

**TODAY IS  
FRISBEE  
THURSDAY**

photo by gordon cole



## CHANCELLOR FORBIDS SENATE USE OF STUDENT FUNDS FOR ELDER'S BAIL

by lynn odneal

WHEREAS the recent arrest of Don Elder . . . is a clear manifestation of political repression in the local community; and WHEREAS, action of this kind intimately affect (sic) all of us in the University community;  
BE IT MOVED that the ASUCI Senate support the legal defense of Don Elder to the extent of \$100 . . .

The Don Elder Bill (Senate bill #5-25) passed 12-9-1, but Senate member Roger Farel has filed an injunction in the ASUCI Supreme Court against it and Chancellor Aldrich has warned, through the chain of command that "the expenditure . . . is an inappropriate use of student funds and therefore illegal."

The Chancellor's statement has transformed the issue into a basic question of Senate power and independence when dealing with student money. Last fall, Chancellor Aldrich defended the Senate's right to deal with student funds before the Regents. At that time the Senate had voted to send \$500 dollars to San Francisco State for the bail fund. The Chancellor was reprimanded for allowing this and the Regents threatened him with possible dismissal.

Since then all 9 Chancellors were asked to draw up "guidelines for the expenditure of student body funds. The "Guidelines for the Expenditure of ASUCI Funds" state that the Chancellor has the authority to "establish or continue student government as official units of the University and to delegate to such governments specified powers and responsibilities," and that he is responsible "for the fiscal soundness of student government." According to the guidelines, "funds may be expended for programs and purposes directly related to the University and for the beneficial interest of the student body; "and," expenditures shall not be in violation of law and shall be consistent with University policies and campus regulations."

Chancellor Aldrich refused to comment "at this stage of the game." "You can talk to Vice-

Chancellor Hoy about this. It is a matter to be dealt with in student affairs," answered the Chancellor. Hoy felt that Aldrich's decision, "one way or another is a decision of policy." The Vice-Chancellor expressed the thought the public pressure had nothing to do with the decision. He saw the guidelines as the main force behind the Chancellor's statement to the Senate. Hoy pointed out that the guidelines did not exist at the time of the San Francisco State bail bond decision and that now the Chancellor has committed himself to the Regents to follow these guides. Concerning the two issues, the Vice-Chancellor felt that there was "not so much of a reversal as that Dan quite honestly feels he was taken. If Dan had it (SF State decision) to do today he would be more careful and would come down to the point on the regulations. Now we have a policy guideline that Dan is committed to and under those guidelines he would not make the same decision again."

Hoy did feel the entire principle of student control of student money was the issue, now. ASUCI Senate Chairman Jim Gottfried predicted, "This is going to prompt review and discussion concerning relations between the ASUCI and the administration and discussion which will take on direction as to how the ASUCI can incorporate itself as an independent student organization." UC Berkeley and UC Davis are already moving in that direction.

Senate member Pat Geary who voted against the Elder bill confided that he felt "a little queasy about taking \$7 a quarter from students. I feel we should be very careful about how this money is spent." He expressed the opinion that the student activities fee should not be mandatory. Other Senate members expressed the same view. Vice-Chancellor Hoy stated, "Students ought to have the option not to pay that \$7 tax."

The injunction awaits court action. The case will be heard by Justice Heyne on Tuesday, February 3 at 12:30 p.m. It is this decision that will dictate whether or not Chancellor Aldrich will have to act on his decision against the bill.

## senate urges unrestricted campus access for industry

by richard sharp

The ASUCI Senate Monday evening passed a resolution to "make known its strong conviction that students on this campus should not be denied their right to consult with any recruiting agent who is scheduled by the campus placement office and that under no conditions should political tests be used to disqualify government agencies or industries from recruiting privileges on this campus." The resolution was a response to a counter-resolution urging that the ASUCI Senate "recommend to the Chancellor that he not make available to GE (General Electric Company) the facilities of this campus to further the goals of that corporation."

The resolution to keep GE off campus was proposed by Senator Norm Nicolson who felt that since GE consistently "exploited workers, women, minority groups and the third world, perpetuated the Vietnam War and demonstrated ecological irresponsibility," the University should restrict further GE recruiting at UCI in order to demonstrate disapproval of GE policies and help to restrict GE from realizing its aims.

The resolution which urged unrestricted access by recruiters to campus was justified on the grounds that "intolerable political repression" would result if access were restricted. The move was felt by some to be an avowal by the Senate of a consistent policy towards off-campus groups seeking to use University policy.

Recently the question arose whether the University should allow the SDS National Council to use facilities for its national meeting; a request which was denied by the Chancellor. The Senate passed a resolution urging the Chancellor to allow SDS use of campus facilities, also on the grounds that he had perpetrated political repression. The resolution was accepted by the Senate almost unanimously but it had no effect upon the Chancellor's action.

Senator Pat Geary (Humanities) presented the resolution urging unrestricted access for recruiters to campus. Senator Geary was one of the few people who voted against the resolution urging the Chancellor to allow SDS use of campus facilities for its National Council.

General Electric Company will be recruiting on campus February 4 and has been promised a cold reception by various campus organizations and individuals.

The text of both Senate resolutions are as follows:

### Senate Resolution - Passed

In view of statements by individuals and groups on this and other campuses who express the conviction that recruiters for the armed forces and certain industries should be denied access to campus facilities for recruitment purposes, the ASUCI Senate wishes to make known its strong conviction that students on this campus should not be denied their right to consult with any recruiting agent who is scheduled by the campus placement office and that under no conditions should political tests be used to disqualify government agencies or industries from recruiting privileges on this campus. If a student finds the activities or attitudes of a particular company or government agency distasteful, he of course maintains the option of not conferring with the recruiter of that company or agency. The decision should, however, be left to the conscience of the individual student. To do otherwise would constitute intolerable political repression.

### Senate Resolution - Defeated

WHEREAS the Chancellor has established that he will deny the use of campus facilities to an organization on the grounds that "grave questions have been raised across the country about the goals and purposes" of the organization "and about the methods employed for achieving its goals" and

WHEREAS the General Electric Corporation is an organization which consistently exploits workers, women, minority groups and the third world, perpetuates the Vietnam War and demonstrates ecological irresponsibility in seeking to achieve goals that have raised grave questions across the country, and

WHEREAS General Electric has requested the use of campus facilities to recruit educated manpower;

BE IT RESOLVED that the ASUCI Senate recommends to the Chancellor that he not make available to GE the facilities of this campus to further the goals of that corporation.



# NEWS/CAMPUS

Vocations for Social Change is an organization which seeks to identify and make known jobs which are designed to make basic changes in existing social, political, and economic institutions. Two representatives of this organization will be on campus next Friday, January 30, between noon and 4 p.m. in the student store on the second floor of Gateway Commons. Students and others who are interested in talking with them are invited. For additional information contact Neil Malmberg in the Student Activities Office, extension 5545. The program is jointly sponsored by the Activities Office and the ASUCI.

Phrateres, the UCI women's service organization, will be holding the Southern California Regional Conference on the Irvine campus February 27, 28 and March 1, 1970. Anyone interested in helping with the conference or joining Phrateres come to the meetings in Mesa Court Cave lounge at 7:15 p.m. Wed. nights or call 833-6918. Everyone welcome and needed.

Applications are now available in the Student Activities Office for summer Student Parent Orientation Program (SPOP) tour guides. For further information call 833-6919.

Professor James R. Arnold of the University of California, San Diego will speak at UCI on Friday, January 30, about scientific investigation of the moon, including the latest results from the Apollo moon landings. Professor Arnold will present both an introductory view of lunar research, "One New Science," and a technical seminar "A First Look at Lunar Samples." The lectures are open without charge to interested members of the general public.

"One New Science," will be the first winter quarter special lecture in the introductory course in general chemistry, and will be given twice—at 10 a.m. and at 2 p.m. in the Science Lecture Hall. "A First Look at Lunar Samples" will be given at 4 p.m. in the Science Lecture Hall as part of the continuing program of technical seminars in the chemistry department.

Professor Arnold, formerly chairman of the chemistry department and dean of the graduate school at UCSD, is an internationally known expert on meteorite research and on radioactive isotopes in nature. He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences and was a 1968 recipient of the Lawrence award for excellence in nuclear research. He has been on the faculty at UCSD since 1958.

Members and guests are invited to attend the monthly Orange County Sierra Club meeting on Tuesday, Feb. 3 at 8 p.m., in the auditorium of Smedley Jr. High School, 2120 West Edinger, Santa Ana.

Speakers featured will be Charles Turner, marine biologist of the California Department of Fish and Game, well-known diver, underwater photographer and expert in ocean pollution and Captain Walter Putnam, winner of the National Wildlife Society Award for his work on pollution prevention and clean-up.

Between them, the speakers will describe what causes water pollution, what its effects are, and how it can be prevented. Not only the spectacular fish kills will be discussed but more insidious, long-term results of unseen contamination.

Richard Armour, author and college professor, will speak on "Safari into Satire" at 8 p.m. Sunday, February 1, in the Science Lecture Hall at the University of California, Irvine.

The program, open to the public without charge, is the annual community lecture presented by the UCI Town and Gown.

Dr. Armour is the author of numerous books, including "It All Started with Columbus," "Light Armour" and "American Lit Relit." At present he is lecturer emeritus at Scripps College and Claremont Graduate School.

**INTERVIEWS OF INTEREST:** The following companies are holding interviews on campus next week. Mon., Feb. 2: Hughes Aircraft Co., design, development, and production of electronic systems and hardware. Tues., Feb. 3: John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co., management trainee, actuarial trainee ("this job will be the death of me yet"), electronic data processing trainee. Wed., Feb. 4: General Electric Co., manufacturing, research, development & design, technical marketing. Thurs., Feb. 5: United California Bank, management development program. Fri., Feb. 6: Internal Revenue Service, tax-law enforcement, individual and small business tax return audits. For more information about these interviews, see Lorraine O'Donnell in the Placement Center (7231).

"My Will To Live," a film by Goddard, will be shown at 8:30 p.m. in the Science Lecture Hall on Saturday, January 31.

The weekly ISL forum will be held Monday at 5:30 p.m. in the 1st Floor Lounge of Gateway Commons. Everyone is welcome.

## students in the legislature

by lynn odneal

ASUCI President Ferdy Massimino and 14 fellow student leaders will attempt to "identify and communicate to the Joint Committee . . . problems within higher education which are the concern of the students," when they meet as the newly-formed Student Advisory Council to the California Joint Legislative Committee on Higher Education, according to Assemblyman William Cambell, the committee's chairman.

The Joint Committee formed the Advisory Council, whose members are chosen from a list of names submitted by University of California, State Colleges, community colleges, and private institution student body organizations, hoping "to bring college and University students into the legislative process," Cambell said.

This Advisory Council is the first of its kind in California, giving students the unique opportunity to provide input to the state legislature. The Joint Committee expects advice and counsel from the Council on the role of student government within higher education, community college transfer problems, student attitude on the state's Educational Opportunities Program, student dropout problems, curriculum reforms and student participation in higher education's governance including their involvement in governing boards and control over student activities.

Chairman Cambell chose four students from each segment of public higher education, the University of California, the State Colleges and the community colleges, and three students from California's private institutions. The Council will meet once a month, starting February 12 and 13.

President Massimino sees the Council as a n opportunity for students to get a perspective on the legislative end of higher education as well as a chance to express student opinion to the lawmakers. "It's a two-way street," he commented, "It could be a really good thing."

"I will be responsive to anyone who has input for me to take to the legislature," Ferdy stated. Reaction from the legislature will reach the student body through open letters from President Massimino and through an Ad Hoc Committee to work with the president. Any student who is interested in serving on the committee should come into the ASUCI office and fill out an application.

## PSEUDO-EVENTS

Construction of a social sciences complex is beginning at the University of California, Irvine, under a \$4,719,000 contract awarded to J.B. Allen and Co. of Anaheim.

L.E. Cox, vice chancellor for business and finance, said the unit is scheduled for completion in the summer of 1971.

Funding comes primarily from a state bond issue approved by voters in 1966, plus federal assistance to higher education construction projects. This is the last project for which there are approved bond funds available to continue construction at UCI.

The project will include a seven-story office building, a four-story classroom building and a one-story lecture hall. It will be located on the mall ring between the library and engineering building.

The School of Social Sciences presently shares facilities with the School of Humanities in one of the first structures erected on campus.

## CHICANO CHANGES

by MECHA

UMAS is now MECHA (Movimiento Estudiantil Chicano de Atzlan). The name of the organization was changed from UMAS to MECHA in order to establish more fully our right of identity and dignity as chicano students on this campus and every campus where Chicanos have the courage to call themselves Chicanos.

The name MECHA was first proposed at the Denver Conference where it was agreed upon by the delegates that a new sense of awareness was needed for students.

The name MECHA stands for Movimiento Estudiantil Chicano de Atzlan. The reason for Atzlan is because just as the Aztecs traveled the mythical land of Atzlan in search of an identity and a better way of life, we too as Chicanos are traveling that same land in search of an identity and a freedom from oppression for our people.

The Movimiento is for the tremendous upsurge of energy in this struggle that has been seen in every town in the southwest

and every town where Chicanos live.

Estudiantil is the role we play in that struggle. As students we are here to obtain our education and continuing the battle as teachers, as social workers, as lawyers, or where ever we are needed.

Chicano because that is a name we picked for ourselves to identify ourselves, not Mexican-American, the name the White man has imposed upon us.

MECHA the spark that will light the fire that will continue to burn until at last we are free from the chains of the oppressor.

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# the draft

## the unilateral withdrawal of private weise

by peter collier

exerpt from Ramparts Magazine,  
Feb. 1970, issue. Copyright 1970,  
Ramparts Magazine, Inc.

The person who arranged our meeting told me to look for a short, stocky fellow with blond hair and mustache and a long scar cutting vertically down the bridge of his nose. I was told that he would meet me in a local coffee shop at nine in the morning, that he was a fugitive and that he would answer to the name "Marvin."

He came in without a jacket, his hands jammed down into his pants pockets and his eyes watering from the cold. He looked sleepy and slightly disoriented, but otherwise ordinary, like an undergraduate caught somewhere in limbo between fraternity and bohemia. He sat down, younger than I had imagined, and we made halting conversation for a few minutes. Then he began to talk about his life over the last two years. It was hard work for him: his forehead knotted when he groped after illusive concepts; a brief smile occasionally passed over his mouth, pulling it downward in self-deprecation; and his eyes, feral and haunted, roamed constantly around the room checking out the alien faces. There was a brutal fascination in his story, and I didn't think to ask what his real name was until we had talked for awhile. Even then it was as a sort of after thought. "David," he replied. "David Weise." Then he shook his head vaguely. "Sometimes it sounds strange to me. I don't hear it very often."

He chain smokes, exhaling each lungful of smoke harshly. He goes through a half-pack of stomach mints in an hour. He picks at his breakfast, apologizing that it is hard for him to eat these days and that he sleeps only three hours a night. He admits to being paranoid. But the pressure he is under makes it all understandable. For the last two years he has been a deserter from the U.S. Army, on the run in a one-man underground.

"I had a vague idea that something was wrong with the war," he says, "and I tried to become a conscientious objector after I was drafted. But the draft board denied it. Then I decided to just go ahead and do my two years, and avoid going to Viet Nam by getting stateside duty. Seventeen weeks after I was drafted — after basic and advanced infantry training — I got orders to ship for Vietnam. At that point, I was really out of it. I hadn't had time to think since I went in. They wear you down physically in basic to get at you mentally. And with me they did OK. By the end of training, I was the perfect soldier. I'd won a couple of trophies in physical conditioning. I was a good shot on the range. I was pretty well brainwashed and probably would have marched right into the war except that they gave me a 20-day leave before I was supposed to report."

He went to Yosemite alone, assuming that his next hiking trip would be in the jungles of Southeast Asia. "While I was up there," he recalls, "I started wondering about things — what to do and all. Then it suddenly occurred to me that there really wasn't any decision to make. I didn't have any alternative. I couldn't go. I guess fear of being killed played some part in it, but the thing was that I hand't minded standing there in basic firing at targets — you knew that when they went over after getting hit, they'd pop back up again. It was something else to go over there and do it to men who would stay down. I said the hell with it."

He spent the rest of the summer in Yosemite. It was, as he looks back on it now, an "impulse," the meaning of being a fugitive dawned on him only gradually. He learned that he could go to Canada as a draft dodger, but not as a deserter. He had to begin to forget his name, aware that he could be traced through it. He lived as anonymously as possible, going down to the popular Yosemite park floor a couple of days a week, where a sympathizer had arranged to get him work as an automobile tour guide. With his earnings, he would buy supplies — mainly rice and bouillon cubes; then he would return to the high country where he lived out of a sleeping bag and a back pack.

Summer passed. He began to feel isolated in his guilt and confusion, and hitch-hiked to the Bay Area. There he was surrounded by the most active branch of the anti-war movement in the country, but he himself felt strangely ambiguous about protest. "I wasn't what you'd call 'political,'" he says. "I didn't really understand why I'd deserted and wasn't able to keep

up with what a lot of the Berkeley people were doing and saying." He talked to draft counselors about what he had done, and they told him to turn himself in and hope for the best from military justice. He remembers wanting very much to take this advice, but being afraid. Unable to act, he floated in the hedonism of the Berkeley underworld, forgetting temporarily the magnitude of what he had done. An abrupt and violent encounter with the law jogged his memory.

He told me about it as we walked down the street. He had gotten more and more nervous in the coffee shop because, as he put it, "the walls were closing in."

"I had met this girl, Susan," he recalled. "We'd been living together in Berkeley and we decided to hitch down to Monterey for the weekend. We got there late and stayed in this small town motel. For some reason, maybe because of the way we looked or something, the landlady got uptight. The next morning she called the police on us . . .

"The compound we were in had cyclone fencing over all the windows. But there was a door, and it had an upper part of glass that didn't have any wire on it for some reason. I stayed awake all night, watching that door. About five in the morning I realized that they'd be coming to take me in a couple of hours, and that if I didn't get out now there'd never be another chance. I jumped up, grabbed this fire extinguisher I'd been sleeping next to, and went charging across

the room. I threw it through the glass and dove out after it, cutting the hell out of my legs. I got outside the building and started running . . .

Weise stayed in the Bay Area for a few weeks, recuperating from the cuts on his legs (which have left bad scars) and from his brief glimpse of military justice. He tried to consider all the alternatives, but they kept boiling down to the same two choices that had existed from the day he deserted: giving himself up or leaving the country. His day in the stockade decided him against the first. The latter seemed too final; friends told him that the war would be over soon and that people like him could hope for amnesty. He wanted to believe it and so decided to hang on. But he wanted to get as far away from the Army as possible. He left for New York with Susan in hopes of adopting a new identity and beginning a new life. It was October, 1968. He was 21 years old, and the six months he had been a fugitive seemed like a lifetime.

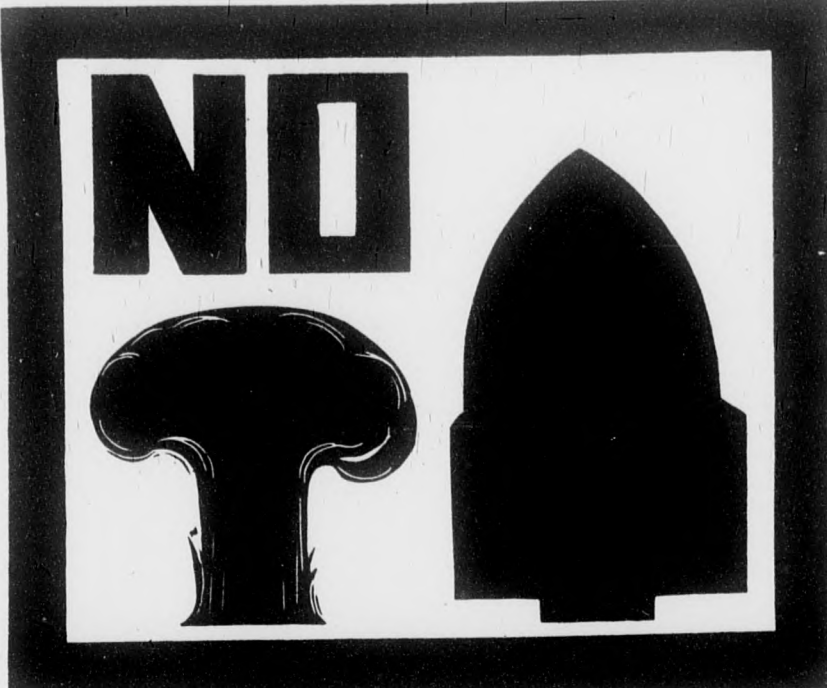
He remembers spending his first weeks in New York fascinated by the skyscrapers and repelled by the violence that hung palpable in the air. It was a small town boy's culture shock, and although he finally got over it, he often wished he were back in Oregon again, or in the mountains somewhere far from the urban cauldron. He took a new name and obtained identification through secret channels in order to get a job. He gave prospective employers the names of friends on the West Coast as references and then alerted them that they might be contacted.

"I started with a bookkeeping job," he says. "These people I gave as references lied and said I had all this white-collar experience, which I didn't have. I would up working at a whole series of clerk-type jobs, using the first one as a reference. It was a way of surviving and it worked OK. I kept the jobs as long as I could stand them. Most of them were pretty bad and didn't pay much. It wasn't my thing, but we had to eat." He kept to himself and lived a model lower middle-class existence. He thought he might be able to declare a truce with the destructive ambiguity of his situation, but it worked at him in ways he couldn't control.

In February, 1969, Weise came back to California for a month's respite from New York. He went to Squaw Valley, where he got jobs shoveling snow and washing dishes in a ski resort, making as much money as he had in his various big-city clerking positions. Toward the end of his stay, he came down to the Bay Area to visit a friend whom he hand't seen for a year. Once again he was forcefully reminded that he was a desperado.

"This friend, for some reason he told his mother about me, I guess he trusted her. Anyway, she knew where I was staying and she must have got to worrying about me being a bad influence. She called the cops. They came out to the apartment. They had an MP with them. I was shaving when they knocked at the door. I remember having the bathroom door open a crack and

art reprinted from leviathan



freezing when I saw who it was. My friend told them I wasn't there and asked for a warrant. They didn't have one, and for some reason didn't force their way in. They went down to the car to call in, and my friend went out to keep them busy. I crawled through the house on my hands and knees so they wouldn't see me in the windows. I got out the side door; and then I was running again, through back yards and over fences. I took the plane back to New York."

After this, the FBI began to periodically question his known Bay Area friends and made regular checks with his grandparents in Oregon. Weise never saw an agent, but he knew they were there, invisible and unrelenting, piecing together a trail that would someday lead to his doorstep. There were constant reminders that they were getting close. When he had stopped in Monterey, for instance, Susan had been carrying her roommate's purse by mistake and had offered the policeman the other girl's identification. That part of the episode was soon forgotten, and the roommate had since moved from Berkeley to the East Coast where she was in periodic contact with Weise and Susan. One day she telephoned to warn them the FBI had called to grill her, thinking she was the girl who was with David Weise in Monterey.

He kept at his white-collar jobs for a few months, getting work from a series of employment agencies under the new name to which he was beginning to answer as if it were his own. Once he was robbed by two men whom he talked into not taking the identification he used for his new name. Toward the end of spring, he got a job driving one of New York's gypsy cabs. It kept him out of the offices he had grown to hate; it was fairly good money, unobtrusive, and secure. It was also a turning point. "I had money, a home, and a woman I wanted to marry," he says. "I was all set for life, except it didn't make any sense. It wasn't living. A year and a half of wondering if every cop I saw was going to brag me, looking at every person who was clean and crew-cut as if he were FBI, using another name, having my heart jump everytime there was a knock at the door — it all started to get to me. Also, this war was still going on, and it didn't seem to be any closer to getting over than when I deserted. I was driving this cab and going through the ghetto almost every day, seeing all that poverty and suffering which I knew could be cured forever by just a little part of what we're spending over in Viet Nam. Things aren't getting any better for the country, and they aren't getting any better for me."

Our walk had taken us to the University of California. We sat down in a quiet place near the plaza from which countless mass protests against the war had been launched, and he said that he hoped someday to finish his education at a school like this one. He had been wavering between prison and exile for weeks, and was reaching a point of crisis. He had to leave to catch the plane back to New York, and we said good-bye.

At the beginning of December, I got a telephone call, the operator saying in a thing French accent that a Mr. David was calling from Montreal. A movement lawyer had told him if he turned himself in, he could expect a minimum eight-year sentence. "It was just too much," he said. "I wanted to, but I couldn't. That's too much of my life. Anyway, I'm here now. I went across at Vermont on Thanksgiving Day. I had taken two librium, but I went across the border shaking like a leaf."

He has been an uneasy rider for the last two years. Now he is working with the American Deserters Cooperative in Canada, and his life is seeking new dimensions. He has applied for status as a landed emigrant, and as soon as Susan joins him, they will head for the open mountain country in the Canadian Northwest.

After we had talked long distance for a few minutes, not really saying much, he hung up. I remembered the day we had met and talked for a couple of hours. He had been lighting a cigarette when we said good-bye and had fumbled clumsily with the matches to shake hands. It had been a bad moment for both of us. He probably had never talked about himself so much before and seemed upset by it. I had wanted to tell him that he was a hero and that the wrecked digestion and tangled nerves were part of an anonymous epic that might be celebrated some day when the times were better; but I couldn't because it would have embarrassed him.



# in the beginning was the draft . . .

by dennis anthony

When the United States Congress passed the Universal Military Training and Service Act in 1940, there were four objectives it had in mind:

1. That every young man in the United States has an obligation to serve in the military forces of his country.
2. That the nation will require him to meet that obligation only when and if it is completely necessary.

3. That there are certain types of civilian and educational occupations which justify a waiver of that obligation.

4. That the only purpose of the draft is to provide adequate and qualified manpower for the Armed Forces.

It seems clear at this point that these original concepts have been to a great extent perverted. To understand how our present draft system arrived at this situation, it is valuable to know something of the history of conscription as it has been used in this country since the first colonists arrived.

It seems that one of the prime excuses for having a system of conscription is that there has always been one. Napoleon, in his 13 years of attempting to conquer Europe, drafted more than two and one-half million French citizens. Perhaps the most total-encompassing draft law ever made was issued by Emperor Haile Selassie, when the Italians invaded Ethiopia in 1935:

"Everyone will now be mobilized, and all boys old enough to carry a spear will be sent to Addis Ababa. Married men will take their wives to carry food and cook. Those without wives will take any woman without a husband. Anyone found at home after receipt of their order will be hanged."

## 54. Organize your own army and advance on Washington.

Conscription in North America began as soon as the English established colonies. There were more than 675 colonial laws dealing with the draft. Basically, the laws provided that each able-bodied man between the ages of 16 and 50 must serve in the militia, provide weapons and to be available to drill for a specified number of days per year. These members of the militias were used to defend the colonists from Indians and comprised the bulk of troops who fought the French and Indian War. Those who could not serve were usually made to pay a fine, but there were deferments for pastors and those who would endure undue hardship if they were to serve.

George Washington was the first to propose a national, rather than a colonial system of conscription. His proposal was denied by the Congress, however, because there was a great deal of fear of a strong national government. Even so, a large number of the troops who fought against England in the American Revolution were members of the different militias who had been conscripted into military service. As early as 1775 criticism of the inequities of the draft are apparent. In an address to the Pennsylvania legislature Benjamin Franklin said: "The Associators (members of the Pennsylvania Militia) complain, and with great appearance of reason, that whilst they are subjected to expenses to accouter themselves as soldiers, and their affairs suffer, everyman should assist in its support, and that where the cause is common, and the benefits derived from an opposition are universal, it is not consonant to justice or equity that the burden should be partial."

The first national draft was made necessary by the Civil War, the first mechanized war in history in which millions of men fought each other. The draft was a complete failure for both the North and South. In the Confederacy draft exemptions were given to all newspaper editors, preachers, pharmacists, teachers, and those who owned twenty or more slaves. The predictable result was that men who didn't want to serve founded schools without pupils, newspapers which had no readers and drugstores without customers.

## 186. Tell them the Thirteenth Amendment outlawed involuntary servitude and you're not going to violate the Constitution of the United States.

The operation of the Union draft was no less discriminatory. A wealthy man could legally purchase an exemption for \$300 or hire someone to serve for him. A large number of enterprising men became professional bounty jumpers, selling their services as substitutes, then deserting their outfits to hire out again. The result was that wealthy men stayed home and the poor marched off to fight and die. The main criticism of this system, which is also made frequently today, was that the war was being fought with poor men's blood.

All the inequities of this system erupted in the draft riots of July, 1863, which occurred all over the North. A total of 98 draft registrants were killed in these demonstrations. In New York the mob burned a Black orphanage and killed any Black they found, reasoning that the Blacks were responsible for the war. To end the riots, a full combat division from the Army of the Potomac was sent to the city.

The result of the problems which conscription caused during the Civil War was the Oates Report, which was begun and filed shortly after the war was over. It contained recommendations to improve the inequities which had caused so many problems during the 1860's. The report was not implemented, however, until 1917, when the Selective Services Act was passed. The Oates report and the planning of the 1917 act seems to have been fairly complete, for in June of that year 10 million men were peacefully and rapidly registered. Ultimately, more than 24 million men were registered and three million inducted into the Armed Forces to fight in the First World War.

In 1940 the first peacetime draft was begun. The methods used and the legislation involved were substantially similar to those of 1917. There was also at this time a great deal of criticism of the draft, but the criticism stemmed from the necessity of it rather than its unfairness.

During the Korean War, the draft process was seriously criticized for the first time since the Civil War, as 600,000 WWII veterans were called to serve and a million and a half young men of draft age never put on a uniform. Also for the first time in this century the charge that it was a poor man's war was raised. Those who could afford to go to college were deferred, those who could not attend were inducted.

In the 25 years since WWII, the United States has undergone a great deal of change, in its economy and its educational system. The Selective Service System and its laws and methods, however, with the exception of the recent and ill-planned lottery, has remained virtually unchanged since 1951.

Most of the problems and criticisms raised against our present draft system are that it discriminates in who is selected to serve. When the method the Selective Service System uses to obtain its manpower is examined, it is not difficult to understand why this situation exists.

The Oates Report recommended that draftees be selected locally rather than nationally. This was originally intended to insure equality, on the basis that one's own neighbors are better able to evaluate a registrant's particular situation than an office of bureaucrats in Washington. Thus local draft boards were established. This system worked well before the urbanization of this country, but today the local board theory seems irrational. For example, there are now 68 local boards in New York City, each handling more than 20,000 men. After carefully investigating local boards in 1967, the President's Advisory Commission on the Draft concluded that "Very little evidence exists to suggest that the fact of drafting by local boards has more than symbolic significance, if that, in urban settings."

## 146. Refuse to sign the loyalty oath and when asked, say you don't feel loyal to a government of murderers.

The central figure of a local draft board is a clerk, usually a woman. (In the larger draft boards there may be several clerks, one of them acting as chief.) The other members of the board are three or more people from the community who are not compensated. In theory it is the board who decides a registrant's draft status, but in practice the board usually follows the recommendations of the clerk. This is primarily because she is the only one who has a clear understanding of each case and the draft regulations in general. California Representative Chet Holifield has charged that "the clerks are running the boards, not the members."

The problem of the boards being run by a single clerk is magnified by the fact that a local board is basically autonomous. There are national guidelines and recommendations, to be sure, but Section 6 of the Universal Military and Training Act specifically states that these federal guidelines are only advisory in nature. Because of this local autonomy, we have situations such as a wide difference in the rates of 4F, or physical, deferments given by different boards in different states. In Michigan the 4F rate

## 988. Tell them: "All right, I'll do whatever you want me to, but please don't throw me into the briar patch! Please don't throw me into the briar patch!" When they throw you into the briar patch, get up and run away.

is 1.7 percent, while in Massachusetts it is 8.9 percent. The local board also interprets registrants as to their educational and occupational status in their evaluation of his draft eligibility. Thus we have one board deferring a man who is married with no children and another board taking a man who is the father of two. Representative Richard S. Schweiker of Pennsylvania seems to have summed the problem up nicely: "We have no national standards now. We have 4,000 individual boards each determining its own policy of who will be drafted and who will be deferred."

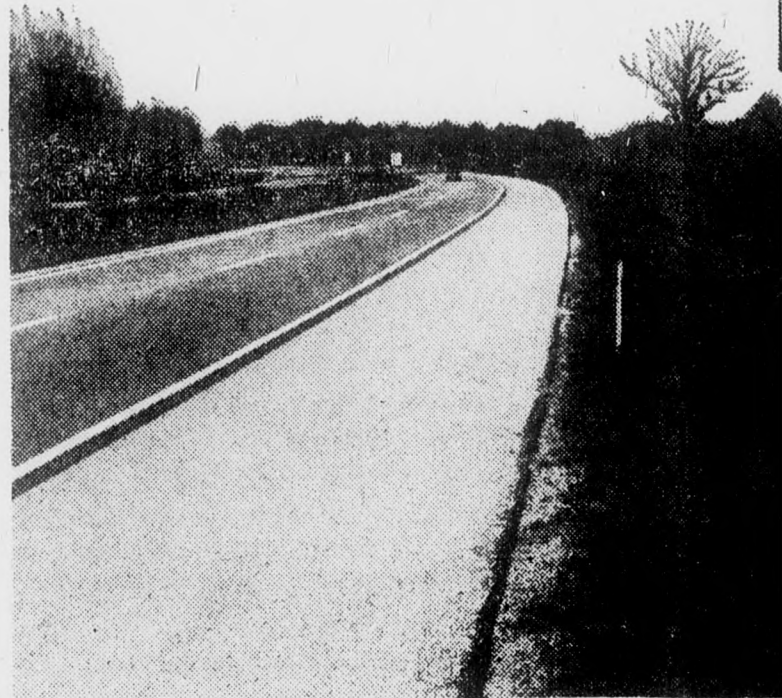
There is no way to possibly even summarize in a single article all the problems which make our present draft situation unfair and even ridiculous. Indeed, hundreds of volumes about the draft and its inequities have been printed. It is for this reason perhaps, that it is quite likely that members of Congress, led by some liberal Senators and Congressmen, will this year, explore the alternatives to military conscription as a means of defending our country. Those who are affected by the draft can only hope that our leaders will make this a serious attempt to solve the problems that conscription has always caused, and not merely a "discussion" of the whole mess.

(The following sources were used in the compilation of this article:

LET'S END THE DRAFT MESS, by Colonel George Walton.  
SELECTIVE SERVICE: CONFLICT AND COMPROMISE, by Harry A. Marmion.

THE DRAFT AND THE VIETNAM WAR, by Jacquin Sanders  
SELECTIVE SERVICE IN PEACETIME, First Report of the Director of Selective Service, 1940-41.

THE WRONG MAN IN UNIFORM, by Bruce K. Chapman  
NATIONAL SERVICE CONFERENCE, a Report  
1001 WAYS TO BEAT THE DRAFT, by Tuli Kupferberg and Robert Bashlow.



# "9 out of 10 avoid the

by anthony duane

" . . . I do not recommend that we start changing this law. You can do most anything under this law which is more than you can say for a great many laws that are on the books."

General Lewis B. Hershey

When someone hears a young man chanting "Hell no, I won't go!" we usually see an image of that man going to prison or to Canada, or waiting for the FBI to come and get him because he refuses to be inducted into the Armed Forces to continue and further our government's activities in Vietnam and other places in the world. The fact is, though, that if one takes the effort and time he can completely avoid the draft without ever breaking a law. The effort? See a draft counselor or a lawyer who specializes in Selective Service laws.

Paul Gray is a lawyer in Seal Beach who has extensively studied the laws which deal with the draft. Although he engages in other types of legal work, the draft is his specialty and he is enthusiastic about aiding anyone who would like to legally avoid being drafted. Gray, in an interview with the NEW UNIVERSITY, said that the present situation is "alarming!"

## 654. Tell them you are a member of the John Birch Society and have to stay in the United States to fight subversives.

"There are people who are going without any resistance simply because they are ignorant of the law. The Selective Service System is taking far too many people!"

Gray feels that the main reason that so many men simply feel that military service is inevitable is that they do not realize the complexities of the draft laws and think that the SSS is unconquerable. According to Gray, this idea is ridiculous: "People seem to take a fatalistic attitude toward authority. They feel that because the Selective Service System exists, they must go along with it. This is not true."

How does Gray go about beating the draft for a client? According to him, the biggest percentages are won on technicalities. "The laws are so complex that there are many variations which can be used. People should be aware of their existence. It is a common misconception that obtaining a Conscientious Objector status is the most-often used legal means to avoid service. In actuality most of the cases are won by using administrative techniques."

Gray and other draft lawyers seem to use the weak points of a local board to win cases. Because most draft boards are usually understaffed, overworked, and all too often vindictive, there is a considerable likelihood that the board has made a mistake somewhere in the process of its dealings with a registrant. A lawyer capitalizes on these

## 890. Stamp the letter from the draft board (rubber stamps are cheap to make) DECEASED and then mail it back to them.

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# then the lord said: "let there be a volunteer army"

Canada  
AHEAD 2 MILES

by eric calderone

Manning our military forces currently requires the services of only a minority of young men. At most, something like one-third will have seen military service by the time they reach age twenty-six. As youngsters from the postwar boom come of age this percentage will decline further. A method of selective service — deciding which men should be chosen and which should not — is inevitable. However, the present system, as was the late system, is inequitable, impersonal and inconsistent with a democratic society.

The lottery, as even General Hershey has observed, would merely substitute impersonal injustices for human injustices. Some people find such a system neater, more abstractly pure, more principled. But to the married father taken instead of an unemployed worker, or a dropout taken instead of a student, the equitableness of such a system is not very obvious.

Some lottery proponents maintain that deferments will be liberally granted under the lottery, but since the nation has millions more young men of draft age than it needs in the service, those deferments will have to be very broad to maintain a semblance of universality, and the only difference between that kind of system and that of the selective service is the irrationality of the lottery.

The lottery still would not solve the problem of resentment caused by some young men being drafted and others not. By what might be called its method of planned capriciousness, the lottery would merely place one more anxiety into lives already troubled by the absurdities and dehumanizing impersonality of modern society.

Out of these deficiencies emerges a self-evident conclusion: the ultimate consequence of the lottery differs little from that of the draft. Coercion is the final result. Coercion by random selection or uniform coercion makes little difference to our young men.

893. Or, stamp the letter SEX CHANGE and mail it back to them.

The disadvantages of our present system of compulsion and the advantages of a voluntary army have been widely recognized. The puzzling question is why have we continued to use compulsion. The answer is partly inertia — a carry-over from a total war situation. But even more, the answer is the self-perpetuation of the status quo. The natural tendency of an administration of a large, complex, and on-going activity is to regard the present method of administering it as the only practical way and to consider a reorganization or change of technique or structure as unfeasible and visionary.

This bureaucratic lethargy has been bolstered by a confusion over the apparent and actual costs of maintaining an army by compulsion. It is widely believed that a voluntary army would not be practical for fiscal purposes. The fact is that a voluntary army would be considerably cheaper than a conscripted army; present levels of armed manpower can be maintained on a strictly voluntary basis.

The other disadvantages that have been attributed to a voluntary army are that it might be racially unbalanced, would not provide sufficient flexibility in the size of forces, and would increase unduly the political influence of the military. Though the problems referred to are real, the first and third are in no way connected with the use of voluntary means to recruit enlisted men and do not constitute valid arguments against abolishing the draft. The second does pertain, but devices exist to provide sufficient flexibility under a voluntary basis.

A voluntary army would be composed of people who have chosen a military career rather than reluctant conscripts anxious to serve out their term and leave. Fighting spirit would be improved and a lower turnover rate would result, saving precious mental and material resources expended in training. A small but more highly skilled, armed force could provide greater military strength than our existing one.

A voluntary army would preserve the freedom of individuals to serve or not to serve. To rephrase it, it would eliminate the arbitrary power that existed in draft boards and the haphazard coercion by the random chance of the lottery that has now replaced it, to decide how a young man will spend several important years of his life.

A voluntary army would also increase the freedom of those who do not serve. The threat of conscription in recent years has tended to discourage dissent among young men who disagreed with national policy. This now would be avoided. The tormenting problem of the conscientious objector would be eliminated.

A by-product of freedom to serve would be the shifting of the unequal burden of conscription from the upper lower classes and the lower middle classes. In the past the poor have been rejected by the military on physical and mental grounds. The upper middle classes have been able to take advantage of their deferments. This problem would also be avoided by a voluntary army.

A volunteer army would permit young men to plan their lives according to their wishes now that the fear of induction would no longer exist. They wouldn't be forced or tempted to behave differently so as to avoid the draft or obtain a deferment, now that the threat has been removed.

Hence, for a major war, a strong case can be made for compulsory service. And indeed, compulsory service has been introduced in the United States only under such conditions — in the Civil War, World War I, and World War II. It is hardly conceivable that it would have been revived in 1950 if a system of compulsory service had not so recently been in full swing. As it was, the easiest procedure for

the rising needs for manpower was to reactivate the recent wartime technique.

To man our armed forces with volunteers would require making conditions of service more attractive — not only higher pay but also better housing facilities and improved benefits in other respects. Adequate pay alone may not attract but inadequate pay alone may deter. Military service offers some non-pecuniary opportunities to young men: adventure, travel, opportunities to serve one's country. Not the least of the advantages of an all volunteer army is that the military would have to improve their personnel policies and make life more enjoyable for the volunteers.

The question of how much we would have to pay for a volunteer army has been repeatedly studied in the Department of Defense. Recently the President appointed a commission to study the matter. Results of various studies have shown that a starting pay of four to five thousand dollars would be sufficient to attract adequate numbers of volunteers. This is not an unreasonable sum. Savings from the smaller turnover rate would even detract from the final figure, lessening it to around four billion a year for armed forces totalling two million and seven hundred thousand men and no more than eight billion a year for armed forces equivalent to the present high level of men, around three million two hundred thousand men. Based on the same evidence the Defense Department has arrived at an estimate of seventeen and a half billion. Even this amount considering the total federal budget of close to two-hundred billion is not unfeasible. When considering the net advantages involved in switching to a voluntary army, the costs do not seem to be a major inhibiting factor.

It has been argued that a military career would be much more attractive to the poor than to the well-to-do, that volunteer armed services would be composed disproportionately by the poor. Since Black Americans constitute a high proportion of the poor, this would consequently be reflected in the armed forces.

In the armed forces today the level of pay is comparatively more attractive to Black Americans than to higher income groups in the society at large. Yet Black Americans constitute a percentage in the armed forces roughly proportionate to their numbers in the population as a whole. The military has consistently appealed to people with varied backgrounds, who are seeking various opportunities. The voluntary army would raise the level of pay, so even if there were danger of racial unbalance this would eliminate it. There is no reason to believe that all segments of society wouldn't be drawn to a voluntary army.

687. Deposit ten million dollars in your local bank then threaten to withdraw it unless the draft board rejects you. (Since the bank president is probably on the draft board your rejection can be easily arranged.)

One of the advantages cited for a conscripted army is that greater flexibility in numbers is provided. When situations change, draft calls will change accordingly. Flexibility they argue will be lost with a volunteer army.

This is an advantage but only a slight one. It takes months for draft calls to be transformed into actual bodies of available fighting men. The key question is how much flexibility is required. More than adequate pay will provide extra men but at a cost. A reserve force can be at hand and always in case of total war the government would have reasonable time to resort to universal conscription if need be.

The flexibility in conscriptions has another side. It means that the United States government can keep committing arbitrarily young men to a situation. The voluntary method ensures a continuing public referendum since the popularity or unpopularity of the situation will affect the ease of recruitment. Some consider this side of conscription to be an advantage, I myself consider it an important disadvantage.

There is little question that a large body of armed forces with the industrial complex necessary to accommodate them pose a large threat to existing, independent political institutions.

This valid fear has been converted into an invalid argument against the voluntary army. It is claimed that it would be a professional body, would lack contact with the populace and become an independent political force, whereas a conscripted army remains basically a citizen army. The fallacy in this is that the danger comes primarily from the officers, who are now and have always been a volunteer corps. History reveals that the threat to stability is largely unrelated to the method of recruitment. Napoleon and Franco rose to power at the head of conscripts. While Switzerland and Sweden have maintained political freedom while relying on volunteers.

However we recruit men, it is essential that we adopt practices that will guard against the danger of creating a military corps with loyalties of its own and out of contact with the body politic. In the past we unfortunately have neglected this with the result of increased military-industrial participation in our government.

There is no way to avoid the political danger altogether but it can be minimized as readily with a volunteer as with a conscripted army.

The evidence for a transformation to an all-volunteer army is overwhelming. It is time to abolish a system which is based on impersonal coercion, whose essence conflicts with democratic ideals. It is time to lift the anxiety and burden which the young men of this country have long borne and let them independently plan their lives in peace. (Quotes from "1001 Ways to Beat The Draft" by Tuli Kupferberg and Robert Bashlow. Copyright 1967 by Grove Press, Inc.)

## 10 men can the draft"

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Hershey

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mistakes to prove that their evaluation of a client was invalid and therefore unacceptable.

In his office, Gray emphasized that it was important to seek help as soon as possible after deciding that you don't want to serve. Gray told the NEW UNIVERSITY that if "you see a lawyer when you're 17-1/2, it is almost 100 per cent certain that you can avoid being drafted. If you wait longer, however, the remedies must be more drastic. The ideal situation is to see a lawyer or counselor very early and plan a long-range month-by-month, year-by-year schedule."

What do the services of a lawyer cost? According to Gray most lawyers charge around \$200 to \$250, but many of them will charge little or nothing if they feel that the client is unable to pay. This is a retainer fee for services done to keep a client from being drafted for a year. It seems that many of the lawyers, including Gray, who are specializing in draft cases have an ideological commitment against the draft and the Vietnam war. Gray serves without fee in some cases because he feels there is no way to rationalize having a man sent to fight simply because he doesn't have the money for a lawyer's fee.

It should be again emphasized that seeking a lawyer or draft counsel is in no way draft evasion. An analogous situation is the difference between tax avoidance and non-payment of taxes. We pay income tax specialists to find deductions to keep our taxes as low as possible. In the same manner we hire a lawyer to help us to avoid serving two years in the military.

Someone interested in staying out of the army should in all haste see a lawyer, or draft counsel. There is a selective service counseling service at both USC and UCLA, or you may contact the Long Beach Draft Information Committee at 1810 E. Anaheim in Long Beach. Gray's office is at 711 Electric Avenue in Seal Beach. In any case, there are a great many people who will help young men to legally avoid the draft.

847. Keep asking each official how much you get paid if you kill a gook. Say you like the job but you want to get paid by the piece because it encourages individual initiative and it's the American way.

Why is Paul Gray doing this kind of legal work? Said Gray, "I am opposed to the U.S. involvement in Vietnam and feel that avoiding the draft is one of the few ways in which a young man can resist it within the law. Everything we do within the system puts pressure on the government. Unfortunately, this kind of activity has not been widespread enough to dent the system. What we want is more and more people to follow this legal process, so that we can cause changes."

It would seem that perhaps General Hershey might want his law changed if more people would use it to their own advantage, instead of to his.



# SPORTS

by jeannette valdevia

## frosh lengthen winning streak

The frosh team is rolling along at a powerful fast pace this season. It's record is 10-1. It's only defeat came against UC Riverside early in the season. All other games have been well earned victories.

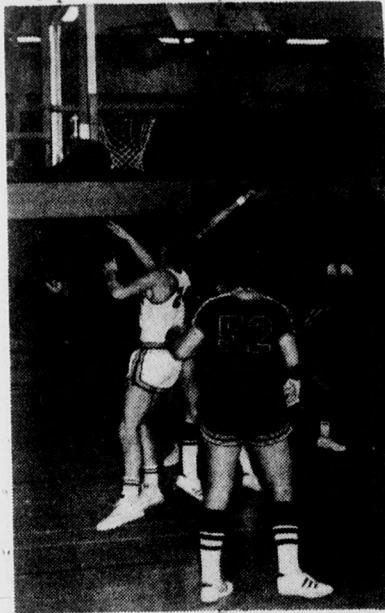
Led by Robbie Fowler, the Frosh Anteaters put two more victories away with wins over Chapman College Junior Varsity in a mid-week game by the score of 90-74. The second victory came against UCSD by the score of 75 to 68.

In the Chapman game, six UCI froshmen scored a total of points in the double figures. Robbie Fowler scored 16, Tom Hansen had 15, Gary Barr, 14; Rod Smith and Paul Lawyrk, each 12, and Dave Murray, ten. At half, UCI lead only by one point, 39-38. Tom Hansen at that point had scored 10 points. By the end of the third quarter, however, Irvine had increased its

lead by 16 points, 63-49. Chapman was out of the race from then on, it was Irvine Frosh all the way. Late in the fourth quarter, Coach Tift pulled out his top 5 and began to substitute.

Against UCSD Fowler cleaned the boards with 22 points scored. Three other teammates were in double figures. Gary Barr had 16, Bob Black, 12 and Tom Hansen tallied 11.

This weekend the Frosh will have two games in Crawford Hall. At 5:45 Friday, they'll meet San Fernando Valley State and on Saturday, Cal Poly San Luis Obispo will be the foe.



## uci defeats uc riverside for third in tournament

In last weekend's 5th Annual Cal Aggie Invitational Basketball Tournament, UC Irvine, in the second game, defeated UC Riverside by the score of 86-70 to capture third place.

In Friday night's action, host UC Davis, defeated the Anteaters by the score of 91-73. In this first game Jeff Cunningham UCI's Most Valuable Player of 1969, as a forward scored 17 points to break the all-time scoring record set by Mike Heckman in 1969. Mike accumulated 1,216 points in his 3 yr. career. Cunningham broke the record and went on to lift the new record to the total of 1,235 in Saturday's action.

In the game for third place, UC Irvine, led all the way. Off-

fensively the Anteaters had all 5 starters in the double figures. Bill George led with 20 points. Jeff Cunningham and Mike Sabins scored 18 points apiece. Bill Moore and Mike Barnes had 13 and 12 points respectively.

The team scored 50% of its shots off the field and were hitting 80% of the free throws.

This weekend the Anteaters will be meeting two strong opponents with a 7-7 season record. On Friday, UCI will host San Fernando Valley State and Saturday Cal Poly San Luis Obispo will arrive here for an 8:00 encounter with the Anteaters. Three of UCI starters are now averaging in the double figures. Jeff Cunningham is averaging 19.6, Sabins has 18.9 and Bill Moore has a 12.6 average.

## uci tankers will host cal poly, chico state

The University of California, Irvine, swim team will host Cal Poly Pomona and Chico State this Saturday, Jan. 31. The meet is scheduled to start at 3:00 in the Crawford Hall Pool.

The Anteaters will be returning home again after traveling to UC San Diego last Friday, the 23rd of January. University of California, San Diego was romped in the score of 81-18. In the dual meet, there were three double winners. Mike Martin won the 200 breast stroke with the time of 2:29.7, 200 butterfly, 2:34.0. Jim McDonald touched first with the time of 1:57.5 in the freestyle and tallied more first place points for UCI with a first in the 500 freestyle with the time 5:44.0. Mr. Jack BYC

Dickmann tallied up two big firsts in the 50 freestyle with the time of 23.7 and the 100 freestyle, 53.2 time.

In Saturday's meet against UCLA, UC Irvine Anteaters were defeated by the score of 96-17. Mike Martin for UCI won the 200 freestyle with the time of 1:46.9. Duncan Prince also placed third in the low board diving competition.



### anteater's doings

JAN. 30 - Friday  
Basketball -h-  
San Fernando Valley State  
8:00 - Frosh - 5:45

JAN. 31 - Saturday  
Basketball -h-  
Cal Poly, San Luis Obispo  
8:00 - Frosh - 5:45

Swimming -h-  
Chico State & Cal Poly Pomona  
3:00

FEB. 4 - Wednesday  
Basketball -a-  
Chapman College  
8:00 - Frosh - 5:45

FEB. 6 - Friday  
Swimming -a-  
Gold Coast UCSB  
All Day

Basketball -a-  
UCLA Frosh 4:00  
San Jose State College -h-  
Varsity 8:00

FEB. 7 - Saturday  
Swimming -a-  
Gold Coast UCSB

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## men's intramurals

### SOCCER

Arrangements have been made so that intramural soccer can be played this year. Only members of the Soccer Club are not eligible to play in the tournament. Entry deadline is Wednesday, February 11, with play commencing the following Monday, February 16. Last year's tournament was won by Loma, with a 1-0 victory over the Unknowns in the Championship Game.

### WRESTLING

The second annual intramural wrestling tournament will be held beginning Tuesday, February 3. Entries are due on Friday, January 30, at 4 p.m. An entry sheet is posted outside the Recreation Sports Office for sign-ups. Each organization will be allowed 7 participants.

### BASKETBALL

Scheduled for the 7:30 game tonight in Crawford Hall is Fighting Lids vs. CCM Frosh and Untouchables vs. Loma. At 8:45 the Bombers will play the Labi-1841 #1 team. Bahia and Ciudad #2 will also meet at the same time.

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6	7/4	8/29	8	\$265
7	7/11	8/5	4	\$265
8	8/3	9/1	4	\$265
9	9/14	10/5	3	\$245
10	O/W	9/10		\$140
12	6/29	9/10	11	\$285

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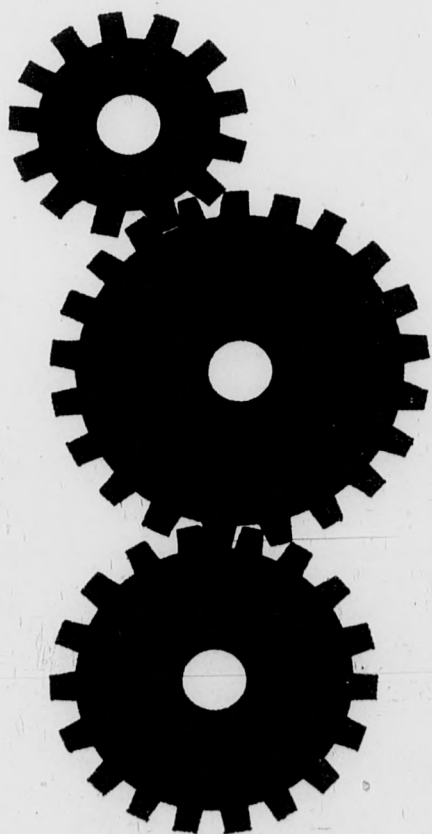
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# the revolt of the inmates

by kenneth rexroth  
(reprinted from EL GAUCHO)



Overnight it has become apparent that man has destroyed his environment to the point where the earth is beginning to strike back. Overnight ecology has become more fashionable than ever were hobble skirts or hula hoops amongst both old and young. Even the mindless administration of Calvin Coolidge Junior has been prodded by the mechanical brains it has on loan from J. Walter Thompson into taking a brainless cognizance of the threat, not to the human race, overcrowded and strangling in a poisoned environment, but of just the threat of the concerned effete snobs to its own cheap political image.

Kept scientists from the White House kennels go to conferences on the environmental disaster and get up and say literally, in so many words, to the objective and informed scientists there gathered, "you boys can't expect us to take back to our president all this calamity howling! You've got to accentuate the upbeat. The sane sensible silent solid majority of good Americans know that growth equals prosperity and they're not going to buy anything else. This administration and any other administration that could take its place is committed to growth everywhere. That's what keeps us ahead and makes us the greatest, happiest, best educated, most prosperous society the world has ever seen. I don't think you boys have been doing your homework. I'm just not going to tell the president all this communistic nonsense. It would just make him mad and pretty soon you fellows would find out you weren't going to get any more government money for conferences like this."

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Isn't it wonderful, all those nasty beatniks, hippies hoodlums . . . are going to eliminate one another, just like those white rats did in the psychology laboratory at Stanford.

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We think of ecological breakdown in global or at least large scale terms. True, Thor Heyerdahl found the dead center of the Atlantic Ocean accumulating filth like Lake Erie, so that the techniques for desalinating their drinking water could remove the salt, but could not make the water potable. This scares people, but it's far away, like famines in China and India.

Breakdown occurs in nature in microenvironments. Life associations under a California valley oak breakdown when misuse of water destroys the water table and the oaks die out. First mutual aid goes, then there's a struggle of each against all, with a proliferation of malignant types, then death. This is what is happening in education.

Students at Berkeley, S.F. State, UCSB, UCLA are rightly concerned, even terrified, about what is happening to the redwoods, San Francisco Bay, the Santa Barbara Channel, the slurbization of agriculture, and smog now over all the state. But first and foremost they should look at themselves, at their own microecology. There is an ecological optimum for education, a microlife association, which fosters creative thinking.

The primary factor is simply numbers — population. The Platonic academy was smaller than almost any Berkeley lower division class, and the environment was minimal. Some columns, a roof and a garden at the most, in the midst of an unsanitary city of swarming thousands, mud houses and marble temples, not much different than the slums of Baghdad

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At Santa Cruz and Irvine, where the original planners had thought they had protected the environment, the saturation point has already been reached.

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today. A thousand people may have attended the lectures of Abelard in the Middle Ages, but the educational process went on in very small groups. Until this generation the close intimacy of the Oxford and Cambridge Colleges was unparalleled in any school in America.

Education is an interpersonal relationship strictly limited in size. When it grows beyond that, it begins to destroy both the environment and the people. In education too, when the critical point is reached, tip over occurs, and mutual aid gives way, and then there's a struggle of each against all, with a proliferation of malignant types, and then death.

We are now at the point where the inmates of the educational system are revolting against the destructive structure. They are trying to break out and re-establish creative human relationships. It is already apparent that we are approaching the point where the conflict will take another form. It is turning in upon itself. As long as the struggle is directed against manifest evils of the structure

symbolized by the Establishment, it remains creative. When conflict becomes intestinal, when the victims divert their energies from victimization and turn on each other, breakdown is imminent. We are now at that point.

The Establishment — which has met the crisis with sympathetic magic, handing out mimeographed rules from Dean's offices, and true and false questionnaires, and tinkering with the mechanics of broken up into battling cliques of Maoists, Trotskyites, Cheists, Weatherman and anarchists, and all other militant student organizations are following suit.

Isn't it wonderful, all those nasty beatniks, hippies, hoodlums, "gamblers," "stilyagi," are going to eliminate one another, just like those white rats did in the psychology laboratory at Stanford. We can go back to our PMLA papers, and our multiple choice computerized sheets of Yassuh Massa and Nossuh Massa, our long quarrelsome faculty meetings over which new rules to promulgate first. The thing they don't remember is that those rats were crowded into a completely unreal environment they would have encountered only on a slowly sinking ship, and that eventually they all died.

San Francisco State started on the course that made it one of the most creative schools in the

country when it was a little bitty place, a half altered Normal School down on lower Haight Street with an intimacy in its pedagogical relationships unequaled in the West. It moved to one of the most beautiful

sites for a school in all the world and proceeded to obliterate it with concrete battery chicken coops into which every year new thousands of white leg-horns were stuffed and expected to lay golden eggs of knowledge. Berkeley has been at least five times too big for any kind of educational institution for at least thirty years.

Santa Barbara, on the most beautiful site of all, now looks like a conglomeration of plastic factories dumped down on a map in Sacramento by state architects — without a single vista of the sea and islands. In collusion with the airport, industrial real estate developers and the Santa Barbara Chamber of Commerce, the University administration now welcomes that gang of destructive maniacs called the State Highway Commission in their efforts to totally destroy the land ward environment (the oil leaks have already destroyed the seaward side) with a freeway planned to accommodate a volume of traffic, which, when parked, would necessitate the complete paving over of the entire site of the school and Isla Vista, its adjacent student ghetto slum.

Why, forsooth? Because in ten years the administration hopes to have twenty-five thousand students. This sort of thing is happening everywhere.

At Santa Cruz and Irvine, where the original planners had thought they had protected the environment, the saturation point has already been reached and administration talks about doubling the enrollment, or even more, by 1980. If college administrations don't knuckle under with plans for an

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ever burgeoning GNP of battery raised pullets, Uncle Sam starts twisting arms with his little grants and subsidies.

Unless we are all killed off in race wars, or kill ourselves with atoms, the major industrial nation will soon be sending everybody to college. We must cut down the population nationally and on the world scale. The present rate of increase is destroying the environment which permits the species to exist. We must also cut down micro-populations in micro-environments, everywhere, and not least in education.

In the next ten years the Universities of California and state colleges should be at least quadrupled in number, and the present populations should be cut in half.

You certainly can't get a humane, humanitarian, humanistic education packed into a swarm of 50,000 people. You can't get a human one. It is very doubtful if you can get a decent one with a student population of more than four figures. I for one would say 999 is the limit.



# long live the king!

by michael steen

B.B. King is the King of the Blues, and that's no joke.

And it's also one of the truest labels ever laid on anybody. Hardly anyone in the blues and rock world today can open his mouth or lay a hand on his guitar without sounding suspiciously like what B.B. has been sounding like for more than twenty years. He quite literally wrote the textbook on contemporary blues singing; listen to Jagger, Johnny Winter, Robert Plant, Lou Rawls, David Clayton-Thomas (whose blatant imitation of B.B. survives only because it is so powerful and accurate), Jack Bruce, and even Dylan, and you can hear at least strong echoes of the original ground that B.B. broke so long ago.

But if his vocal style has had such an all-encompassing influence, then his guitar playing must be divine law. It is literally impossible to hear any kind of blues or hard rock off of any record or tape, or out of any radio anywhere, and I mean anywhere in the world, or see any such group live, and not hear B.B. King on lead guitar. It's not that all of these thousands of guitarists are consciously copying B.B., trying to ride on the coattails of his enormous genius; it's simply that B.B. King defined how an electric guitar should sound in a blues band, and no one has yet come forward with a better definition. Charlie Christian and Django Reinhardt did it for jazz, and no one has as yet gone past them. And Les Paul broke ground in the Fifties with such an original and experimental style that he remains, to this day, a world apart from any other guitarist. And B.B. did the same for the blues (and rock by entention). Clapton has refined his speed and accuracy and his rhythmic feel, and Hendrix has carried his sense of power and dynamics to their logical extension (Hendrix also borrowed heavily from B.B.'s technique of fretting the notes with the left hand while sustaining the sound without actually picking the string). Even George Harrison owes much of his recently developed sense of continuity and phrasing directly to him. But what it all really comes down to is that B.B. doesn't need the super volume, he doesn't need all the special effects (fuzz, reverb, wah-wah, feedback, etc.), he doesn't need to borrow techniques of styles from anybody. Indeed, how could he?; you can't borrow original ideas from yourself. B.B. King is simply one of a group of three or four people who are responsible for "inventing" the electric guitar.

And the live side of the album, *LIVE AND WELL*, is more than ample proof of what I'm talking about. The incredible power and drive and spontaneity of that entire set is almost unbelievable. The back-up band is very good (with the exception of a somewhat sloppy organist), and they obviously have great respect for the genius of the man out front. B.B. works through some of his standards, and introduces some new material also. In fact, one of the



numbers, "Just A Little Love," is so new that even the band doesn't know it. But it's a gas just the same. You can see here how the man has total control, note for note, over what he is doing. You can also hear the fantastic dialogue between his voice and Lucille, his guitar; in fact, it is evident, especially in this track, that his guitar playing is just an extension, through his hands, of what he sings and what he hears in his head (B.B. is never just running through some of his old riffs just to fill up space). "Sweet Little Angel" is a gas too; "You're my sweet little angel/I want you to spread your wings around me." It is interesting to note here that to get the same message across, an Alvin Lee simply screams, "I want to ball you/I want to ball you all night long." Some people just have no taste. The live set ends with a very soulful "Please Accept My Love," and leaves the audience literally howling for more.

The studio side of the album features, among other gems, the most fantastic redetion of B.B.'s own "Why I Sing The Blues" that you'll hear anywhere. Eight and a half minutes of driving, stomping blues (the studio band was really together on this), with B.B. right on top of it all, "I been around a long, long time, people/I really have paid some dues."

COMPLETELY WELL is a continuation of the studio side of *LIVE AND WELL*, with the same studio musicians and recorded a few months later. And it is literally too much to handle. I have never heard five musicians so tight and so together on record in my life. A lot of musicians complain that it's too inhibiting in a studio, that you really can't get it on; every cut on this album proves that that's pure bull. The album opens with "SO EXCITED," which is far and away the best thing I've heard anywhere in months; it's a little number about how B.B. falls in love, in a really fast, cooking tempo, with everybody so, so tight, with a snappy bass and bass drum synchronization to hold it all together, and B.B. himself soaring high and wide about it all. But the mind-blower of the album is a medley, "Cryin' Won't Help You" and "You're Mean." It starts off in a nice bouncy medium tempo, but soon, after about ten choruses, the whole band is really getting into it, cooking like a steam engine, and it goes on for at least twenty choruses, with B.B. going on and on, yelling "All right, all right" every few bars, and the band not wanting to stop, picking it up when he tries to, until, after about twenty minutes, they finally slam to a halt and B.B. says, "Damn, what ya tryin' to do, kill me?" And that is followed by the closing track on the album, a number that was destined to be a landmark from the first instant the Incredalathe hit the master, "The Thrill Is Gone."

album courtesy of groove company

# FORUM

## joe egg - not quite well done

by phillip saunders

JOE EGG, which is currently playing at the South Coast Repertory Theatre in Costa Mesa, would not make the kind of omelette I should like to eat for Sunday brunch. This production lacks the bright fluffiness as well as the spiciness of an ideal dish.

A brilliant script, conceived by Peter Nichols, has been treated dryly and awkwardly by director David Emmes, who could have and should have created a highly dialectic work.

The drama is about a lower middle-class English couple, Brian and Shiela, and their ten-year old epileptic, retarded daughter Josephine who is affectionately called "Joe."

A rather indeterminant build takes place during the first half of the production in which the audience learns of Joe's problems and the attempted solutions of her parents. Peter Church does an especially brilliant bit of acting, as he portrays a quack doctor, clinical psychiatrist, and repulsively pious vicar. His performance as Brian is strong throughout the evening and particularly good in monologue situations.

In the second half of the play, we find how the problems created by Joe disrupt, as well as strengthen, her parent's marriage. Brian needs attention, and he certainly does not get it by telling the brats at the school where he teaches to shut up and put their hands on their heads. Shiela rehearses nights with a local community player's group, and leaves him to his hobby of painting cynics pictures upstairs and to Joe's diapers as well. Unfortunately, Eileen Fishbach, as Shiela, does not portray the alluring woman to frustrate her husband; nor do we understand how total her devotion really is to their helpless daughter.

A few lines later we meet Freddy and Pam (played by Michael Douglass and Toni Douglass, respectively) from the upper middle class of society. Freddy is in the community players with Shiela, and tries, but not too hard, to bring her marriage to Brian back together. Pam is unsophisticated in a sophisticated role, which shows remarkably well in her poor costuming.

Also in part two Grace, who is Brian's mother and played by Pat Brown, is introduced to us, and is dismissed by us when she begins her first monologue to the audience. Her over-protectiveness of her son is well pointed out, however, and we see her as a further cause to the crumbling marriage.

The show has some highly comic moments, but, overall, it fails to provoke the tragedy of such a social situation. During one of Joe's seizures, we are not too sure if the price of this marriage is worth her death, and really do not care. There is an elusive bit of Keystone Coppery when the five characters are running in and out of doorways, sometimes with Joe slung over somebody's shoulder.

Now that I have said so many seemingly berated things, please see the production. Peter Church sustains his character very well in a part that keeps him constantly on stage. Deirdre Emmes is to be commended as Joe. The intimacy of the set and thrust staging certainly help to create a relaxed yet eager audience. And Peter Nichols' play deserves the attention.

All of these actors are good, and bring to their performances as much honesty as they were probably directed to do, and that is exactly where the problem lies. I wanted to be electrically horrified by Peter Nichols' social drama, as well as laughing my sides out at "sickoo" humor. I am afraid I did NEITHER too well.

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