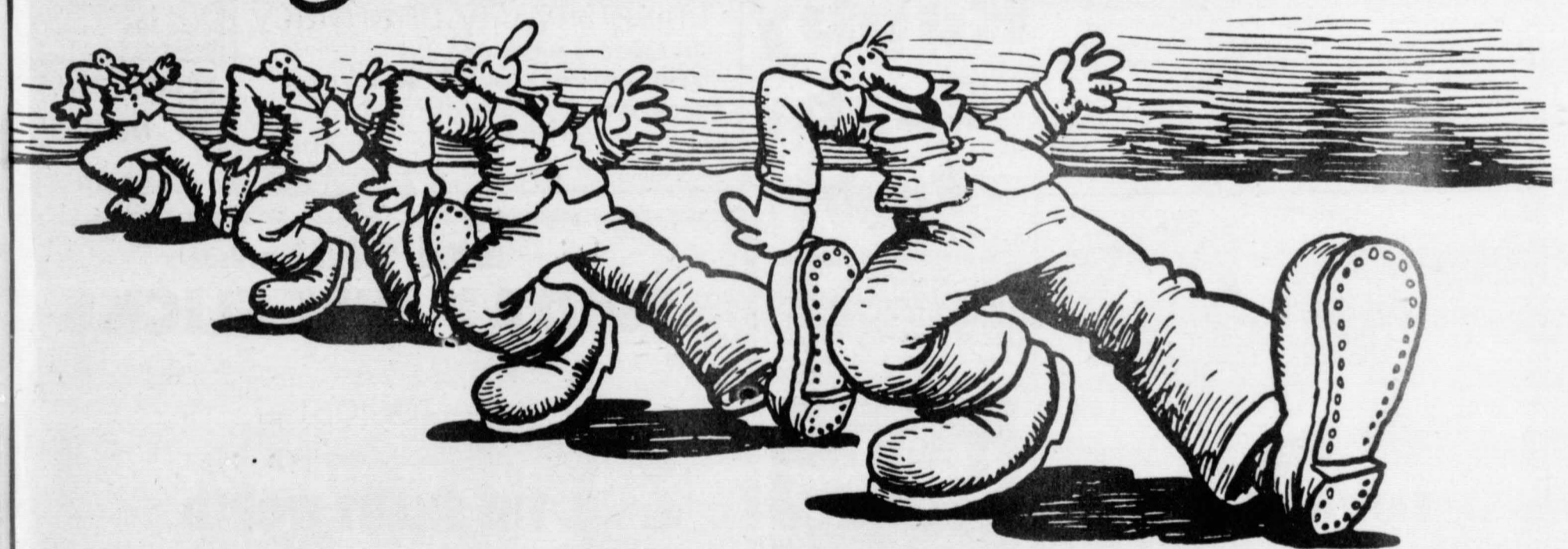


Though ZAP often seems to endorse the use of "soft" drugs like marijuana and mild hallucinogenics, it has carried a Public Service comic strip on the subject of SPEED. Its conclusion: "And the next time some speed freak offers you a hit, just smile and say: 'None for me thanx' - Tell 'em Mr. Natural said so.'"

Which leads us to the subject and identity of the mysterious Mr. Natural, a figure who made his appearance in the very first issue and who has continued to pop up in strange places ever since. He is A Great Man (an ex-taxicab driver from Afghanistan) whom we first encounter meditating in the desert for 40 days. He is the Guru, the Christ Symbol, who provides solutions for our troubled times and souls. He does this not by answering queries directly, but rather through parables and fables, and finally the living example of his own life.



Keep on Truckin'...



Sex and Violence often appear in the pages of the comic books, sometimes separately, but more often both at once. Sex comes across in a variety of poses, rampant with phalli and breasts. There are male-female, male-male, female-female, demon-male, and demon-demon combination copulations. Occasionally ZAP's sexuality approaches good taste, but never sacrifices what Dr. Ruben calls "That essential ingredient of deeming Social Content blended with plenty of Raw Prurient appeal." (From Everything + You Dreamed About In The Dark but Were Afraid To Ask For, p66). As for Violence in the comics, it is there, but only proportional to Violence In America itself; that on an every page.

The strange world of ZAP is further populated by underground "Sewer Snoids" who exemplify the simmering absurdity that lies just underneath the veneer of Urban Man. In one episode, an urban dweller says "I'm gettin' tired of runnin' round this ol' city." and dreams of the countryside. While thus absorbed in his thoughts he is hit by a car and bounces into a manhole, where he is confronted by laughing Sewer Snoids. In fright and anger he runs off, saying "Sewer Snoids! Yow! Those fuckers make me paranoid!" (From Everything + You Dreamed About In The Dark but Were Afraid To Ask For, p66). As for Violence in the comics, it is there, but only proportional to Violence In America itself; that on an every page.

has made a similar observation, in a 1967 article entitled "Man, Urbana, and the Snoid Syndrome: a Study In Delusion." He states: "For centuries, ever since the incense of the early Christians drifted up from the Roman catacombs, the Average City Dweller has felt a deep-seated fear of the street beneath his feet." He considers the comic book's Snoids an important attempt to come to grips with this urban terror. ZAP Comic themselves are socio-political-literary-artistic milestones of our time. We can look forward to new works within the genre, both by Crumb and his imitators, and as we wait until such time as they appear, we may confidently take up the suggestion of the ZAP beatnik: "Might as well smoke some more dope."



Soccer Needs Scorers

To the casual observer it would seem to be a simple task to propel a small round sphere, slightly smaller than a basketball, through a rectangular opening, 24 feet long and eight feet wide. The front line of the Triton soccer team thought the same thing until last week, when they went to Berkeley for the All-Cal Tournament. In three games they only managed to score two goals, both of them on penalty kicks. Worse yet, both goals were scored by defensive star Hugo Flores. It seems that the front line just can't put it all together, a defect which is extremely costly in soccer.

Fortunately, UCSD has a brilliant defensive line. In the last four games, goalkeeper Ned Newman, defenders Flores, Doug Smith, Ray Carrillo, and Jim Harrington have allowed a total of five goals. What is impressive about this statistic is that it includes a 3-1 loss against soccer powerhouse UCLA. Newman, who has developed into a magnificent goalkeeper, executed some tremendous saves at the All Cal Tournament, especially against UCLA.

USIU Loses

The Triton booters have improved their standings to one win, three losses, and two ties. Prior to leaving for the All Cal, the Tritons disposed of cross town rival USIU 2-1, a game which was close only because the Tritons wasted many scoring opportunities. The scores came on a defensive pile-up, from which Fred Grunewald mysteriously emerged as the scorer, and on a beautiful 25-yard shot by Stuart Hayes which lofted over the goalkeeper's head into the left corner. USIU still swears they saw a golden sky hook carry the ball into the net the last 10 yards.

At Berkeley the booters opened tournament play with a hard fought 3-1 loss against UCLA. Actually, UCSD scored the same number of goals as UCLA; unfortunately, one of the Triton goals was into their own net. It seems that forward Carlos Robles grew impatient with the team's inability to score, so he fired a beautiful shot into his own net. Robles is now tied for second place in the face for the scoring leadership.

Tritons Dominate UCSC Game

Against UCSC the San Diegans managed a dismal 1-1 tie in a game they totally dominated. The final game of the All Cal, against Riverside, was even more disappointing for our kickers as they drew 0-0 after dominating the play throughout the game.

Coach Tomas Romero has been busy this week working with his forward line of David Riss, Fred Grunewald, Carlos Robles, Andy Rubin, Stuart Hayes, and Francisco Luna, attempting to establish a combination that can score at least three goals in a game. The results of Coach Romero's efforts will become apparent this Saturday as the Tritons travel to meet UC Riverside and the following Wednesday when USIU will be back for a return match. In the meanwhile, let's hope the defense keeps up their great work.

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This Week in (un) Pro Football

With another fun week of football gone by, it is again time for the Friday recap. Just casually glancing at Lee Johnson's priceless scandal sheet, I was greeted with an incredible array of sacrilegious attacks, defaming such highly regarded UC institutions as the Purple Gophers and the TRITON TIMES sports editor. In the future, similar action will demand that a harder line be taken against Lee's blab sheet. It should be noted that a one-page summary of sports might be over the IM's head and that it be left to more capable man like Vince Schuly or Ernest Hemingway...The one thing the Daily Diatriber did render were the new stats and rankings. The top 12:

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Purple Gophers | 7. Flagstuffers |
| 2. De Anza | 8. Mudhens |
| 3. Panthers | 9. Chem/ Bio |
| 4. BOI | 10. Argo/ 11 |
| 5. Del Mar Degenerates | 11. Brand X |
| 6. Dissecters | 12. Stumblers |

Of foremost importance last week was the game between the Superspuds, led by Dave Oberg, and De Anza, led by O'Brien, with both teams undefeated in the Muir League. The game ended at 26 to 0 and proved to be a runaway for the De Anza team as the golden boys took firm possession of not only the game, but also all the offensive and defensive statistics. O'Brien, with 13 TD passes, and Jenkins, with 43 points, are far above all other players.

The highly regarded De Anza team will have a tough challenge from the Del Mar Degenerates. Ahern and Saunders usually play a tough game and it will be up to the De Anza gang not to let success go to their heads.

In the Red League, most of the statistics are favoring the Gophers, but the Dildos and the Panthers are close behind. It seems safe to say that the championship will be decided here. In the other leagues, Revelle and White, things are much the same as last week, with Flagstuffers and Brand X leading Revelle, and Bio/ Chem pulling away from the White.

	REVELLE	W	L	T
Brand X		3	0	
Flagstuffers		3	0	
Potatomen		1	1	
Dungeeps		1	1	
Meaters		0	0	
F.U.B.A.R.		0	1	
Yuba City		0	2	
Orcs IV		0	3	
	WHITE			
Bio/ Chem		3	0	
Grand		1	1	
Media Maggotts		1	2	
Stumblers		1	1	
Phoenix Mutual		1	1	1
Phackowii		0	0	2
Turkeys		0	2	1
	RED			
Purple Gophers		2	0	
BOI Dildos		1	0	
Panthers		1	0	1
Rubberband		1	1	
Dissectors		0	0	1
Quacks		0	2	
Toledo Mudhens		0	2	
	MUIR			
DeAnza		3	0	
Del Mar Degenerates		1	0	
Superspuds		3	1	
Argo II		3	1	
Downers		1	1	
Horizontal Exercisers		1	2	
Snoits		0	3	
Creeping Crud		0	4	

Race Walking Club is Formed

Race-Walking (heel-and-toe walking) is a sport that is becoming increasingly popular in the United States. There are two race-walking events in the Olympic games and there are about 20 National Championship meets in the U.S. each year, several of them in Southern California.

A club is now being formed at UCSD for everyone interested in walking — open to students, faculty and staff — from those merely

interested in walking for the exercise to those who want to seriously train for competitive race-walking. All those interested in joining the club, please contact Bob Reedy, 5134 Physics-Chemistry Ext. 1280. The aims of the club will be to coach members on the proper race-walking form, to enable walkers to train with other walkers, and eventually to sponsor club and open race-walking competition here at UCSD.

Inter-School Surfing Contest

The first Inter-School Surfing Contest of this year will be held on Sunday, Nov. 1. Meet at 6 a.m. in the Surf Shack. All those who are interested sign up in the gym or come to the Surf Club Meeting on Tuesday, Oct. 27, 6 to 8 p.m. in 2-C1110. There will be a party following the surf contest. Further information contact Gary Becker at 755-6325.

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Rugby Rugby Rugby

Practice for Tournament 7 Nov. Sponsored by King Snedley. Anyone interested in playing rugby meet Saturday, Oct. 24 at 10 a.m. on the field west of the swimming pool, or call Pete Sertic at 755-7263.

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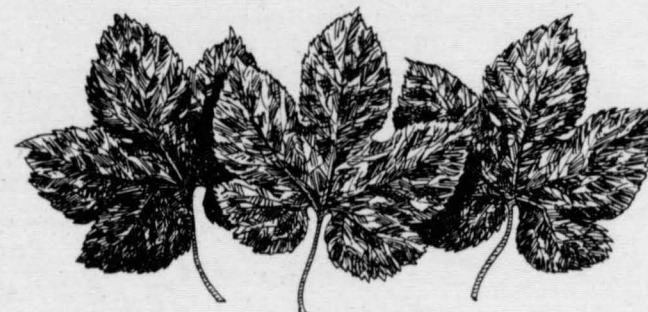


"HOPLAND AND THE KING"

At first glance, HOPLAND looks just like any other run-of-the-mill kingdom... a castle, a peasant's village, oxen, some turkeys... and a partridge in a pear tree. But look closely... that isn't a pear tree... it's a HOP VINE! WOW!



Yes, HOPLAND is covered in hops, and as every scholar in the realm knows, hops are swell little plants with pointy leaves which are used to make BEER! Although normally friendly, be careful not to step on hops because they have terrible tempers. Hence the expression "Mad as hops".



But in HOPLAND, the hops are happy hops, and this is attributed to one man's family (from the soap opera of the same name). That man is... KING SNEDLEY!!! Hopland's chief industry had always been the manufacture of hubcaps for the Essex Automobile. In recent years, business had fallen off... and so had the hubcaps... thus when KING SNEDLEY showed the people his formula for making a dandy beer, the whole country got behind him. (They made quite a long line).

They say that every great man owes his success to a woman. In KING SNEDLEY'S case, it's a whole family. QUEEN LUCLEE, who patiently waited in the Royal Hussar's barracks for ten years while the King locked himself away perfecting his beer formula. WEAKLING PRINCE STAN who danced



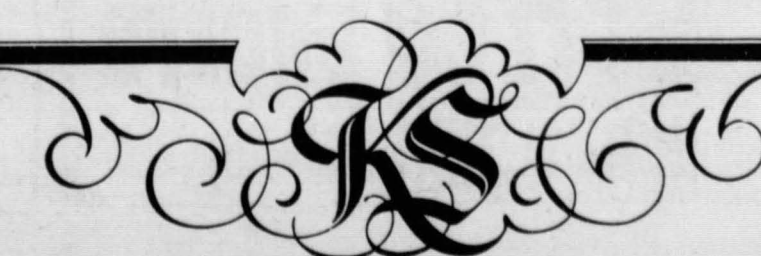
to make ends meet. And last, but certainly not least, PRINCESS FATOONA, who with her immense WEIGHT, helps to crush the malt and grain, so important to her Pater's beer.

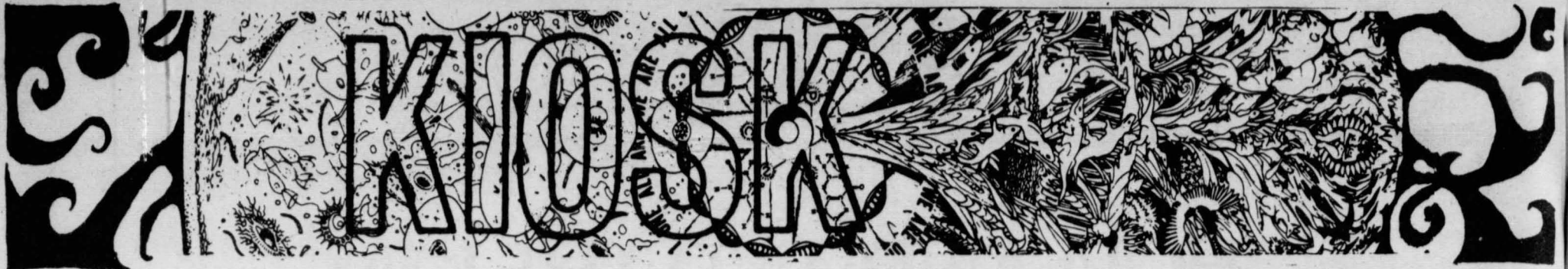


So the story goes... and as the Royal banner with its impressive motto "BEER WITH US" waves proudly on its stick, the world salutes HOPLAND and KING SNEDLEY! We promise, for ever and ever, to



LOOK FOR THE ROYAL FAMILY ON THE CAN!





FRIDAY, October 23

LECTURES—12 noon, Sumner Auditorium, Marine Biology Seminar, Dr. A. J. Kniazeff, "Tissue Culture of Marine Mammals." 4 p.m., 2A-7421, Mathematics Colloquium, Professor Rolf Nevanlinna, visiting professor from the Finnish Academy of Sciences. Lecture title to be announced.

MOVIES—Friday Night at the Flicks—7:30 p.m., 2722 USB, "Charade" and "The Silent World."

MUSIC—Coffee Hut entertainment provided by Marko & David. Fire and food. Free entertainment at 9 p.m.

DISCUSSION—8 p.m. Unitarian Church, 4190 Front Street, "Nonviolent Direct Action in a Democracy" will be the subject of a talk by Gora, an Indian activist and associate of Gandhi. A donation at the door would be appreciated.

FOLK DANCING—International Folk Dancing from 8-12 p.m. on the west balcony of the gym. Teaching from 8-9:30 for first-timers and intermediate dancers. 25c admission.

THEATER—San Diego State College Dramatic Arts Building, Main Stage, 8 p.m., "Deathwatch & The Maids." Two unusual and exciting plays by Jean Genet open the 1970 San Diego State Theater Season that will emphasize 20th Century Drama. For more info and tickets call 286-6033.

SPORTS—Hockey, San Diego Gulls vs. Phoenix at 8 p.m. at the Sports Arena. For more info call 224-4171.

ART EXHIBIT—UCSD Art Gallery features "The Boucour Artist Colors Collection," an exhibition of 20th Century American paintings. Gallery hours: Tuesday-Sunday, 11-4. Wednesday Evenings, 8-10.

Grossmont College — "Synchomies," Smithsonian exhibit. Last day of exhibit.

Southwestern College — "Roots of California Culture," Smithsonian exhibit thru November 15.

La Jolla Museum of Art—modern sculpture from the Weiner Palm Springs collection and paintings by James DeFrance, thru October 25.

SATURDAY, October 24

LECTURES—2 p.m., Building 111A, Matthews Campus, Dr. Robert D. Tschirgi, "Can the Future Survive Man's Brain and Vice Versa?"

DANCE—8:30-12:30 in the Revelle Cafeteria, FREE. Band—Kindling.

MUSIC—Concert at 8:30 p.m. in the Matthews Campus Recital Hall, 409MC. The public is invited to attend performances of three music theater pieces by Frank McCarty, Allen Strange and Charles Buel. See article on page 8.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES—9 p.m., Havdalah Service, Revelle Informal Lounge.

SPORTS—8 p.m., San Diego Sports Arena, Basketball, San Diego Rockets, vs Philadelphia 76'ers.

RECREATION—Muir Outing Club will climb Taquitz trail for one day. Bring lunch. For further information call Rex Couture, 755-3542, or ext. 2760.

FOOD & MUSIC—Cafe Ha-Am, the people's cafe opens at 8 p.m. every Saturday night in the Revelle Informal Lounge. Israeli folkdancing and singing highlights the cafe's atmosphere. Sponsored by the Jewish Students Association.

SUNDAY, October 25

CHURCH SERVICES—10 a.m., University Lutheran Church. The new Communion liturgy proposed by the Consultation on Church Union will be the worship form.

UCSD Campus Pastor John Huber will officiate and preach on the topic, "The Freedom Trip," based on the story of the exodus from Egypt. Reformation Sunday will be observed. Sunday School meets during the worship hour. Child care is provided for smaller children and infants. Social conversation and a more serious "sermon feedback" follow the service.

THEATER—"Hamlet" Dame Judith Anderson joins the ranks of other rare actresses who have essayed the role of Denmark's young Prince. The Paul Gregory production of "Hamlet" is sponsored by Broadway Theater League at Civic Theater, 8:30 p.m. For more info call 236-6510.

RELIGIOUS—8 p.m., Revelle Foreign Language Lounge, Bible Class.

ART EXHIBITS—see Friday's listings.

MUSIC—2-5 p.m., 406 MC, the UCSD Jazz Ensemble rehearses. Additional players are needed for each section; saxes and woodwinds, trumpets, trombones, and rhythm. Big band library includes exciting new jazz and rock material. Call Stefan Olesten, 453-6863, for further information.

8 p.m.; Sports Arena. **STEPPENWOLF**, for more info call 224-4171.

LECTURES—1 p.m., 307 Vaughn Hall, SIO, Applied Ocean Sciences Seminar, Dr. Adrian F. Richards, "Geotechnical Applied Ocean Science."

2:30 p.m., 2A-2301, APIS Seminar on the Evolution of the Solar System. Professor Hannes Alfvén, "Meteoroids, Comets, and Apollo Asteroids."

3:30 p.m., Sumner Auditorium, SIO Departmental Seminar, Dr. William Nierenberg, "The Scripps Institution of Oceanography."

4 p.m., 2622 USB, Chemistry Colloquium. Dr. Andrew Benson, "Lipids, Detergents, Metabolism and the Marine Environment."

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Don't know what to do this weekend? CALL EDNA 453-3362, or ext. 1176. Need someone to help share your gas expenses to LA SB, SF? CALL EDNA 453-3361, or ext. 1176. Have something to sell, need to buy something? CALL EDNA 453-3362 or ext. 1176. If you have any problems or questions CALL EDNA 453-3362 or ext. 1176.

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