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NINETY-THREE YEARS OF CONTINUOUS PUBLICATION

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ALMOST ONE HUNDRED YEARS

By HANNAH SHEARER

A delegation headed by San Francisco Mayor John F. Shelley and Northern California officials of the American Association for the United Nations met UN Secretary-General U Thant and Ambassador Adlai Stevenson yesterday afternoon at San Francisco International Airport.

U Thant, Adlai Stevenson to Talk At 96th Charter Day Ceremonies

The occasion was the first of a series of public appearances and private conferences by the United Nations men, climaxing at 1:45 p.m. today in Hearst Greek Theatre with the University's 96th annual Charter Day observance.

In the event of rain, the ceremonies will be moved to Harmon Gymnasium and spectators will be

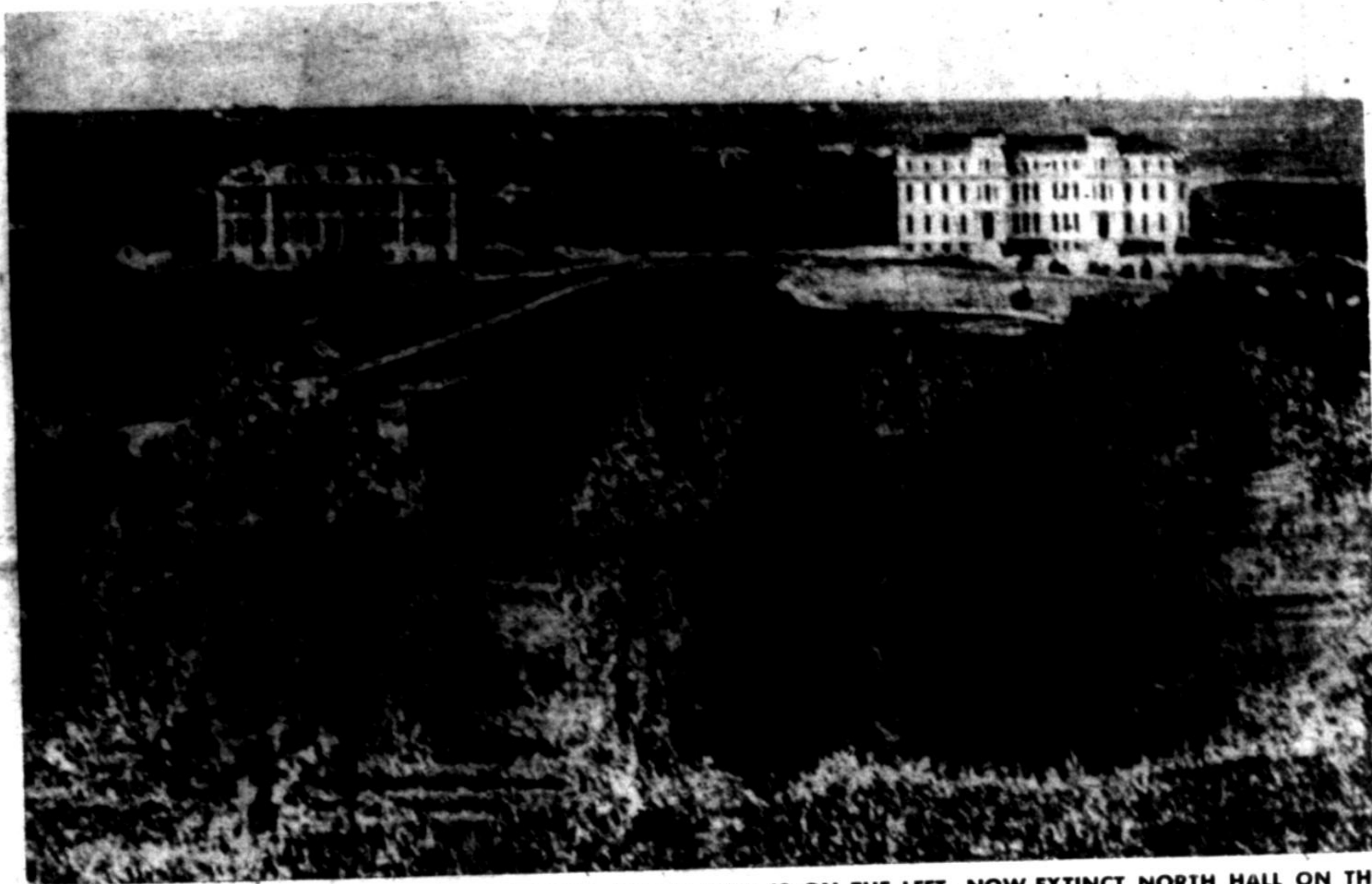
admitted to the capacity of the auditorium. Fair weather is predicted.

Thant and Stevenson will both speak on aspects of the role of

the United Nations in the modern world.

They, along with Arne Tiselius, president of Sweden's Nobel Foundation, and artist Hans Hofmann, will be honored with honorary doctorates at the ceremonies. The program will last approximately two hours, ending at 4 p.m.

Thant and Stevenson were greeted at the airport by a reception committee including Arthur O. Pritchard, president of the Northern California State Council; J. Max Moore, president of



1874—THE UNIVERSITY'S "NEW" BERKELEY CAMPUS. SOUTH HALL IS ON THE LEFT, NOW-EXTINCT NORTH HALL ON THE RIGHT. THIS IS THE FIRST KNOWN PHOTOGRAPH OF THE UNIVERSITY STILL IN EXISTENCE.

Griffin Files \$106,000 Suit Against University

By NANCY TOLBERT

Negro senior Don Griffin yesterday filed suit against the University for \$106,000 claiming denial of civil rights, conspiracy to deny civil rights, false imprisonment, battery, and defamation of character.

The suit was filed in San Francisco Federal Court by Griffin's attorneys Peter Franck and Thelton Henderson.

A University spokesman said yesterday the University had no comment at the present time on the suit.

Griffin was arrested by campus police March 13 in the Student Union when the police asked for Griffin's registration card to prove he was a student. Griffin refused to produce student identification.

He was arrested by campus po-

lice for "refusing to identify himself to an officer," taken to the Berkeley City jail, held for several hours, then released. The charges were dropped March 16, and the case will be investigated today by the Faculty Committee on Student Conduct.

Griffin's attorneys are protesting that it is unfair to hold such a hearing when legal action is

(Continued on page 11)

Special Edition

Today's Daily Californian Charter Day Edition includes 36 pages in three sections—the largest single edition of the paper ever produced.

The first section is a regular edition, while the second and third sections are devoted to an analysis of the University's next four years culminating in the 1968 Centennial, and a special section devoted to the United Nations in honor of Secretary-General Thant and Ambassador Stevenson.

All three sections were produced by the Daily Californian staff.

Friendly!

Political Groups to Stage 'Welcome U Thant' March

For the first time in the memory of even the most seasoned activist, campus left-wing political groups will stage a welcome demonstration for the Charter Day speaker.

Slate, Women for Peace, and the DuBois Club will hold a rally at noon at Bancroft and Telegraph, form a procession under huge United Nations flags and "Welcome U Thant" banners, and march to the Hearst Greek Theater.

Unlike the "welcome" given Madame Ngo Diem Nhu last semester, this one is for real.

"We welcome you (U Thant)" the groups' leaflet states, "as the representative and executive officer of man's last, best hope—the United Nations, which we may yet build into an instrument to banish the fear of general holocaust and bring negotiated disarmament to a world which has not known peace in two generations."

But the demonstration will not all be sweetness and light. The groups are urging the establishment of a well-financed peace research institute, UN help to end war in Vietnam, and the removal of campus fallout shelters.

"Since the UN stands for peace we are taking this opportunity to demonstrate for our peace demands," Slate Chairman Art Goldberg said yesterday.

Redirection Problem

By DON CRAWFORD

The big question in the solution of the University's overpopulation problem seems to be "What criteria should be used to determine

PART TWO

which students are redirected?" The Academic Senate's State-wide Committee on Registration has been considering the problem for nearly three years.

In January, the committee recommended students be made exempt from redirection on three

grounds: 1) if they hold a scholarship to attend the campus of their choice, 2) if the student lives within a reasonable commuting range of the campus of his choice, and would, due to financial or other justifiable reasons, be unable to attend the university except at the campus of his choice, and 3) if the student's educational objective can be satisfied only on the campus of his choice.

SCHOLASTIC CRITERION

The committee was not unanimous in these recommendations, and some members said some gen-

(Continued on page 5)

All classes from 2-4 p.m. will be cancelled today so students may attend the Charter Day ceremonies.

The academic procession from the Campanile to the Greek Theatre will begin at 1:45 p.m. The official ceremonies begin at 2:30 p.m. in the Greek Theatre.

Most ASUC offices will be closed to allow employees to attend the exercises. The library and Student Union will remain open.

Students will be admitted to the Greek Theatre by showing registration cards. For the overflow crowd, the ceremonies will be broadcast outside the Greek Theatre, in Pauley Ballroom, and in Wheeler Auditorium.

the San Francisco AAUN chapter; Urban Whitaker, a director of the AAUN National Board; Harry R. Wellman, executive vice president of the University, and two aides, Earl Bolton, vice president, and Edward Strong, University chancellor.

After a brief ceremony in Burlingame where the San Mateo county chapter of AAUN received its charter, the group motored to the Sheraton-Palace Hotel where a reception for the visitors was held from 5:30 to 8 p.m.

(Continued on page 3)

BEARS

R/A has reduced two of its Walk-Over shoes to just 18.90 for its big After-Easter Sale (regularly \$26.)

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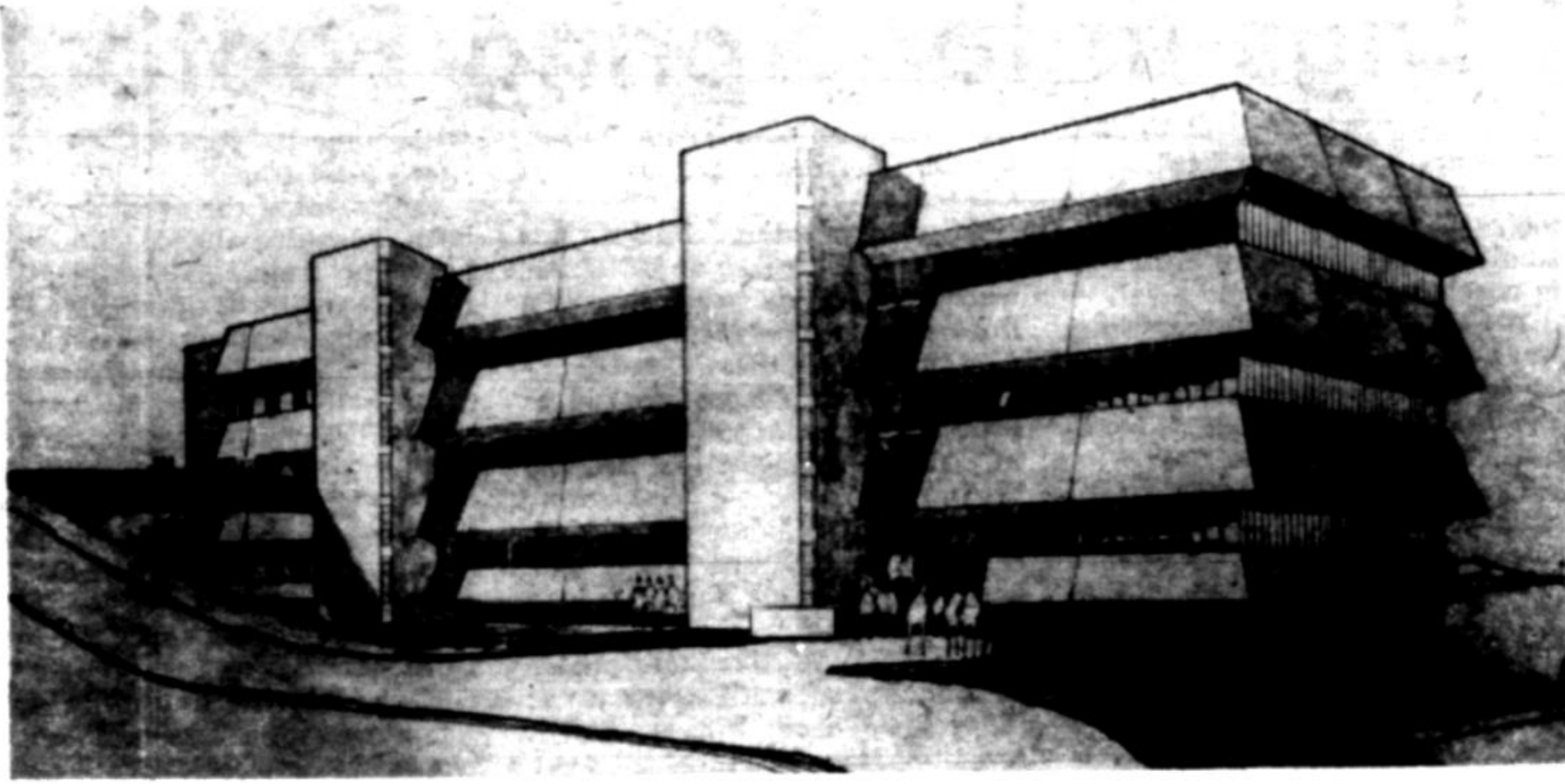
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SPACE SCIENCES LABORATORY
The University in the Space Age

UC Equips Mars Probe

By DAVE ALLEN

The University will be largely responsible for the instrumentation of America's first space ship to Mars.

This announcement was made by Samuel Silver, director of the University's Space Science Laboratory, during groundbreaking ceremonies for the Laboratory's new \$2 million building in the hills above the campus.

The Mariner Probe, Silver said, will be equipped with infra-red scanning devices that will map the location of surface features,

water vapor abundance and surface temperatures.

The data revealed by the probe scheduled for Mars in 1966 will show what sites are suitable for further landings on Mars, and may even indicate spots where Martian life is most likely.

The new space sciences building will play a major part in the preparation of this probe, Silver said.

In addition, it will house research in such fields as molecular biophysics, atmospheric physics, cosmic ray study, geomagnetics, lunar and planetary studies and electronics.

Financed largely by a NASA grant, the building will also include a data processing center where results of satellite experiments will be analyzed.

The new four-level facility is

scheduled for completion in late 1965. It is designed largely as a focal point to bring together many projects already under way.

The Space Sciences Laboratory, begun in 1959 to encourage and coordinate work in many departments on problem in man's understanding of outer space, currently includes some 40 faculty members, 40 professional research scientists, and 75 graduate students.

Eventual plans call for some 150 graduate students, most of them supported by fellowships and research assistantships, to participate in the Laboratory's inter-related projects.

Some of the projects now underway include:

- Studies of the survival of various life forms in the simulated environment of other planets.
- A project on the chemistry of living systems aimed at learning how life may evolve in varied environments.

Charter Day

(Continued from page 1)

The UN delegation's entourage includes C. V. Narasimhan, Chief of Cabinet of the UN Secretariat and Undersecretary for General Assembly Affairs, and two Thant aides. Members of the Consular Corps in San Francisco and representatives of the foreign press were also present.

After the Charter Day exercises today, Thant and Stevenson will be honored guests at the California Alumni Association's traditional Charter Day banquet at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel in San Francisco.

The evening program will be highlighted by the presentation of the Alumni Association's 1963 "Alumnus of the Year Award" to Willard F. Libby, Nobel Prize-winning chemist. The first recipient of the Alumni Association's newly-established "Alumnus Service Award" also will be announced.

Governor Edmund G. Brown and Arne Tiselius, Nobel Laureate and president of Sweden's Nobel Foundation will also be guests of honor. Nobel Prize-winners Melvin Calvin, professor of chemistry at Berkeley, and Glenn T. Seaborg, chairman of the United States Atomic Energy Commission will also attend.

Women's J Com Applications

Applications for Women's Judicial Committee for one senior and three junior positions are available in 412 Student Union.

The committee is responsible for upholding the rules set down by the Associated Women Students and considering violations of University conduct standards.

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WELL-KNOWN FAMOUS PEOPLE: No. 1

This is the first in a series of 48 million columns examining the careers of men who have significantly altered the world we live in. We begin today with Max Planck.

Max Planck (or The Pearl of the Pacific, as he is often called) gave to modern physics the law known as Planck's Constant. Many people when they first hear of this law, throw up their hands and exclaim, "Golly whiskers, this is too deep for little old me!"

(Incidentally, speaking of whiskers, I cannot help but mention Personna Stainless Steel Razor Blades. Personna is the blade for people who can't shave after every meal. It shaves you closely, cleanly, and more frequently than any other stainless steel blade on the market. The makers of Personna have publicly declared—and do here repeat—that if Personna Blades don't give you more luxury shaves than any other stainless steel blade, they will buy you whatever blade you think is better. Could anything be more fair? I, for one, think not.)



But I digress. We were speaking of Planck's Constant, which is not, as many think, difficult to understand. It simply states that matter sometimes behaves like waves, and waves sometimes behave like matter. To give you a homely illustration, pick up your pencil and wave it. Your pencil, you will surely agree, is matter—yet look at the little rascal wave! Or take flags. Or Ann-Margret.

Planck's Constant, uncomplicated as it is, nevertheless provided science with the key that unlocked the atom, made space travel possible, and conquered denture slippage. Honors were heaped upon Mr. Planck (or The City of Brotherly Love, as he is familiarly known as). He was awarded the Nobel Prize, the Little Brown Jug, and Disneyland. But the honor that pleased Mr. Planck most was that plankton were named after him.

Plankton, as we know, are the floating colonies of one-celled animals on which fishes feed. Plankton, in their turn, feed upon one-half celled animals called krill (named, incidentally, after Dr. Morris Krill who invented the house cat). Krill, in their turn, feed upon peanut butter sandwiches mostly—or, when they are in season, cheeseburgers.

But I digress. Back to Max Planck who, it must be said, showed no indication of his scientific genius as a youngster. In fact, for the first six years of his life he did not speak at all except to pound his spoon on his bowl and shout "More gruel!" Imagine, then, the surprise of his parents when on his seventh birthday little Max suddenly cried, "Papa! Mama! Something is wrong with the Second Law of Thermodynamics!" So astonished were the elder Plancks that they rushed out and dug the Kiel Canal.

Meanwhile Max, constructing a crude Petrie dish out of two small pieces of petrie and his gruel bowl, began to experiment with thermodynamics. By dinner time he had discovered Planck's Constant. Hungry but happy, he rushed to Heidelberg University to announce his findings. He arrived, unfortunately, during the Erich von Stroheim Sesquicentennial, and everyone was so busy dancing and duelling that young Planck could find nobody to listen to him. The festival, however, ended after two years and Planck was finally able to report his discovery.

Well sir, the rest is history. Einstein gaily cried, "E equals mc squared!" Edison invented Marconi. Eli Whitney invented Georgia Tech, and Michelangelo invented the ceiling. This later became known as the Humboldt Current.

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Willsey's New Staff Digs In for Spring Football

Everytime there is a major change in the California football staff—something that has been pretty frequent over the last few years—somebody always comes up with a catchy phrase like "New Look" or "Knows How to Win" to describe the next year's prospects.

New head coach Ray Willsey has finally settled on the seven assistants he will use next year, but there won't be any easy way to describe his staff.

Picked from all over the country and every variety of coaching, they all have only two things in common — experience in West

Coast football and a quiet determination to make a winning season out of next year's grinding schedule.

New offensive end coach Bob Ghiletti, a Stanford grad who was end coach with the AFL Kansas City Chiefs last year, says simply of the schedule, "I like it."

Although he will be facing such powers as Navy, Minnesota, and Illinois, he adds, "You can only really learn good football against the best opponents. This gives us a chance to develop an outstanding team."

Another addition to the staff will be offensive line coach Frank "Bud" van Deren, who played against Ghiletti as a Cal end in

1948 (All-Coast) and 1949. Ghiletti and van Deren have kept up a warm off-the-field friendship since their playing days and Ghiletti admits he is "looking forward" to coaching with his old rival.

Willsey's only holdovers from Marv Levy's staff will be Rocco Carzo, as offensive backfield coach, and Jim "Truck" Cullom, as freshman coach.

This will be Carzo's third straight year as Craig Morton's passing tutor, while Cullom's frosh have been turning in consistently good records, including an undefeated season last year.

New defensive line coach Bill Dutton is a Cal alumnus ('54), who played with Willsey and is

the older brother of Tom Dutton, an All-American guard on the '53 Cal team.

After graduation, Dutton was appointed line coach at UC Davis, where one of his proteges was a linebacker named Myrel Moore, who will be Willsey's defensive backfield coach. Moore worked as Dutton's assistant at Santa Ana JC before being appointed by Willsey.

The only USC alumnus on Willsey's staff as Howard White, who has been coaching for 15 years. His latest job was as backfield coach at New Mexico State, where he produced such all-Americans as Charley Johnson, Purvis Atkins, and Bob Gaiters. White will work

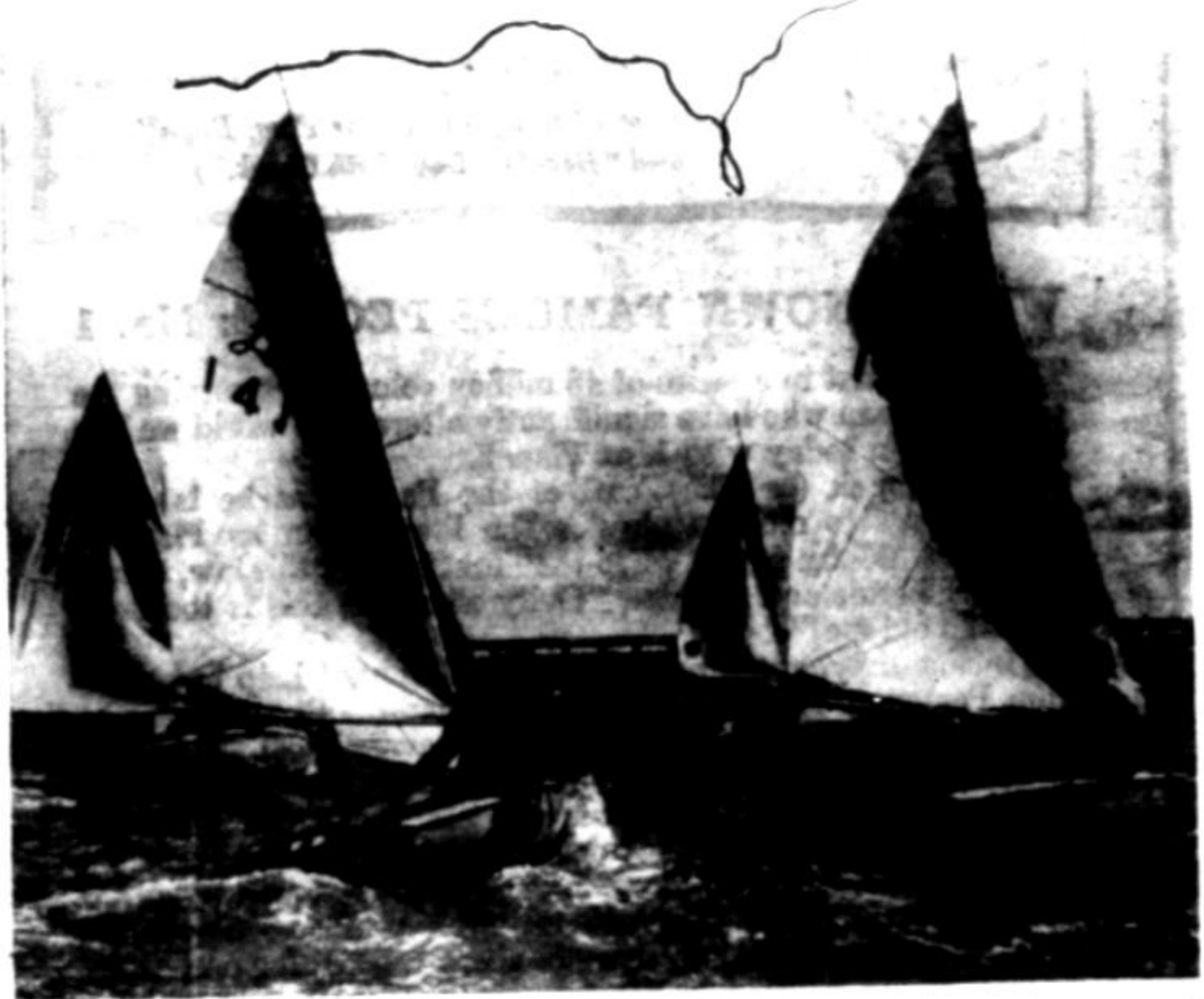
with the linebackers on next year's Bear squad.

So far, all of the assistants have been busy looking at films and planning training schedules for the first weeks of practice.

Although Willsey has sketched out basic ideas for an offense and defense, the coaches insist that they will have to "see the players first" before making any set plans.

The sign-up meeting for spring practice is scheduled for next Monday, and it will present an unusual case of 33 experienced lettermen "looking over" the line-up of new coaches.

Maybe a "New Look" is coming, but what comes next is the first peek at 1964 Cal football.



The Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Yacht Racing Association's annual spring regatta held March 21 and 22 at the Berkeley Yacht Club was blown out.

They are shown in the above picture as they cross the starting line and that's about as far as they got. Winds up to 40 miles an hour caused the regatta to be cancelled.

Only five of the 22 races planned were completed before wind and sea conditions became too severe for the fleet of six Lido-14's.

The Daily Californian

LOWELL HICKEY
Sports Editor

Sports

PENNY HOWE
Sports Night Editor

BILL ROWEN
Assistant Sports Editor

UCLA, USC Next

Cal Netters Blast Sacramento 9-0

Winds whipped about, tennis rackets and coaches were airborne, and the Cal tennis team blithely April Fools day'd the Sacramento State tennis team, 9-0.

The victory, a team effort, was in perfect harmony with the day on which it was played. Lob shots were blown across the court, serves bounced at 60 degree angles or more, and ground play for both teams resembled a poor man's fandango. So stiff was the "breeze," that the players had to

worry about remaining upright more than their game.

The win over Sacramento, however, was not a satisfying one. Although Sacramento could offer no real competition for the Cal men, Coach Murphy had wanted his Bears to use this match as a tuneup for the titans UCLA and USC which we engage down South on Friday and Saturday.

Cal will be heavy underdogs against UCLA, probably the best college team in the country. However, USC with their first man Dennis Ralston should be a briar-patch too. Cal has not beaten USC in the last 8 or 10 years.

The results of yesterday's matches were: Doug Sykes over Laverne Gonzales 6-1, 6-3; Barry Baskin over Bud Frouers 6-0, 6-1; Dick Abramson over Larry Bryant 6-0, 6-2; Gene Cantin 7-5, 6-2 over Ted Lindberg; Jan Kucera over Rich Eich 6-1, 6-2, and Don Adolphson 6-2, 6-3 over Skip Parker. Sykes and Baskin won in doubles 6-1, 6-1. Cantin and Olsen 6-1, 6-2, and Kucera Adolphson 6-2, 6-3.



JAN KUCERA
Soph bolsters net strength

Ruggers to Tackle Santa Clara

California's rugby team, probably the best in the West, preps for Saturday's final battle with powerful San Diego State by taking on Santa Clara this afternoon in Memorial Stadium as soon as Charter Day ceremonies are completed (between 4 and 4:15 p.m.).

The Broncos should prove to be a patsy for the Golden Bears, who this season have won the World Cup, the Scrum Axe and their last eight games in a row. Cal, 12-1-1 for the season, has been beaten only by Stanford and later revenged that loss.

But San Diego State is a different story. The Aztecs have proven themselves the best in Southern California with decisive victories over USC 16-3 and UCLA 26-0. The game should determine the West Coast champion, which is quite a distinction judging from Notre Dame's recent performance out here.

The Fighting Irish brought

their rugby team all the way out here from South Bend only to lose to USC, the Olympic Club twice and Tuesday to Stanford 22-3. In past years the Bears have always prevailed against Ivy League schools, proving the West Coast has the best college rugby in the nation.

Santa Clara does not quite fit the description as a typical West Coast school. The Broncos do not have California's long rugby tradition, and their team this year is not particularly strong anyway.

As usual, though, there should be plenty of action down on the field from the likes of Tom Blanchfield, Loren Hawley, and Steve Nesbitt.

The Santa Clara rugby tilt was originally scheduled for the same time slot as the nearby Charter Day ceremonies, due to a slip-up in planning.

However, those two politicians over in the Greek Theater were

judged to have a little better drawing power, so the match was delayed until the end of ceremonies.

According to an athletic department source, the University administration "could have cancelled the rugby game any time it wanted to" in order to use Memorial Stadium for Charter Day activities.

National College Bowling Finals Start at Oakland ABC Sunday

The National Intercollegiate Bowling Championships get underway at the Oakland Auditorium as part of the American Bowling Congress tournaments this Sunday.

California's only representative in the competition is Mike Smolen, a law student, who will compete as an alternate. Smolen's average is 185.

Of the 13,000 students that en-

tered 11 different regional meets throughout the country, 55 have been selected for the finals.

Four of the Associated College Union finalists boast averages of over 200 or better and will be the favorites. They are Oregon's William Starnes, 207, Texas Tech's Marvin Henderson, 201, College of Pittsburgh's Roy Glynn, 200, and Indiana's Mark Winski, 200.

Awards will be made for team, doubles, singles and all-events winners, the latter to receive the annual Morehead Patterson Award, an impressive bronze sculpture that resides annually at the college of the all-events winner.

A replica of the award, named after the late chairman of the board of American Machine and Foundry Company, is given to the all-events winner for permanent possession at the awards luncheon Monday, April 6.

Les Richter, all-American guard at Cal in 1950-51, and star of the Los Angeles Rams as middle linebacker and place-kick expert, will be master of ceremonies at the awards banquet.

Richter is now president of the Riverside Speedway and is active in youth activities with the operation of the all-American Village Boys Camp.

University students may pick up free tickets to the Intercollegiate Bowling Championships at the ASUC bowling lanes. Tickets are good for all day Sunday.

Announcements

FOOTBALL SIGNUP
Anyone intending to participate in spring football should attend the signup meeting to be held at 4:30 p.m., Room 11, Wheeler Hall, Monday, April 6.

FOOTBALL MANAGERS NEEDED

Anyone interested in being a football manager for spring practice should contact senior manager Mel Brodie at 841-0846. Managers will have an opportunity to travel with the team come next fall. Included in the schedule is a five-day trip to Miami Beach.

This Week In Sports

TODAY
RUGBY — Varsity vs. Santa Clara, Memorial Stadium, 4 p.m.

FRIDAY
GOLF — Varsity vs. UC Davis at Mira Vista CC.

BASEBALL — Varsity at Stanford, 3:15 p.m.

TENNIS — Varsity at USC, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY

RUGBY — Varsity vs. San Diego St., Memorial Stadium, 1:30 p.m.

BASEBALL — Varsity vs. Stanford, Edward Field, 2:00 p.m.

TENNIS — Varsity at UCLA, 10 a.m.

TRACK — Varsity at UCLA.

Freshmen vs. Yuba College, Shasta College, Napa J.C. and College of Marin, Edwards Track Stadium, 11 a.m.

SAE, Psi Upsilon Score Wins In Intramural Competition

The National League basketball race was narrowed to five teams due to convincing victories by SAE and Psi Upsilon Tuesday night, while Ehrman's one-point victory over Boalt placed them in title contention along with Norton and Gilman.

SAE took charge immediately in their game with Kappa Sigma, and breezed their way to a lopsided 56-14 victory. The Psi U's, in dominating Zeta Psi, 47-35, joined Phi Kappa Tau, Phi Sigma Kappa, and Sigma Chi in the title race along with the SAE's.

Important games tonight will pit Psi U against Sigma Chi at 7 p.m., Gilman vs. Ehrman at 7:45, and SAE vs. Phi Sigma Kappa at 8:30.

SOCCER

Round-robin winners in A.L. soccer will begin playoff compe-

tition today when the Chinese Students take on Cloyne at 5 p.m. on Kleeberger Field, with CSA favored due to their earlier win over perennial favorites I-House.

Other top bracket teams in the A.L. are Bowles and Commuters, with the Phi Sigs, AGO, SAE, Lambda Chis, Fijis, Phi E Pis, and Zetes having nailed down round-robin first places in the fraternity league.

WOMEN'S ALL-U SPORTS

Results of the women's All-University Intramural Sports Week-end showed Berkeley representatives taking top honors in badminton singles and doubles, and in bowling competition. The Davis participants dominated singles and doubles play in tennis, while Santa Barbara won in volleyball and UCLA triumphed in swimming.



LES RICHTER
Master of ceremonies

New Proposed Admission Criteria

(Continued from page 1)
erally applicable scholastic criterion should assume substantial importance.

At a meeting a few days after the committee made its recommendations, the Berkeley division of the Academic Senate passed an amendment which read: "It is the sense of the Berkeley Division that students be selected for the campus of their choice primarily on the basis of their academic qualifications."

This amendment, and what it seems to import, started a controversy which has involved all divisions of the Academic Senate up and down the state.

THREE DISAPPROVE

Three divisions of the Senate have already expressed disapproval of academic selection. The divisions at Davis, Santa Barbara, and Riverside have all adopted resolutions stating that they favor a plan based on recommendations of the Committee on Registration when voluntary redirection is no longer effective.

This rejection of academic selection seems to be rooted in the concern among Senate members that a particular campus, in this instance the Berkeley campus, will keep the best students and send to other campuses only what remains.

Fears have been expressed that Berkeley would become a "cream of the crop" campus, since it will reach maximum enrollment first.

But W. D. Knight, professor of physics and chairman of the Special Committee on Limitation of Enrollment of the Berkeley Academic Senate, said, "Our intention is not to get the cream of the

Redirection by Scholarship Starts University Controversy

crop, nor to scuttle the other campuses.

CREAM OF CROP

"People thought the committee was suggesting a 'cream of the crop' policy, but the committee never had that in mind.

"Our real suggestion was that academic criteria be used to place students at the University."

G. C. Pimentel, professor of chemistry and a member of Knight's committee, said, "The main criteria for admission should be that we admit the student who will be most likely to benefit from education on this campus.

COMPETING

"A student could expect to lose his chair on the campus if he was told he was competing and lost to a better scholar.

"Students and taxpayers should be informed how we intend to select students for admission, and we must then be able to defend our method of selection," he said.

"I can't defend random choice. I can't defend selection by a flip of a coin. I would be hesitant, if I were an all-A student, to attend a University which decided my fate by the flip of a coin."

But there seems to be agreement among members of the Berkeley Senate that grade-point-average alone is not really a sufficient criteria for the selection of students.

TOTAL PERSON

Isadore Perlman, chemistry professor, assistant director of the

Lawrence Radiation Laboratory, and chairman of the Academic Senate's Committee on Educational Policy, said, "No one feels like he is wise enough to set up criteria for admission. The plan of the Senate means that we will weigh other criteria along with grade-point-average to get some picture of the total person."

Knight said grade-point-average should be assessed along with results from various kinds of tests and perhaps, objective comments from teachers. "If you discriminate on the basis of grade-point-average alone, you may be going the person who learns, but, perhaps, doesn't get good grades because, for instance, he may take tests badly," he said.

Another very real aspect of the problem is the concept of "This is one university, and it really doesn't matter what campus a student goes to."

Perlman said, "We are not really one university, and everybody knows it."

POOLS

He pointed out that there is neither a state-wide pool for staff members nor a curricula pool. When graduate students apply for admission to the University, they not only apply to a specific campus, but to a particular department on that campus.

"It is a question of the interest of the campus versus the interest of the student," Pimentel said. "The interest of the student is submerged in the inter-campus approach."

Some on campus believe the solution to the redirection problem lies in making other university campuses more attractive to applicants. Students would apply to one particular campus of their choice, and only that campus.

This solution would also prevent the formation of a hierarchy among campuses, proponents believe.

"It is wrong to set up a hierarchy among campuses by having students make first, second and third choices. We don't think that

way, why should we encourage the student to?" Knight said.

COMMON ADMISSION

"This is an unfortunate result of the system of common admission, which was instituted to save the student the trouble of having to make separate applications to each campus."

While the problem of the existence of a hierarchy among campuses is one that might exist mainly in people's minds, the problem of redirection is a tangible, here and now problem which administrators and faculty alike are trying hard to solve.

President Kerr's voluntary redirection program has given the administration a year's respite and provide needed time to provide for students expected to apply for admission to the University in Fall 1965.

The Academic Senate committees continue their pursuit of a workable solution; and the ASUC Senate Committee on Redirection, subject of the next article in this series, is about to study student opinion on the question of redirection.

Still, there are questions unanswered.

Who will be redirected?
How will the selection be made?
How do students feel about redirection?

In the words of Perlman, "The whole thing is in advanced state of turmoil."

Applications Deadline Friday

All requests for residence hall applications for the Fall semester, 1964, must be submitted to the housing services office, 2620 Bancroft Way by Friday.

Application forms will be mailed on Monday. Preference will be given to applications returned with the earliest postmark.

Homeloving Lobsters

ST. ANDREWS, New Brunswick (AP)—Studies of tagged lobsters in the past six years have shown that more than 90 per cent remained in the area in which they were originally placed. Out of more than 6,000 lobsters studied, only nine moved as much as 60 miles from where they were freed.

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Greek Beauties

Inter-Fraternity Council Chooses Athena Finalists

The preliminary judging for the Princess Athena contest was completed yesterday in spite of the unnerving effects of Oski's presence.

Five finalists were chosen. They are: Rosanna Hastings, Kappa Alpha Theta; Wendy Tyle, Delta Delta Delta; Vickie Backeberg, Alpha Delta Pi; Janet King, Kappa Alpha Theta and Lynne Schwartz, Alpha Epsilon Phi. One of these girls will be crowned Princess Athena Saturday night at the Inter-Fraternity Council Ball.

Judges for the contest were Jill Porter, assistant dean of students, Louis Rice, assistant dean of students, and Tom Hobday, president of the Inter-Fraternity Council.

Each girl was introduced by Dave Brown, chairman of the Princess Athena contest, who gave her name, age, major and activities. With this preliminary knowledge, the judges asked the girls questions ranging from their opinions on fraternity parties to their thoughts on Walt Buck's ideas on fraternity men in ASUC activities.

Oski arrived before the contest started to "amuse" the audience with his mad antics. Having intro-

duced the two microphones to each other, he proceeded to "play" the piano and generally harass the officials.

The other contestants were: Barbara Joy, Alice Movius, Bobbi Sawyer, Chris Gard, Cindy Coltrin and Margii Ashe.

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Hans Hofmann— U Thant—Vital Position Dean of Painters

Hans Hofmann, who will receive an honorary Doctor of Fine Arts degree at Charter Day ceremonies today, is considered the "dean" of American abstract painters and was a visiting art professor at the University 33 years ago.

Today marks the beginning of an exhibition of 12 of his paintings, which will be open to the public from noon to 6 p.m. daily, except Monday, in Worth Ryder Art Gallery, Kroeber Hall. The paintings span Hofmann's career from 1935 to the present.

They are the first of a collection of 45 which ultimately will be given to the University and which will comprise the largest Hofmann collection in the world.

Many critics agree that Hofmann is now producing some of the most powerful and daring work of his career, while his joyous images continue to startle the art world with their exuberant optimism.

Hofmann was born the son of a bureaucrat in the Bavarian hinter-

land of Munich. Before turning to art he showed an early inclination toward mathematics.

He went to Paris in 1904 and landed in the middle of the Fauve movement, which was generating new freedom and exuberance in art. Later he was caught up in the Cubist trend there. He associated closely with other great artists of the time: Matisse, who had a profound influence on him; Picasso, Braque, Gris and Delaunay.

His international reputation was first based on his teaching. Hofmann's first exhibition in America was in August, 1931, in Haviland Hall at the University.

He has become the most powerful influence in the emergence of modern American abstract painting, which now preempts the formerly unassailable dominance of the School of Paris.

A consistent theme in his prolific output over the decades has been a slow but steady evolution toward a purely abstract mode of painting.

U Thant—Vital Position

U Thant became Acting Secretary-General of the United Nations in November, 1961, after the death of Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold.

In spite of a renewed Soviet push at that time to establish a troika—a triumvirate Secretaryship—the UN General Assembly unanimously elected U Thant to succeed Hammarskjold.

U Thant is the first Secretary-General from a non-aligned, non-Western country, a category to which most of the new members of the United Nations belong.

Thant has tried to extend the role of the Secretary-General to that of an arbitrator. As Acting Secretary-General he made official visits to Sweden, Denmark, the United Kingdom, Norway, Switzerland, Ireland, France, Finland, Brazil, the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, and the United States. He also visited Cuba during the Caribbean crisis in October, 1962. He said, "At some stage the United Nations should assume the attributes of a sovereign state."

After two years at Rangoon University, Thant gained his ear-

ly experience in education and information. He was a modern history and English teacher, a Headmaster, a member of textbook and education committees, and a free-lance journalist. When Burma gained her independence in 1947, U Thant was appointed Press Director and rose to the position of Secretary to the Government of Burma in the Ministry of Information.

U Thant, who was born in 1909, comes from the same district of Pantanaw as U Nu, the Prime Minister of Burma. The two were childhood friends. U Thant was Adviser to Prime Minister U Nu at the first Colombo Prime Ministers' Conference at Colombo; at the second Colombo Prime Ministers' Conference at Bogor, Indonesia; at the Asian-African Conference in Bandung, Indonesia, in 1955; and at the Belgrade Conference of Non-Aligned Nations in 1961.

U Thant came to the United Nations in 1952 as a member of the Burmese delegation. By 1957 he was the Permanent Representative with the rank of Ambassador. In 1959 he was Vice-President of the Assembly's 14th ses-

sion. Before taking over the duties of the Secretary-General he was Chairman of the United Nations Congo Conciliation Commission and Chairman of the Committee on a United Nations Development Fund.



U THANT
Extend to arbitration

1. I've decided on the kind of job I want when I graduate.

Knowing you, I'd guess it to be something modest—like Secretary of State or President of GE.

2. I hadn't thought of those specifically. What I had in mind was a job where they give you a lot of assistants. I think that would be nice.

Very nice. Maybe they could start you off at a hundred grand a year.

3. Well, I did run an extremely successful Nickel-a-Pickle sale.

Don't forget to demand plenty of stock options.

4. You think maybe I should lower my sights a little.

I'm afraid to tell you what I think.

5. I'd be willing to settle for a vice-presidency.

Look—why don't you see if you can qualify for one of Equitable's executive training programs. The work is interesting, the pay is good. And if you prove you have the ability, you may very well end up with a title and a couple of assistants.

6. You really have a way of seeing through a problem.

Rooming with you has taught me a lot.

'Women Are Genetic Patchworks'

All women are mosaics. However, they are not works of art. According to Zoology Professor Curt Stern, women are a patchwork of genetic material.

Stern, 1964 Faculty Research Lecturer, spoke Tuesday night to fellow faculty members, friends and students.

He is the 51st lecturer to be selected by the Academic Senate for distinguished work in his chosen field of study.

The topic of Stern's lecture, "Curious Creatures: Mosaics in

Beast and Man," represents much of Stern's work in genetics for the last 40 years. In his talk he also spoke of the scientists' philosophy and the problem of "teaching versus research."

A mosaic, according to Stern, is a mixture of hereditary characteristics for one trait. For example, some people may have red hair except for a single streak of white hair. They are considered a mosaic. This phenomenon has been found in many different animals in many forms.

Although mosaics have been observed since the 18th century, it was not until the 20th century that biologists began to understand the mechanics involved.

Geneticists are now able to explain the mechanism of the mixing process. A mosaic can be formed in several different ways.

All women are mosaics, because in humans the X and Y chromosomes determine sex. The Y chromosome is of far less importance than the X. So if a fertilized egg has two X's it is female and if it has one X it is a male.

The one X in the male seems to function just as well as the two X's in the female.

One explanation is that one of the female's X chromosome is rendered inactive. However, the cell does not distinguish between chromosomes so that in different cells different X chromosomes will be inactive. This will produce a mosaic since the X chromosomes have different genes. Evidence has been collected substantiating this hypothesis, Stern added.

In speaking on the University's research activities Stern noted that in 1912 when the University's first Faculty Research Lecturer was appointed, the intention was to emphasize research and "to make it clear that teaching was not the sole task of the faculty."

"Today the picture has changed. Instead of pointing with pride at the research function of the University one meets an inclination to apologize for its all-pervading extent."

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Stevenson—Vital Decisions



ADLAI STEVENSON
Not for propaganda

Adlai E. Stevenson has been United States Representative to the United Nations since January 21, 1961, when he was also made a cabinet member. In both capacities he has participated in many national and international decisions.

Stevenson met with the top government officials who reached the decision to blockade Cuba, although the State Department later said that Stevenson preferred political rather than military action. In the United Nations, he bore a large share of the harrassments of the test ban negotiations of 1962.

Ambassador Stevenson has said the UN is not for "narrow propaganda purposes." In his 1961 trip to South America and his willingness to listen to the views of small non-aligned countries, he has tried to practice this view.

"The United States is on every stage in every region of the world, and there is nothing larger or more important or more influ-

ential in our judgment, than the United Nations," Stevenson said.

Stevenson was elected Governor of Illinois in 1948 by the largest plurality in the history of the State, and from there went on to be the Democratic presidential candidate against Dwight Eisenhower in 1952 and again in 1956.

Stevenson was born in Los Angeles in 1900, graduated from Princeton University, and studied law at Northwestern University and Harvard. He worked as news correspondent in Central Europe and the Soviet Union, practiced law in Chicago, and occupied a series of State Department posts.

Stevenson's affiliation with the UN dates from the organization's inception. He was special assistant to Secretary of State Stettinius at the San Francisco Conference. He followed the organization to London and was senior advisor to the U.S. delegation at the first meeting of the General Assembly. Truman made him a delegate in 1946 and again in 1947.

UC Honors for Nobel President

Arne Wilhelm Kaurin Tiselius, president of Sweden's Nobel Foundation, will be one of the four recipients of honorary doctorate degrees at Charter Day ceremonies today in the Greek Theater.

Regarded as one of the world's foremost scientific leaders, Tiselius won the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 1948 for his discoveries describing the complex nature of serum proteins—one of several keys to the chemistry of life.

A native of Stockholm, Sweden, he was the first Swedish scientist since 1930 to receive a Nobel Prize. Shortly after winning the Nobel Prize he was named a member of the Nobel Foundation and subsequently became its president. A graduate of the University

of Upsala, he now serves as head of the Institute of Biochemistry there. Most of his recent research has been devoted to the development of electrophoretic analysis and chromatography.

Tiselius holds memberships in several scientific organizations throughout the world, including Rome's Pontifical Academy of Sciences, the National Academy of Sciences in Washington, D. C., and the Royal Society of London.

He also holds a membership in—and is a former president of—the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry.

While visiting here for the Charter Day ceremonies, Tiselius also delivered the dedicatory speech yesterday at the opening of the University's new Chemical Biodynamics Laboratory.

Alumnus, 94, To Lead Procession

The colorful Charter Day academic procession on campus today preceding the ceremonies in Hearst Greek Theater will be led by the oldest living graduate of the University—Brooks Palmer, graduate of the class of 1892.

Palmer, who is 94, will be in the forefront of more than 1,000 University alumni, faculty members, Regents and distinguished guests of the University as they enter the Hearst Greek Theater at 2 p.m. He led the procession for the first time at last year's Charter Day ceremonies. Escorting him will be Richard E. Erickson, executive manager of the California Alumni Association.

The academic procession will be divided into three sections: the Entry of Classes, the Faculties of the University, and the President's Party. Following Palmer in the first section will be banners of all classes for which there is no living representative, and banners and representatives of graduating classes from 1892 to 1963.

The second section, the faculties, will be led by University zoology professor Curt Stern, faculty research lecturer for 1964, followed by the University Flag and Color Guard, faculty marshals, Emeritus members of the faculties, and the faculties of the University.

The third section, the President's Party, will be led by Professor of English James M. Cline, University Marshal, and followed by the Colors and Color Guard, University President Clark Kerr, and the Secretary-General of the United Nations, U Thant, Chancellor Edward Strong, Berkeley, and the United States Ambassador to the United Nations, Adlai Stevenson. President Emeritus and Gordon Sproul and Governor Edmund Brown, Chairman of the Assembly of the Academic Senate William Dennis, the candidates for honorary degrees and escorts, the holders of honorary degrees conferred by the University and escorts, members of the California Supreme Court and escorts, and honored guests.

After leading the procession, Palmer will be among an audience of 10,000 hearing addresses by U.N. Secretary-General Thant and Ambassador Stevenson.

Charter Day Procession To Wear Academic Robes

Charter Day ceremonies will include a procession of faculty members, fellows and alumni dressed in colorful hooded robes, a tradition dating from the Middle Ages when scholars were churchmen.

The black of the robes symbolizes the dignity of the University and the learning of the men who wear it.

The degree awarded to the wearer determines the style of his robe. Recipients of a doctor's degree wear bell-shaped sleeves with three black velvet stripes. Longer sleeves cut square at the cuff indicate a master's degree, and pointed sleeves with a small cape designate a bachelor's degree.

The brilliant colors of the hoods indicate the school which awarded the degree. Since these colors generally coincide with school colors,

University alumni wear blue and gold hoods.

Colors on the outer bands of the hood indicate the field in which the degree was awarded. The colors were standardized in the U.S. agreement among the colleges in 1865. White indicates arts and letters; purple, law; green, medicine; blue, philosophy; gold, science, and scarlet, theology.

Degrees in more modern subjects also have specific colors. Orange stands for engineering, salmon for public health, and citron for social sciences.

Charter Ceremonies To Be Broadcast

The Charter Day exercises in the Greek Theater will be broadcast live to Wheeler Auditorium, Pauley Ballroom, and 155 and 145 Dwinelle Hall. KAL will broadcast the ceremonies starting at 2 p.m. and KPFA starting at 2:30 p.m.

A televised version will be shown at 10:30 p.m. on Channel 9

WHAT'S NEW IN THE APRIL ATLANTIC?

"Must the Colleges Police Sex?": John T. Rule, former Dean at M.I.T., in a provocative article, says "To deny a student the right to have a girl in his room is to punish him for what he might do with her".

"U.S.A. Revisited": John Dos Passos takes a new, kaleidoscopic view of our country—its turnpikes, motels, huge publicity parties, and some of the men who have formed the sinews of our society.

Phoebe-Lou Adams: "A Rough Map of Greece": The first of a new series on traveling in Greece alone by car. Real caviar.

Gerard Piel: "Abundance and the Future of Man": American surpluses can be converted into dynamic benefits for India, for other developing nations in the free world, and for the American economy.

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The UN—A Mission

Today the University community welcomes two influential members of the United Nations as honored guests at the 96th Charter Day exercises, Secretary-General U Thant and U.S. ambassador to the United Nations Adlai E. Stevenson. The appearance of these two leaders of the international community emphasizes the connection that exists between the University and the world-at-large, a connection initiated at the birth of the United Nations in San Francisco, where the services of University scholars did much to assure the success of the fledgling organization.

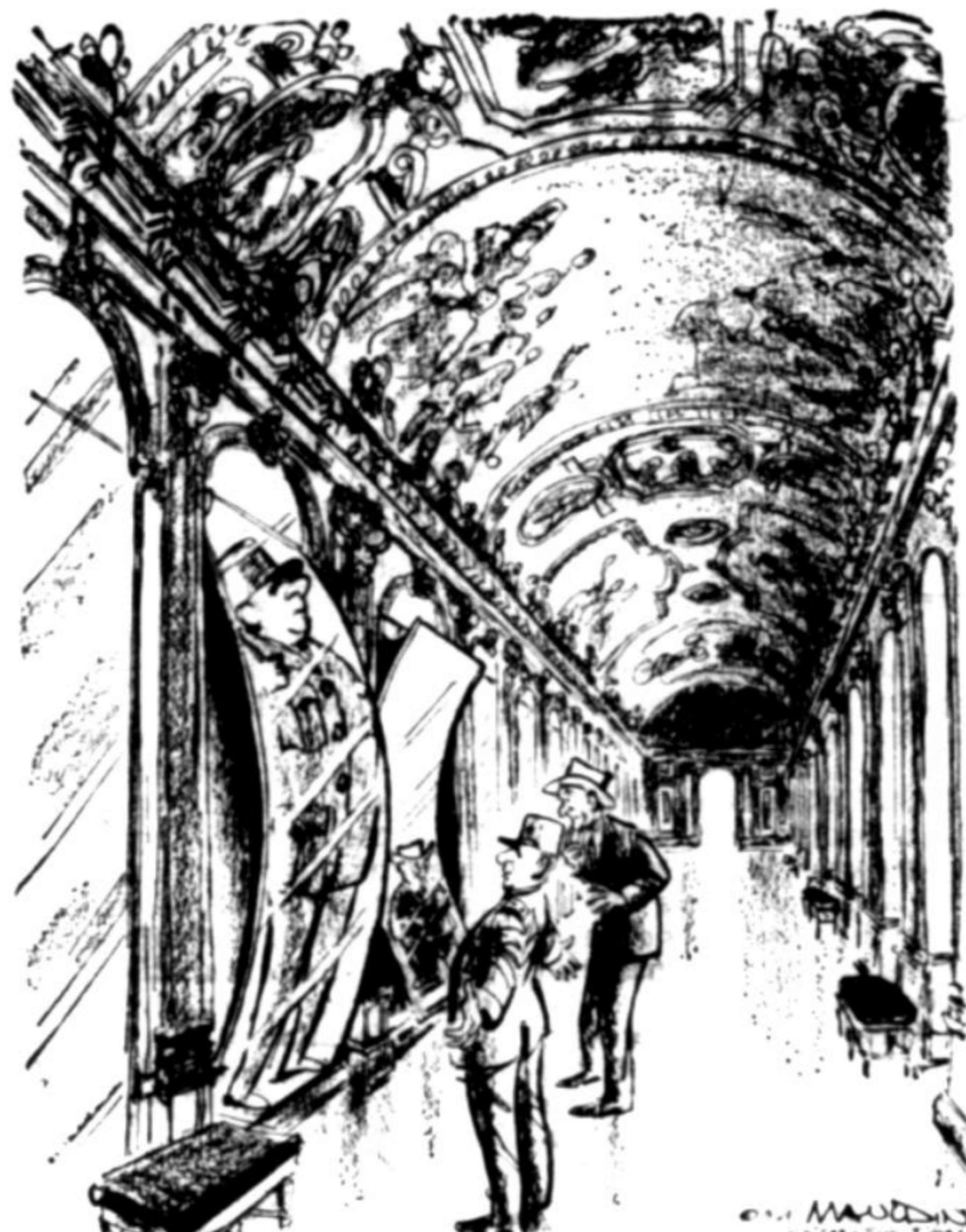
The fruits of that San Francisco conference are a credit both to the men and women who created the United Nations out of the rubble of World War II and to all men who seek peace among nations.

In its history the United Nations has faced no more serious problem than the intransigence of its members, their unwillingness to make the organization a truly effective force for peace. This is true not only of America's foes in the "cold war" that has waxed and waned since Yalta and Potsdam, but also of many of our own citizens, whose attempts to make the United Nations the servant of American philosophy and policy will as surely doom that organization as the Soviet veto. The United Nations must be the servant of no particular philosophy if it is to be effective. In all instances it will be necessary for someone to have their goal compromised. Few nations have accepted this reality and, thus, the United Nations has been able only to stumble toward solution of international conflicts. Berlin and the disarmament issue indicate most forcefully this unwillingness of nations to compromise their views in the interest of peace.

While this may be the major obstacle facing the United Nations it is certainly not the only one. Financial difficulties have beset the organization since its inception. Here again the fault lies with no one bloc of nations: the Soviet bloc is farthest in arrears but they lead many of the Arab states only by virtue of the fact that they were members at an earlier date. France, that "bulwark" of the Western community, also has failed to meet her obligations. This failure of many nations to pay their debts actually arises out of the main problem. The Soviet Union has consistently refused to pay assessments for the Congo operations, which it considered an imperialist mission, and so forth.

It would be a gross understatement to say that the solutions to these problems, and the many other difficulties which face the United Nations, will be difficult. The matter is not one of converting nations' present views so that there will be some basis of accord. The root of the problem lies at the very heart of the international system. The basic difficulty is the long-antiquated concept of state sovereignty codified by the Congress of Vienna in 1815. For almost 150 states have acted on the assumption that they are answerable to no power in this world, that they may act regardless of their relationship as members of an international system. The international community has been nothing more nor less than codified anarchy. While this system presents no serious difficulties as long as states are reasonably self-sufficient and weak in military power, once states become interrelated through a complex scheme of mutual dependence and possible mutual destruction the anarchistic system can only accelerate the malevolent forces at work.

What is so urgently needed now, so that the United Nations may fulfill the great hopes of its preamble, is a new approach to the idea of the state: a realization that mankind has finally reached that point where it is no longer possible to assert arbitrary subdivisions into "independent" states. The greatest duty that lies before the United Nations, and its two esteemed representatives speaking here today, is one of education: education not for isolated groups, fixed by boundaries of class, race, or ethnic origin.



"AND THIS, LYNDON, IS OUR FAMOUS 'HALL OF MIRRORS.'"

The Right Side

Senator Goldwater. Sanity, and the UN

John Miles Jr.

On the day when the distinguished persons of Adlai Stevenson and U Thant grace the campus, it is fitting, if not terribly diplomatic, to discuss views held on the United Nations by another distinguished individual, Barry Goldwater.

A particularly silly piece of campaign prattle, originating quite appropriately with Nelson Rockefeller, is the oft-echoed allegation that Senator Goldwater wants us out of the U.N. The charge is nonsense; only in the case, which need not arise if we make our position always clear, of the U.N. losing completely its justifies for existence, would Goldwater call for consideration of suspension of U.S. support. We cannot go isolationist, he emphasizes; we have a vital interest in political developments throughout the world.

But neither can we give in to starry-eyed instant internationalism and blind ourselves to reality. The United Nations as it now exists, in the context of the present world situation, is not an organization on which we can rely for the pursuance of our foreign policy objectives.

Our objectives must be the maintenance of national security and the realization of world peace. As long as the objective of the Communist leadership is world domination by whatever violent and subversive means necessary, Communist power constitutes a grave threat to these objectives.

Thus, says Goldwater, the major aim of U.S. policy for the present "should be reduction of Communist power to a level from which it cannot threaten the se-

curity of our nation or the peace of the world."

It follows that the U.S. cannot allow areas of its policy to be formed by organizations which are not in fundamental accord with U.S. objectives. The U.N. is such an organization. It counts among its members the Communist Bloc. Then there are the so-called neutralist nations, opportunistic and generally hostile to the U.S., and the so-called emerging nations, most of them yet incapable of governing themselves like responsible political entities at home, let alone in the giddy atmosphere of the U.N. Assembly.

The letter and supposed spirit of the U.N. Charter have been flagrantly violated from the beginning. The concept of sovereignty was falsified at the start. Illicit and savage meddling in internal affairs of nations, is honored as peace-keeping neglect of obligations under the charter go unpunished. Assembly debate degenerates into anti-West "anti-colonialist" harangues while the most ruthless imperialist power in history goes unrebuked. The Security Council is rendered impotent by Soviet vetoes.

In view of all this, Goldwater calls for a return to reality; we should recognize the U.N. for what it at best can be, "a secondary instrument of international accord," a discussion for us in which we stop making like patsies with revolving cheeks.

"The problem of peace with which it might some day be able to deal will be its reasonable province only after its membership is composed of nations genuinely interested in mutual respect and toleration."

Fraternity Rep Explains His Position

I am writing in answer to the editorial in the Daily Californian of April 1 concerning the article appearing in the "Cal Greek."

The article was only part of a speech I have used in encouraging participation in and support for ASUC and IFC activities. Some such encouragement is needed, since it is difficult for a student with no contact with the ASUC to realize the vast scope of the organization and the countless valuable services it provides to all students.

Now how do you attract students to participate in the ASUC? There are many approaches, only one of which is to appeal to the student's basic interest, i.e., the

individual. The point of view of someone already involved with activities is different from that of a non-involved student. The values, ideals, and philosophy of an activity-oriented person are hardly likely to move an apathetic student to participate. However, once a student joins an activity, and becomes interested in it, his initial viewpoint is bound to change. Self-interest is not a motivation for continuing something in which you don't believe. It is enough, however, to generate an interest. There is a difference between the goals attracting people to serve the ASUC and those encouraging people to continue.

The ASUC is a political organi-

Sex and College In American Life

"Sex and the College Girl"

By Gael Greene

Dial Press; 246 pp; \$4.95

By DON ROBINSON

Somehow, each generation becomes involved in a raging controversy over sex. The scapegoat seems to be the younger generation, since most — Americans at least — identify with the postadolescent collegiate period. So naturally, any publicity on something as personal as sex, etc., is worth money — whether it's advice or consent. Oddly enough, after the "frank, up-to-date, first-hand report" journalistic business is over with, Miss Greene seems to give her consent.

Review

Since consent and seduction go well together, one might ask how Miss Greene arrives at a realistic impression of college sex—passion being traditionally the antithesis of intellectualization. On the one hand, she faces the diaphragm as a status symbol—or the candid hedonist—and on the other she probes the virginate collegian struggling between ideal, repression and fulfillment. And then there are those pedestrian fellows from Columbia who stopped for a red light on their way to a dorm party raid. Yes, the reader agrees, this is a challenging topic, although most collegians — sinless or sensual—would rather live their morals than read about them.

Although Miss Greene does a first-rate job of probing campus atmospheres and bringing together some penetratingly candid impressions, her quotations are the real delight.

On contraception: "You hate to spoil a great moment by even mentioning it." On chastity, "Usually the guy would be furious. Oh, they all had something to say. I heard more hateful, horrible parting speeches. Lots of guys never came back, the bastards. I really felt they should come back on my terms." On the supra-rational approach: "My God. Virtue can't be a physical thing. It has to be spiritual. It isn't whether you have sex or not, it's your attitude. If you do it unselfishly, to please someone else, it's got to be virtuous. Sex isn't a matter of morals anymore. It's a part of personal relations. It's the pleasant, friendly thing to do... like shaking hands or making sure you catch the other person's name when you're introduced. Saying 'no' is anti-social."

Taking all into consideration, however, there are many excellent points which this quite frank—and at times amusing—color dramatizes. The reader is liable to feel, after all, sex has been either Kinsey or pornography in literature, and actuality in life. The only real conclusion may be, "Sex is as sex does."

Perhaps these bits and pieces characterize Miss Greene's success more than any comprehensive phraseology:

"Do what you must... but, for Heaven's sake, spare me the grisly details."

"Anything that promotes successful interpersonal relations is moral."

"Well really, what does morality have to do with it?"

THE DAILY CALIFORNIAN

ALEX STEVENS, managing editor; SUSAN JOHNSON, city editor; LEN GOODWIN, assistant editor; MIKE FISCHER, news editor; MARILYN GRISANTI and JUSTIN ROBERTS, assistant city editors; LOWELL HICKEY, sports editor; ALICE WONG, advertising manager; JOHN GÜELDNER, production manager; JO ROTH, office manager; A MONT MITCHELL, promotions manager; RON ENFIELD, chief photographer.

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—Walt Buck

President's Message

The University of California extends a warm welcome to its distinguished international visitors



CLARK KERR

who will participate in the 96th Charter Day ceremonies on the Berkeley campus. It is appropriate that Berkeley today honors those who work to strengthen the bonds of understanding among free nations through world government and through educational, scientific and cultural exchange. The campus celebrated the signing of the United Nations Charter at San Francisco with a special convocation here in 1945, and in 1955 saluted the tenth anniversary of the UN with a second convocation. The University has a long tradition of international service. Many alumni have chosen careers in the diplomatic corps and during the past five years the University has provided more foreign service officers than has any other institution in the country. More students from abroad study at the University of California than at

any other American institution—more than 3,000 last year. Many Peace Corps training programs have been administered by the University and great numbers of our students have been and are Peace Corps volunteers serving abroad — more than from any other university. Our Education Abroad program, instituted in 1962, grows each year. The study centers operating in France, Germany and Italy soon will be supplemented by those just authorized for Spain and Japan. In many other programs, our faculty teach, advise, and study throughout the world. Quite literally, the University of California has become a force for international understanding, and thus in a sense a partner of the distinguished roster of world citizens whom we welcome today.

—Clark Kerr
President

Candidates To File Petitions

Candidates for ASUC student government office must file their petitions from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. April 6-9 or from 9 a.m. to noon on April 10 in 405 Student Union. Officers who will be elected in the primary election on April 27 and 28, and in the run-off, April 30 and May 1 include: ASUC president, first and second vice-presidents, and five representatives-at-large; fraternity rep, women's co-ops and small approved housing rep, and women's residence halls rep and commuter-independent reps. Senior, junior, and sophomore class presidents, vice-presidents, secretary-treasurers, and yell leaders will be elected in addition to a permanent council and set of officers for the graduating class of 1964.

Election Council To Meet Friday

All persons interested in joining Elections Council for the Spring Election are invited to a Council meeting at noon Friday in the Stephens Room of the Student Union. Old members are also invited.

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Chancellor's Message

On behalf of the Berkeley campus, I extend a cordial welcome to the distinguished visitors from the United Nations and from abroad who are here to join in our 96th celebration of the University's Charter Day. We are especially pleased to have Secretary-General U Thant as our guest and to welcome Ambassador Stevenson again.

Faculty members and students on this campus have a special interest in its activities. The Model UN Conference, composed of delegates from Central California high schools, held its 12th annual session at Berkeley in March. The Conference was patterned closely after its parent organization in the work of the Plenary Sessions of the General Assembly, the Security Council, and Special and Trusteeship Committees.

The United Nations Internship Program, offered by the University's Institute of International Studies, offers a summer in New York with the Secretariat of the United Nations Special Fund. For the summer of 1964, three such internships have been awarded to Berkeley students.

In 1945, when the United Nations came into being, Beardsley Ruml, Professor of Education at the University of Chicago and later Chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank, said "At the end of five years you'll think the UN is the greatest vision ever realized by man. At the end of ten years you'll find doubts—within

yourself and all through the world. At the end of fifteen years you'll believe it cannot succeed. It will only be when the United Nations is twenty years old that you'll recognize its long term accomplishments. Then you will revere and laud the dedication and courage of those who devoted their energies to it through its turbulent course. Certainly it may need revision—but it will emerge to attain its great purpose. For by then we will know that it is the only alternative to the demolition of the world."

The United Nations was eighteen years old on October 22, 1963. We salute its eminent representative in their dedication to the great purpose set forth in its Charter.

—Edward W. Strong
Chancellor



EDWARD STRONG

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Ambassador to Hold Reception

Students and faculty are invited to meet with the Chilean ambassador to the United States, Sergio Gutierrez, at 2:30 p.m. Friday in the Blaisdell Room, International House.

Robert W. Anderson, assistant

professor of political science, will preside. Gutierrez will speak and then answer questions. The ambassador is in California for discussions with state officials about the Chile-California Program to aid development of that Latin American country.

Today's Memo

ASME: 8 p.m., M. Martin, director of nuclear weapons systems development at Lawrence Radiation Lab, will speak at manufacturing meeting. Student papers for the National Papers Contest to be presented.

ASUC Forum: 7:30 p.m., 408 Student Union. Meeting on "C.R.E.A. Housing Initiative" and amendments to forum by-laws.

Campus Women for Peace: 7:45 p.m., Stiles Hall. Alice Hamburg of San Francisco peace and labor groups on "Peace, Disarmament, and Jobs." Discussion of NATO Multilateral Force.

Canterbury House: 7:45 p.m., "Studies in St. Paul."

EJC Meeting: noon in 395 Cory Hall.

Intersarsity Christian Fellowship: 2 p.m., Westminster House. Cabinet meeting.

Photography Club: 7:30 p.m., Stephen's Lounge of Student Union. Roger Ward on proper photographic techniques. Slide show on taking vacation pictures. Coffee.

SNCC: 8 p.m., Stiles Hall. Topic: SNCC and Direct Action, Mississippi Summer Project.

Theological Ideas Discussion Group: 3 p.m., Baptist Student Union, 2601 Channing Way.

UPB: 4-6 p.m., Stephens Room of Student Union. Music of South India: performance and discussion by a "Folkways Records" artist and member of UCLA department of ethnomusicology. No charge.

University Young Democrats: same time, place but postponed until Tuesday.

Young People's Socialist League: 8:30 p.m., Stiles Hall. Economics Professor Arlon Tussing on "A Program to End Unemployment." Business meeting for members, 7:30 p.m.

Professor Here

Physics Professor Louis Leprince-Ringuet of Paris's Ecole Polytechnique will serve as visiting lecturer, here April 23-25.

Formerly head of the French Atomic Energy Commission and President of the Societe Francaise de Physique, Leprince-Ringuet will lecture, assist faculty members, and engage in informal talks with students during his stay.

Visiting under the auspices of the American Association of Physics Teachers and the American Institute of Physics, Leprince-Ringuet is here as part of a broad nation-wide program to stimulate interest in physics, sponsored by the National Science Foundation.

Today's Calendar

CHARTER DAY CEREMONIES

Addresses by United Nations Secretary-General U Thant and Ambassador Adlai Stevenson. Presentation of honorary degrees; remarks by University of California President Clark Kerr and Berkeley Chancellor E. W. Strong. No public tickets available. Ceremonies may be heard on loudspeakers in Pauley Ballroom, Wheeler Auditorium and outside the Greek Theater and will be broadcast over Radio Station KPFA at 2:30 p.m. Classes will be dismissed and most offices closed for the ceremonies, which employees may attend without loss of pay.

COLLOQUIUM

Astronomy: Nancy Roman, Chief of Astronomy, NASA Headquarters: "Opportunities for Astronomical Observations from Outside the Atmosphere." 4 p.m., 3 LeConte Hall.

Mechanolinquistics: Sheldon Klein, System Development Corporation: "Toward an Automatic Essay Writer." Description of some experiments in the automatic production of paraphrases in an es-

say type format. Discussion of the results will include comments about the generative control of style and the possibility of producing essay paraphrases of lengthy discourse.

Mathematics: Joint Stanford-Berkeley Mathematics Colloquium at Stanford. Professor Louis Auslander, Purdue University, visiting at Berkeley will speak on Diophantine approximation and ergodic theory at 4 p.m. in room 61 H in building 60. Coffee at 3:30 p.m. in room 72-A, building 70.

Mathematics: Professor David E. Muller, Research Professor of Mathematics, digital computer labs, University of Illinois, will talk on "Regular Sets of Infinite Sequences," at the Joint Berkeley-Stanford Computer Science Seminar, to be given at Stanford, 111 Polya Hall, 2:15 p.m.

LECTURES

Seminar in Experimental Medicine: (12th in a series of 15 lectures)—John A. Loraine: "17 Ketosteroids: Androgens." 4:10 p.m., 155 Donner Laboratory.

Architecture: Teiji Itoh, Professor of the Center for Asian Arts, University of Washington: "A Film on Japanese Architecture, 'The Rural Houses of Japan'" 8:15 p.m., 13 Architecture Building.

William Popper Memorial Lecture: (Third in Near Eastern and Islamic Series)—Bernard Lewis, Professor of the History of the Near and Middle East School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London; Princeton University, Spring 1964: "The Egyptian Contribution to Islam." 8:15 p.m., 145 Dwinelle Hall.

Political Science: R. S. Milne, Department of Political Science, University of Singapore, will speak on "Malaysia. What's Its Future?" 12:10 p.m., 120 Wheeler Hall.

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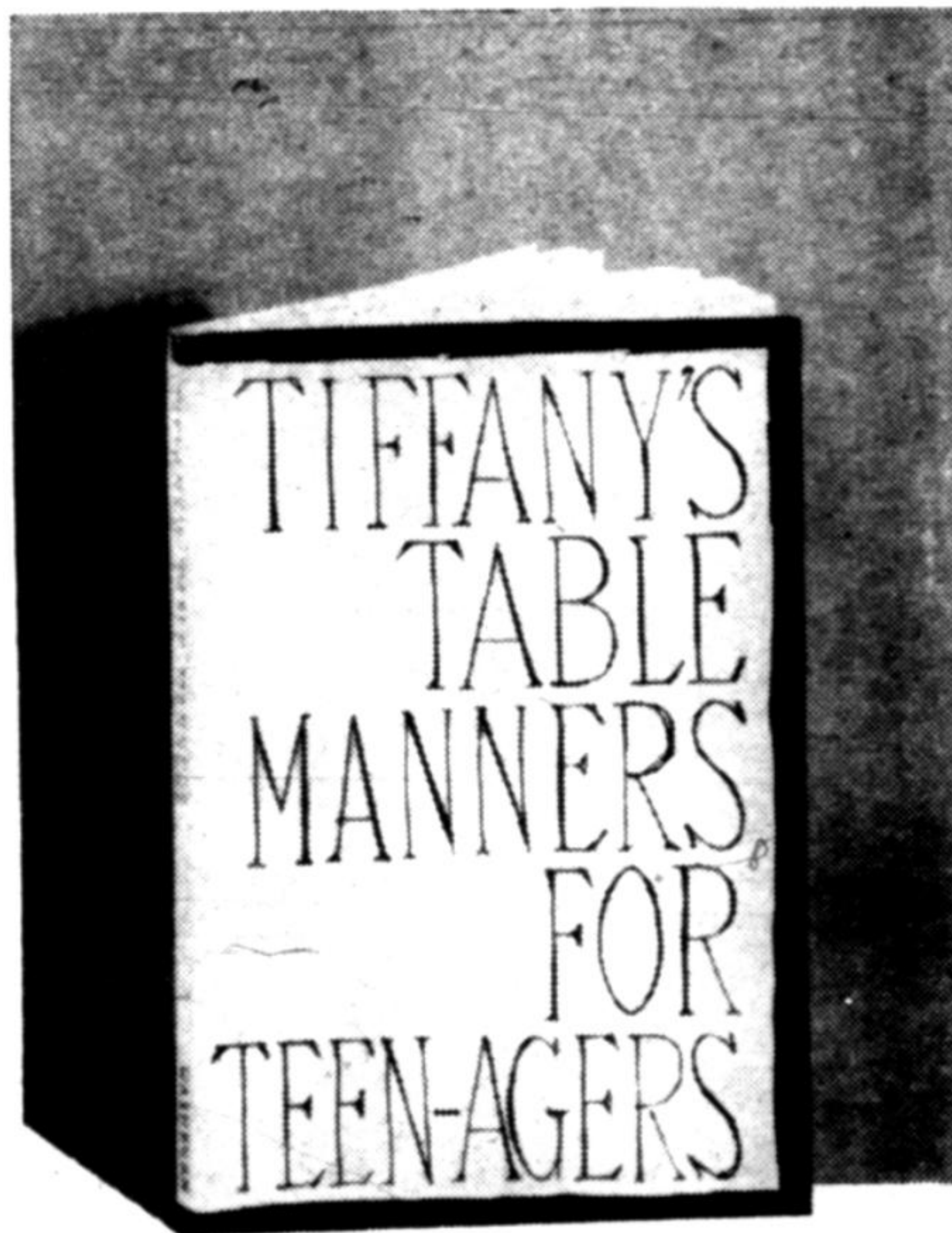
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Griffin Files \$106,000 Suit

(Continued from page 1)

pending.
 "This is allowing the defendants to try the plaintiff," Attorney Franck said.
 A picket line marched in front of Sproul Hall the week before Easter vacation to protest Griffin's arrest and treatment.
 Griffin is asking \$19,000 "compensation for the wrongs inflicted on him" and \$87,000 in "punitive damages." Punitive damages are awarded upon proof of malice on the part of the defendants.
 According to the brief, Griffin was not informed of the charges against him, he was singled out for punishment because he protested, and he was accosted by the policeman because he is Negro.
 Griffin said the arresting officer was "constantly angry while talking to me" and charged the policeman with battery.

The brief states: "As a direct and proximate result of the aforesaid acts of the Defendants, and each of them, the Plaintiff suffered bodily pain and injury, and great mental anguish from then until now and will continue so to suffer in the future; and he has been damaged and will in the future continue to be damaged by reason of having been greatly humiliated and held up to public scorn and derision as a result of the foregoing acts of the Defendants."
 He is also charging the defendants "did conspire and agree between themselves and with other person or persons unknown to the Plaintiff for the purpose of and with the intent to deny to Plaintiff the equal protection of the laws because of his race."
 Franck said the suit would probably not come to trial for "at least nine to twelve months."

Architecture Student Tours

Tours of architectural offices throughout the Bay Area are planned for the near future by the Associated Student Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.
 In groups of two or three, students will spend the entire day with architects in the office and/or in the field. They will be exposed to client conferences, site supervision, design and working drawing phases.
 Interested students may sign up for the tours on the ASC-AIA bulletin board outside the architecture lounge. Dates are to be arranged by students and architects. Return visits are scheduled in late April.
 The program is fully endorsed by the Department of Architecture, and students will be excused from classes to attend the tours.

Bear's Lair to Get New Look



BARBARA DANE
Cabaret appearance

Barbara Dane, well-known local folk entertainer, will appear here tomorrow, ushering in a "new look" for the ASUC-sponsored cabaret.
 Two shows will be given, at 9 p.m. and 11 p.m. The Cabaret entrance will be moved to the south entrance of the Bear's Lair. Refreshments including ginger beer, coke, various types of coffee, and free popcorn will be dispensed in the Sibiey Room. Props will be used to change the atmosphere.
 Tickets are 75 cents for single admission and \$1 for couples.
 Future Cabaret performers include Vince Guaraldi and Bola Sete on April 10, a baroque string ensemble on April 17, and Albert Johnson on April 24. Tickets for the Guaraldi Cabaret are currently on sale at the ASUC box office.

Daily Cal WANT-ADS

This newspaper fully supports University policy on housing. Therefore, classified advertising relating to housing is only available to those who do not discriminate on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry. Individuals with a valid complaint concerning housing discrimination are asked to report the matter to 101 Eshleman Hall.

Apartments

CLAREMONT, AMPLE PARKING, new one bedroom, distinctively furnished, desk, \$95, \$110, professional adults. 653-8741, 653-2719. 4-13-W
FURNISHED 2-BEDROOM \$185 month. Water, garbage, included. 2540 Regent Apt. 9. Near campus. 848-1640. 4-2-S
THE BISHOP BERKELEY offers magnificent studio apartments. Garage parking available. Campus. \$65-95. 845-1421. 4-20-K
1520 BANCROFT WAY, Modern apts.: Studio, \$65; 2 bedrooms \$115, utilities, unfurnished. 524-4636. 4-3-W
\$30/MONTH, PRIVATE room. Share kitchen, bath, utilities. 2314 Oregon. Call 845-8748 after 6 p.m. 4-6-S
AVAILABLE JUNE AND Sept. The ultimate in luxury. Three blocks campus. Large attractive new 6-room flat. Absolutely soundproof, luxurious furnishings, deep carpets, desks, automatic dishwasher, 19' automatic refrigerator (6' deep freezer). Suitable 5-6 girls. \$35-\$40 each. Inquire 2115 Haste, TH 1-6240. 4-27-S
OFF SEASON BARGAIN: two bedroom two bath apt.: \$180 to \$200 (no lease required). Solid maple furniture; dishwasher; elevator; heated pool; balcony; view. 2124 Parker St. Manager Apt. 206. 526-5998 or 845-1066. 4-28-D
QUAINT UNFURNISHED APARTMENT available June 10. \$115. 1641 Spruce St. TH 1-0648. Single person or couple. 4-7-C
ONE BEDROOM UNFURNISHED apartment with equipped kitchen. \$83 per month. 1931 Dwight Way. 841-8165. 4-7-R
REAR COTTAGE FURNISHED, sunny yard vicinity Cedar, Grove June, July, August. \$95 plus utilities. 529-3320. 4-7-0
STUDIO APT. NEAR campus and small salary exchange for general assistance. 15 hours per week. June 1964-1966. Box M, 101 Eshleman Hall. 4-3-M
ONE GIRL NEEDS one other to share cute cottage. South side. \$62.50. 843-3120. 4-8-H
UNFURNISHED STUDIO APARTMENT near campus. Prefer professional woman, graduate student. References. Days TH 5-0895, evenings 843-6604. 4-15-P
NEW LARGE TWO bedroom completely furnished, W/W carpets, electric kitchen, desks, bookshelves, pool, sundeck, parking, balconies. Vacancy now. Reservations for summer and fall 1964. TH 3-0164. 5-22-D
SUBLET MODERN TWO bedroom apt. June-August. One block campus. 848-0207 after 6 p.m. 4-8-S

Rooms

COMPACT SINGLES. BLOCK CAMPUS. Kitchen, laundry facilities. \$30 month. 2405 Bowditch. Quiet. No guest restrictions. 4-7-0
ROOM FOR RENT. Utilities, kitchen privileges. \$45 month. 1731 Milvia. 843-9398. 4-6-D
SUNNY ROOM FOR rent in old unusual flat. Near campus. Liberal. \$40. 849-3030. 4-8-H

Room and Board

BEAUTIFUL ROOM, PROFESSIONAL Business grad. Delicious food, 2 blocks campus. Day boarders accepted. 2717 Haste. 4-3-B

Rentals Wanted

WANTED TO RENT: Visiting faculty family wishes home in Berkeley during August. Local references. T. Gish, 4368 Wheeler, Houston, Texas. 4-2-G

House for Rent

FURNISHED: OFF PARK Blvd. large four bedroom, one floor. Rumpus, lease \$225 monthly. AN 1-3636, KE 3-1870. 4-3-C

Miscellaneous Rentals

TAHOE HOUSE NEAR ski areas. Sleeps six. Kitchen, fireplace, privacy, warmth. Inquire 1445 Euclid. 4-8-F

Houses to Share

EVERYONE HERE STUDIES. Come see large light room overlooking plum tree. Near campus. 1445 Euclid. 4-8-F

Instruction

FOLK GUITAR INSTRUCTION—Ken Spiker. TH 8-5676. 4-8-S

Apartment to Share

SHARE LARGE MODERN 3-bedroom apt. Own room \$50 month. Call Al at 843-4939. 4-6-5
3 GIRLS WANT 4th to share spacious 4-bedroom house. Close campus. \$36.25/month. TH 9-2491. 4-3-M
2 GIRLS NEED one. Share 3-bedroom flat. \$33.33 month. Call TH 1-4251, evenings. 4-3-H
FEMALE OVER 21 share large house 2 others. Own bedroom. Fireplace, quiet. \$40 plus utilities. Shattuck, Vine. 527-1243, 6-9 p.m. 4-8-0
MALE TO SHARE apartment. \$50. Close to campus. Phone 849-2007. 4-29-F
2 QUIET GRADUATES share 6-room apartment with two. Own room. Rent \$50 or less depending on number. TH 5-3550 evenings. 4-29-F

Real Estate

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Homes For Sale

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Announcements

THE CALIFORNIA ENGINEER has recently received a pair of "unbreakable" plastic housing lenses with the challenge. Are Cal students ingenious enough to crack them? Any interested person is invited to try at Room 109 Eshleman Hall. 4-15-C

Lost and Found

LOST: AND FOUND is missing in Room 2, Sproul Hall. Hours: 12 noon to 4 p.m. Mon. through Friday

FOUND: CAT, YOUNG, short-haired, black/white male. About 8 months. Strong, playful. Berkeley Humane Society. 845-3633. 4-6-B

FOUND: CAT, YOUNG, fluffy male. About 8 months, grey/white, roly-poly. Call Berkeley Humane Society. 845-3633. 4-6-B

Dance

JAN CARPENTER BALLET. New classes starting this week. Beginning ballet Saturday 11:30. Modern dance Thursday 5:30. Ellis Hall, Williams College, 673 Arlington Avenue, Berkeley. TH 8-7015. 4-6-C

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Travel

UCNA ORIENT CHARTER. Oakland, Tokyo, Hong Kong, Oakland: 6-30 to 8-29. \$435. Information: 848-5316; 655-2320 evenings. 5-11-S

UCNA CHARTER FLIGHT from London to Oakland via New York, 8-23, \$235. TH 8-5316 (7-10 p.m.) 655-2320. 4-13-S

SKIERS COMMUTER— weekly to Sugar Bowl, Squaw Valley, Alpine Meadows. For info, call 4-22-H

MEDITERRANEAN CRUISES. 100 ft. Swedish Schooner, 30-60 days, \$400-\$800. Box 283, Seal Beach, California. 4-27-B

OLYMPIC TOUR TO Japan. \$1450. Departure Oct. 10. Olympic games and post game tours in Japan. Glen Semo, Semo Travel Service, 1734 Sutter, San Francisco. WE 1-0900. 4-27-S

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1961 VOLKSWAGEN. IMMACULATE. Will finance. to \$1,000. Phone Dick Silva. 233-4786. 4-7-S
MG-TD 1950 CLASSIC excellent condition, except upholstery. New clutch, top, paint, major. Rust 234-0874. 4-14-R
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TRIUMPH 500 cc twin, 1958. Great for summer. Windshield. Clean. \$400. Bill Adams. TH 5-6031. 4-13-A

1964 HONDA 305 Super Hawk, 650 miles. Save \$150 plus. OL 2-3690, TH 8-3125. Bill Marr. 4-6-M

Californians Picket Sproul



ANOTHER ONE . . . Californians, senior men's service society, picketed Sproul Hall yesterday to publicize Spring Sing, which will be held April 11. Tickets are available at the ASUC Box Office, Student Union.

'Terrific!'

Freshmen are Overjoyed By Plans for Belly-Dancer

Student reaction to the planned appearance of "Oriental dancer" Tahia Sirhan at the Freshman Class Dance, April 17, has not been generally overwhelming, but the freshmen are ecstatic about it. Typical comments about the plans ranged from "Wow!" and "Swell" to "Great" or "Terrific!" One freshman said, "When I came into my psychology class (yesterday morning), everyone had the Daily Cal open to the same page."

Another student said he overheard two freshmen talking. When one objected to a belly dancer performing at a University function, the other said, "What are you, a Democrat?"

Gary Lilienthal, the freshman yell leader who made the arrangements for Sirhan's appearance, was pleased by the reaction of the freshmen. He also said he appreciated the help the Dean of Students office had given him in approving the request for her performance.

Lilienthal went on to say, "Tahia Sirhan will dance for only one of our two planned intermissions, however. For the second period from 11 to 11:30 p.m., we will have student entertainment. Any student who is interested is welcome to try out."

Lilienthal said the name of the dance, "Club 67," indicates the planned night club theme. Hal Saunders' seven-piece band has been engaged for the evening, and will provide dancing music from 9 p.m. to 1 a.m.

Tickets for the dance are available at the ASUC box office, \$2.25 per couple for the public, and \$2 per couple for students holding freshman class cards. Dress will be jacket and tie.

PLACEMENT CENTER

Exciting summer job for single women over the age of 21. Work as a stewardess on chartered airplane flights from New York City to Europe. Good salary. Must be able to meet physical requirements of height, weight, vision, and age. If interested, come in to the Student Placement Center immediately.

Graduate student in math wanted for library research. Must be able to work 20 hours per week.

Students receiving summer job offers are urged to report them to the Placement Center.

Senior men and women will have an opportunity to discuss the Air Force OCS programs with a representative at the Placement Center Tuesday, Wednesday, April 7 and 8th. No prior appointment is necessary. U.S. citizenship is required.

Summer opportunity in marketing for foreign students from So. and Latin America, Europe, and the Middle East.

Promotional job for women for Berkeley firm. Door to door selling at \$1.50 per hour plus bonus. Job will last two weeks or longer.

Election officers needed for June 2 primary. Must be registered voter in Alameda county. Day and evening shifts available.

Information about summer camp staff positions is available to women students in one-hour sessions each weekday afternoon. Applicants should sign immediately with receptionist.

Rossini's La Pietra del Paragone

Directed by Peggy Donovan

Berkeley Little Theater

9 p.m. — Fri., April 3
Tickets \$3, \$2.50, \$2.00, and \$1.50
Call 654-4650

Molecular Biology

New Chemical Biodynamics Laboratory Opens for Work

"The simplest form of dedicating a laboratory is just to move in," according to Arne Tiselius, president of the Swedish Nobel Foundation and director of the biochemistry institute at the University of Uppsala, Sweden.

The laboratory he referred to is the new Laboratory of Chemical Biodynamics headed by Nobel Laureate Melvin Calvin, University professor of chemistry. Tiselius was the keynote speaker at the dedication of the lab, located south of Cowell Hospital.

Tiselius emphasized the role of the research scientist in controlling nature. "We try to learn from nature to understand and then to master her," he said.

Research work in fundamental biology is now in the foreground of all scientific work. Research workers in life science have become optimists. This generation will be one in which biologists will make some of the most important and basic contributions to knowledge of the basic life processes, Tiselius added.

The biochemist and biophysicist will be under a strain, Tiselius said, if they do succeed in mastering even a small part of nature since the consequences of control are far-reaching.

"Here, as in some other fields of fundamental biology—especially perhaps in molecular genetics," Tiselius warned, "we may soon find ourselves in a situation facing mankind with problems of a kind similar to those which became obvious when the first atomic bomb exploded."

This should not prevent researchers from continuing their work, he said, but cause them to speak out if the control of nature is abused.

Tiselius also cautioned the researchers on the problems of running a large and complex labora-

tory. Since the lab is part of the campus, it will have to compete with the teaching segment of the university for research manpower. Another problem is one of priority of research projects. Since cost and manpower are limiting factors, research into certain areas may be curtailed, he explained.

The lab will provide a permanent home for Calvin's research group which will investigate organization and behavior of living substances on a molecular level.

The research group includes biologists, biochemists, physicists and organic and physical chem-

ists. They are all studying fundamental biology—the biology of the cell or chemical biodynamics.

Also present at the dedication ceremony were Glenn Seaborg, head of the Atomic Energy Commission and former Berkeley chancellor.

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— and —
Kenneth Annakin's
"A COMING OUT PARTY"

GUILD & STUDIO Telegraph & Haste Thornwall 8-2038

GUILD — John Steinbeck's "THE GRAPES OF WRATH" Henry Fonda, John Carradine
— and —
Marlon Brando in "VIVA ZAPATA!"

STUDIO — Bernard Shaw's "ARMS AND THE MAN"
— and —
Burt Lancaster, Frank Sinatra "FROM HERE TO ETERNITY"

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Alberto Sordi
— and —
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THE UNITED NATIONS

WE THE PEOPLES
OF THE UNITED NATIONS
DETERMINED

to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and
to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and

to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and

to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

AND FOR THESE ENDS

to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbors, and

to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and

to ensure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and

to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

HAVE RESOLVED TO
COMBINE OUR EFFORTS TO
ACCOMPLISH THESE AIMS

accordingly, our respective Governments, through representatives assembled in the city of San Francisco, who have exhibited their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed to the present Charter of the United Nations and do hereby establish an international organization to be known as the United Nations.

Afghanistan	Cambodia	Cuba	Greece	Italy	Malaysia	Pakistan	Somalia	Uganda
Albania	Cameroon	Cyprus	Guatemala	Ivory Coast	Mali	Panama	South Africa	Ukraine
Algeria	Canada	Czechoslovakia	Guinea	Jamaica	Mauritania	Paraguay	Spain	USSR
Argentina	Central African Republic	Dahomey	Haiti	Japan	Mexico	Peru	Sudan	United Arab Republic
Australia	Chad	Denmark	Honduras	Jordan	Mongolia	Philippines	Sweden	United Kingdom
Austria	Ceylon	Dominican Republic	Hungary	Kenya	Morocco	Poland	Syria	United States
Belgium	China	Ecuador	Iceland	Kuwait	Nepal	Portugal	Tanganyika	Upper Volta
Bolivia	Chile	El Salvador	India	Laos	Netherlands	Rumania	Thailand	Uruguay
Brazil	Colombia	Ethiopia	Indonesia	Lebanon	New Zealand	Rwanda	Trinidad—Tobago	Venezuela
Bulgaria	Congo—Brazzaville	Finland	Iran	Liberia	Nicaragua	Saudi Arabia	Togo	Yemen
Burma	Congo—Leopoldville	France	Iraq	Libya	Niger	Senegal	Tunisia	Yugoslavia
Burundi	Costa Rica	Gabon	Ireland	Luxembourg	Nigeria	Sierra Leone	Turkey	Zanzibar
Byelorussia		Ghana	Israel	Madagascar	Norway			

The Beginning in San Francisco

And the End of World War II



The United States Signs the Charter

By **BOB RUNDE**

It was a time of big news, important news.

Day after day the headlines announced: "Yanks Enter Czechoslovakia," "One Third of Berlin Taken by Russians," "Russ Encircle Berlin," "Yank Troops Seize Munich," "Nazi Radio Reports Adolph Hitler Dead," "Nazi Surrender Expected."

Then, on Tuesday May 8, 1945 a Daily Californian headline screamed "BIG THREE ANNOUNCE VICTORY IN EUROPE."

But amid the tumult of world events life in Berkeley went on as usual. Local news was of immediate importance. The war seemed far away.

LOCAL NEWS

News of a new head football coach, an irreverently rollicking new Pelican, and distribution of cinches shared the front pages of the Daily Californian.

There was, however, more awareness of the world than before. The war had purged the nation of traditional isolationism. Still, local news affected people more than word from Berlin, Munich, or Czechoslovakia.

In San Francisco an event of lasting significance was in the making. On April 25 delegates of 46 United Nations met in plenary sessions for organization.

A mere 12 days after the death of President Franklin D. Roosevelt the organization—the culmination of his tireless efforts—convened.

FIRST SESSION

This first session was only a meeting of the Preparatory Committee. Its task was to make arrangements for first sessions of various United Nations organs and to establish the secretariat.

Coming in the wake of wartime holocaust, it was not difficult to see the ramifications of this new organization. Newspapers report-

ed that delegates felt "failure either in San Francisco or subsequent assemblies" would leave the world "one alternative — a third, more devastating, worldwide conflict."

The proximity of the conference and three and a half years of crisis and devastation left their mark on the students at the University. They understood the consequence of this endeavor.

DAILY CALIFORNIAN

Daily Californian Editor June Collins wrote:

"April 25, 1945 will go down in history as a great day—a great day on two fronts, the war front and the peace front.

"There is no laughter on the war fronts . . . there is only blood, tears, and destruction.

"The bands are not playing; the troops are not singing. There are no ceremonials, no parades. There are only clenched fists and set jaws as we grimly finish up a dirty job that has to be done because we believe that man would rather die for freedom and justice than live in oppression.

SHALL NOT FAIL

"There is grimness on the peace front, too—a resolute determination that we shall not fail. Today the eyes of the world are focused on statesmen now in San Francisco.

"But our struggle for international justice and security will not terminate with the surrender of Germany and Japan, nor with the chartering and ratifying of a global organization. These are necessary first steps, but only first steps. After them must come the elimination of depression, enslavement, boundary disputes, fear and distrust of other powers.

"If we in peacetime lose sight of the goal of abolishing these causes of war, we shall inevitably tumble off the ladder again. Crumbling into a hundred separate, antagonistic parts."

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Thank you,

The Staff and Management

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The World Policy Making Councils

The Trusteeship Council was set up by the United Nations charter to review the administration of territories not governing themselves. These territories are placed under the supervision of an "administering power" which is responsible for preparing the territory for self-government in the future.

The Trusteeship Council considers reports by the administering countries, accepts petitions, and provides for visits to the trust territories.



THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The Economic and Social Council works under the General Assembly, making reports and recommendations on international economic, social, cultural, educational, and health matters.

Eighteen member nations are represented on the Council, six of which are elected for three-year terms by the General Assembly each year.

The Council serves as a co-ordinating organ for the "specialized agencies" of the United Nations, such as the International Labor Organization.



THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

The United Nations Security Council has the responsibility for maintaining international peace and security.

The Council consists of eleven members, five of them permanent and six elected by the General Assembly for two-year terms. The permanent members are China, France, the USSR, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

On matters other than procedure, an affirmative vote of seven members, including all the permanent members, is required to pass a decision.

Thus any permanent member

of the Security Council may block all action on matters other than those which are strictly procedural.

Abstention by a permanent member does not stop action, however. Any member must abstain in questions in which it is directly involved.

The Security Council may investigate any dispute or situation which might lead to friction between two or more countries. It may recommend ways to peaceful settlement and, in certain circumstances, the actual terms of settlement.

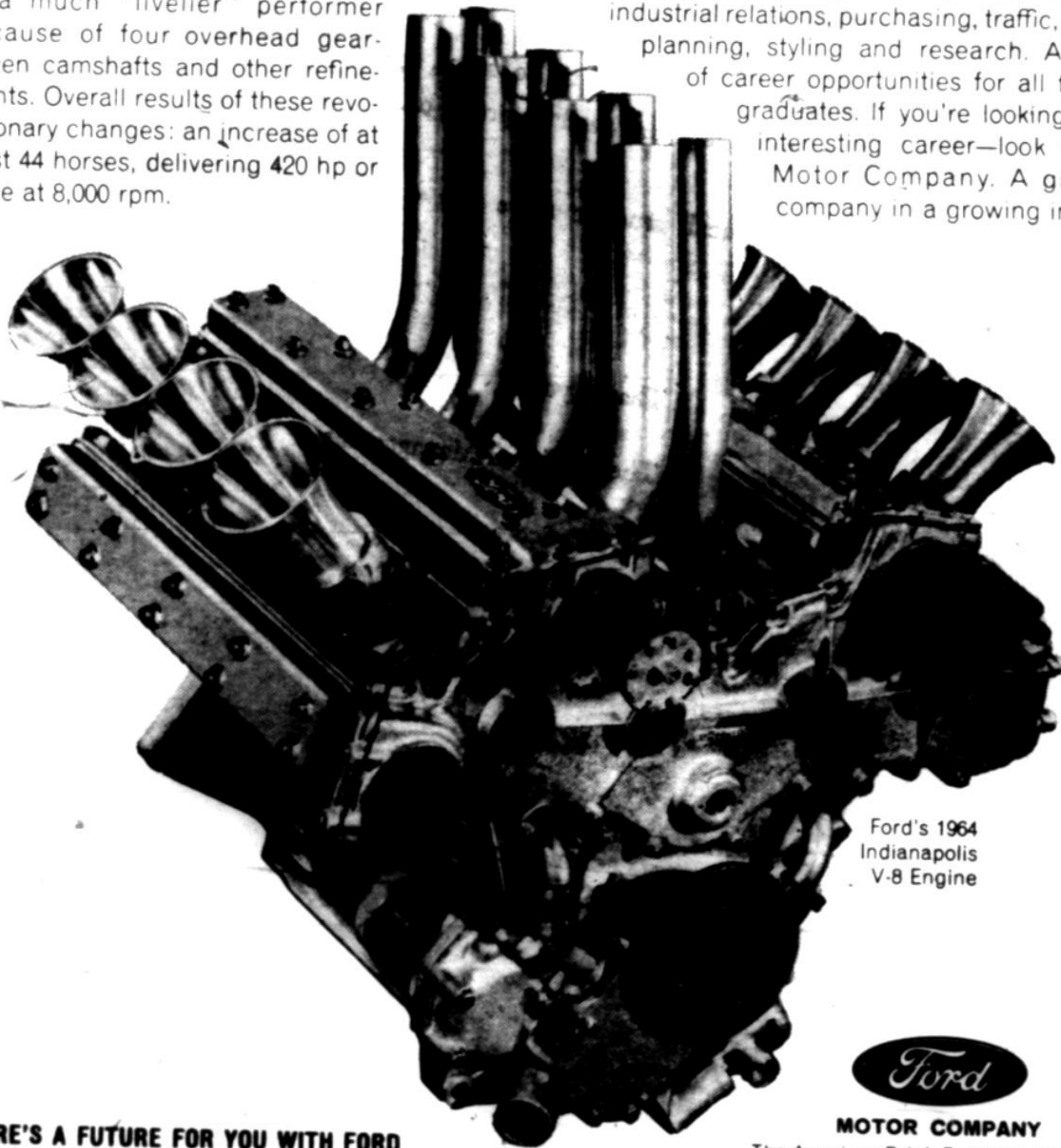


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After Ford's spectacular debut in last year's Indianapolis 500-mile race, many people wondered what we would come up with next. Well it's here! Ford Motor Company engineers have developed a brand-new V-8 especially for this year's competition at Indy. Although it's the same size as the 1963 version, this racing engine is a much "livelier" performer because of four overhead gear-driven camshafts and other refinements. Overall results of these revolutionary changes: an increase of at least 44 horses, delivering 420 hp or more at 8,000 rpm.

Ford engineers met many challenges in developing this engine. But this is just typical of the challenges being accepted every day by our employees . . . that's what makes Ford Motor Company such an exciting place to work. And not only in engineering. Exciting opportunities exist in manufacturing, finance, sales, marketing, industrial relations, purchasing, traffic, product planning, styling and research. All types of career opportunities for all types of graduates. If you're looking for an interesting career—look to Ford Motor Company. A growing company in a growing industry.



Ford's 1964 Indianapolis V-8 Engine



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The UN General Assembly

The United Nations General Assembly is the main deliberative organ of the United Nations and the nearest equivalent yet to a Parliament of Man. Meeting usually once a year, the Assembly has the right to discuss and make recommendations on all matters within the scope of the UN Charter.

The Assembly also has the right to discuss the powers and functions of all other organs. It initiates studies and makes recommendations to member nations and to other organs for promoting international cooperation in the political, social and economic fields.

The one exception to the Assembly's recommendations powers arises when the Security Council is dealing with a dispute or situation. The Assembly may discuss the matter but cannot make a recommendation unless requested to do so by the Council.

All member nations are represented in the General Assembly, and each has one vote, though it may send as many as five representatives to the sessions. On ordinary matters, the Assembly reaches its decisions by a simple majority of those present and voting, and on important matters by a two-thirds majority.

The Assembly's power to discuss the working and functions of the other organs gives it a central position in the Organization.

All the organs of the United Nations, including the Security Council, submit annual and special reports to the General Assembly, whose duty it is to consider these reports.

The Assembly further elects the six non-permanent members of the Security Council, all the 18 members of the Economic and Social Council, and the elective members of the Trusteeship Council.

Voting independently, the General Assembly and the Security Council elect the judges of the International Court of Justice. Upon the recommendation of the Security Council, the General Assembly admits new members and appoints the Secretary-General.

The General Assembly holds the United Nations purse strings; it considers and approves the budget of the whole organization and apportions the expenses among the member states. The United Nations is maintained by contributions from its members.

The UN's Concern for All Men

Declaration to End Racism— For Progress of Modern Man

The General Assembly of the United Nations, on November 20 1963, unanimously adopted the "United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination."

In doing so, the UN reaffirmed the principles contained in the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights that all human beings are equal in dignity and rights.

Noting that "discrimination based on race, color or ethnic origin in certain areas of the world continues none the less to give cause for serious concern," it affirmed the necessity of speedily eliminating such discrimination, in any form, throughout the world and of adopting national and international measures to that end.

NO SUPERIORITY

In addition, the Declaration also states "that any doctrine of racial differentiation or superiority is scientifically false, morally condemnable, socially unjust and dangerous, and that there is no justification for racial discrimination either in theory or in practice."

The Declaration adds that although some progress has been made throughout the world in eliminating discrimination, the practice continues to give cause for "serious concern." Especially alarming, the Declaration noted, are those forms of discrimination imposed by governmental decree, such as "apartheid."

The General Assembly is convinced, according to the Declaration, "that racial discrimination harms not only those who are its objects but also those who practice it."

UN OBJECTIVE

Convinced that elimination of racial segregation and its effects are one of the basic objectives of the United Nations, the document endorses "the necessity of speedily eliminating racial discrimination throughout the world, and

of securing understanding of and respect for the dignity of the human person."

Following the introduction, 10 articles have been appended, elaborating on these statements and proposing means of carrying them out.

Article Two includes, "Special concrete measures shall be taken in appropriate circumstances in order to secure adequate development or protection of individuals belonging to certain racial groups with the object of ensuring the full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms."

"These measures shall in no circumstances have as a consequence the maintenance of unequal or separate rights for different racial groups."

ARTICLE THREE

In Article Three, states, "Particular efforts shall be made to prevent discrimination based on race, color, or ethnic origin, especially in the fields of civil rights, access to citizenship, education, religion, employment, occupation, and housing."

Article Six adds that all persons are entitled to political and citizenship rights in their country, and emphasizes "everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country."

As a means of taking direct action toward elimination of racial discrimination, Article Nine says all nations "shall take immediate and positive measures, including legislative and other measures, to prosecute and or outlaw organizations which promote or incite to racial discrimination, or incite to or use violence for purposes of discrimination."

In Article 10, the Declaration specifically charges the United Nations and its members to promote abolition of racial discrimination, and, in particular, study the causes of discrimination with the view of proposing measures which will combat and eliminate it.



'ALL HUMAN BEINGS ARE EQUAL IN DIGNITY AND RIGHTS'

Declaration of Human Rights

For Freedom With Dignity

On December 10, 1948, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was approved by a 48-0 vote of the United Nations General Assembly, with the Soviet bloc, Saudi Arabia, and Union of South Africa abstaining.

This document was written after two and a half years of study by the Human Rights Commission, led by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, the United States delegate to the United Nations.

At its presentation to the UN for approval, the president of the General Assembly especially cited Mrs. Roosevelt and Charles Malik of Lebanon for their hard work in its development.

In an article in the Foreign Affairs magazine of 1948, titled "The Promise of Human Rights," Mrs. Roosevelt commented on the product of the commission's work.

She described three articles of the Declaration as being of "vital importance."

Article 15 says everyone has the right to a nationality, and can change that nationality at will. She added that those without a nationality will be protected by the UN.

Article 18, pertaining to freedom of religion, thought, and conscience, was also, in her opinion, worthy of special attention.

To assure that "governments will bend and change according to the will of the people," she called attention to Article 21, which states "everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives."

The entire Declaration of 30 articles is in essence a "Declaration of Independence" for the world, starting with the first ar-

icle: "All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood."

The Declaration declares the right of freedom of religion, expression, and assembly; everyone has the right to own property, to work, to marry, and to have a public trial if charged with a crime. Everyone has a right to leisure, an education, and to a social and international order in which their rights can be fully realized.

In her article of commentary, Mrs. Roosevelt said acceptance of the Declaration by the member countries did not dictate the necessity to change national laws immediately. However, "acceptance does imply hope that some day these rights will be considered inherent rights belonging to every human being."

U Thant: Education as a Force for Peace

(The following is excerpted from an address on "Education in Our Changing Times" given by Secretary-General U Thant at Mount Holyoke College, Massachusetts, on June 2, 1963.)

We are all aware of the ringing pledge of the United Nations Charter "to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war." Today it is not simply a question of saving succeeding generations from the scourge of war—it is more a question of saving mankind itself from total annihilation. With the progress we have made in the development of nuclear weapons and long-range missiles, with the ushering in of the area of push-button warfare, and with all the dangers that the world faces of war by accident even more than by design, I feel that I am not overstating the case when I put the choice before the present generation in these striking terms.

A voluntary union, or even federation, is possible only between states of roughly similar internal character; it cannot be expected—and may not work—between ideologically different groups of states. And conquest is almost equally unimaginable; war had ceased to be practical, except on a tiny local scale, as any large-scale military action would probably end as a suicidal adventure.

This leaves us with the necessity of having to try to form a world authority within the limitations of the present world set-up, across the barriers of the cold war. But to be worth having, it need not be complete or flawless. Anything capable of mitigating the present anarchy would represent a valuable advance.

An effective world authority, like any other government system, must be based on power. It cannot grow out of a paper constitution or a Charter or the formation of international agencies in specific fields, though all these in themselves may make useful contributions. As nation-states grew out of the unifying power of the stronger feudal lords, so must a society of nations grow out of the needs of its largest and most powerful constituent members.

It is impossible to conceive in our day of a world authority that could physically overawe the giant states of the United States of America and the Soviet Union. All that seems possible is to employ the strength of the two giants to back a system of preventing war between other countries. But how is war to be prevented in disputes between the giants themselves?

One fact of our interdependence is our common interest in survival, which can be realized only by better under-

standing because such understanding is the key to the solution of our most pressing global problems. As I pointed out earlier, there are very few international issues today which can be settled on the basis of a clear-cut judgment that one side is right and the other is wrong. International problems have become so complicated, and so many different elements enter into them, that a simple clear-cut judgment in terms of black and white is not longer possible. Nor can these issues be settled by the imposition of the will of the stronger on the weaker, for history shows that no issue can be settled on a permanent basis by superior force.

How then can we solve the issues of the world today? We can do so only by creating an atmosphere of confidence to replace the present atmosphere of mistrust. We can solve great issues only by discussion and debate, by negotiation and give-and-take, by conciliation and compromise. It is only in this way that these problems will remain solved and not raise their ugly heads again, as they surely will if they are suppressed rather than solved.

The solution of these great issues is, of course, one of the primary functions of the United Nations. I would be the first to concede that the United Nations is far from being perfect. But I also feel that people often criticize the United Nations because of a basic misunderstanding of its nature. The United Nations is not a world government, nor is its General Assembly a world legislature. It is, in a sense, of course, the parliament of mankind, as it gives opportunities for the large and the small countries equally to have their say on major issues, and this is the original meaning of a parliament. But it is not a world legislature with the authority to pass laws binding on all member governments; its resolutions are more in the nature of recommendations than of statutes. But the United Nations does offer a machinery for multilateral diplomacy, which did not exist before. As it makes greater progress toward universality over the years, it enables its member governments to hold a simultaneous conversation with the rest of the world, which would not be possible through the normal channels of bilateral diplomacy. And the means it adopts to solve the issues which it faces, big and small, are the very means of persuasion and negotiation which I advocated a moment ago.

In the search for better understanding, we also have to minimize differences of race, color and nationality. I am an Asian who has lived for some time in the Western world. I think I can say without fear of contradiction that,

while we may have a different sense of values, we do not have a different concept of civilization. A civilized Asian is no different from a civilized European or American. But each of them is very different from his own uncivilized compatriots. If we can minimize these differences of race and color and nationality at the same time that we make an effort for better understanding, we shall find it easier to live together on this planet.

There is only one more thought that I should like to share with you. I said a moment ago that the Asian and his Western counterpart may have a different sense of values. I believe that this is particularly true in the field of education. While one has to take all generalizations with reservation, I think it is safe to say that the main aim of education in the West is the development of the intellect. The massive progress of science and technology has tended to stress the intellectual rather than the moral and spiritual values. In Asia, if I may say so, the traditional aim of education is to impress on the young the importance of the mind rather than the body, and, even more basically, the importance of the spirit rather than the mind. Education thus becomes inward looking, and the aim of education is the discovery on one's self rather than the discovery of things external to us.

Today I feel that both approaches are inadequate, and that it is not enough to stress in education either purely moral and spiritual or purely mental and intellectual values. Education cannot mean merely the development of our intellect or of all our potentialities, for there are potentialities for evil in us as well as for good. Nor can it mean mere preparation for life, but rather to make the world a better place to live in. Our educators should realize as clearly as possible what kind of potentialities they are to develop in their students; what kind of life they are to educate young people for. The ideals and values which constitute the essential elements of culture must first be clearly understood and appreciated.

What we therefore need is a synthesis of these values—spiritual and moral as well as intellectual—with the aim of producing a fully integrated human being who is inward looking as well as outward looking, who searches his own mind in order that his nobler self may prevail at all his fellow men and the world around him; because while times, and at the same time recognizes his obligations to the world is shrinking, humanity is multiplying, and each of us has to recognize his essential kinship to every other member of the human race.

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THE SECRETARIAT BUILDING
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Secretariat: Right Arm Of General Assembly

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Each member nation of the United Nations "undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Secretary-General and the staff and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities."

The Secretary-General and the staff are therefore servants only of the United Nations. On accepting appointment, each staff member subscribes to a solemn oath or declaration to exercise "in all loyalty, discretion and conscience" the functions entrusted to him as a member of the international staff of the United Nations; to discharge those functions and regulate his conduct with the interests of the United Nations only

in view; and not to seek or accept instructions from any government or other authority external to the Organization.

In appointing the staff, the Secretary-General is guided by the Charter provision that the most important consideration is the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity. The importance of having staff members from as many different countries as possible must also be taken into account.

The offices of the Secretary-General consist of the Executive Office of the Secretary-General, the Office of Legal Affairs, the Office of the Controller, the Office of Personnel and the Offices of the Under-Secretaries for Special Political Affairs.

In addition, the Secretariat is organized into a number of principal administrative units, each headed by an Under-Secretary or an official of equivalent rank.

Three of the units are departments, each serving a principal representative organ of the United Nations.

The international civil service which is the Secretariat provides

the administrative and technical services required for the functioning of the General Assembly, the Councils, the International Court of Justice, and the committees and commissions established by those and other organs, and it renders assistance, as necessary, to governments which are members of the representative bodies.

The Charter provides that appropriate staffs, forming a part of the Secretariat, shall be permanently assigned to the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council and, as required, to other organs of the United Nations. Thus it includes many specialized sections which carry out the directives of the other organs.

Among the members of the Secretariat are economists, social scientists, statisticians, editors, interpreters, translators, accountants, librarians, administrators, finance officers, lawyers, artists, cartographers, broadcasters, personnel officers and experts, specialists and technicians in many other fields, as well as foreign service and other officers seconded to the United Nations by governments.

The UN's Chief Executive

The Secretariat is one of the six principal organs of the United Nations. The other five are the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council and the International Court of Justice.

The Secretariat is headed by a Secretary-General who is appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council. In the Assembly, a simple majority of the members present and voting is sufficient. In the Security Council, at least seven members including all the permanent members — China, France, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States—must agree on the nomination.

Norwegian Trygve Lie, the first Secretary-General, was appointed on Feb. 1, 1946, for five years. In 1950, when the Security Council was unable to agree on a recommendation regarding the appointment of a Secretary-General, he continued in office for a further three years. He resigned, however, after two years, and Dag Hammarskjold, of Sweden, was recommended by the Security Council and was appointed by the General Assembly for a five-year term.

Hammarskjold was sworn into office on April 10, 1953. In Sept. 1957, he was unanimously recommended by the Security Council and unanimously appointed by

the General Assembly for a further five-year term.

Hammarskjold died in a plane accident in Africa on Sept. 18, 1961. In November 1961, U Thant of Burma was appointed Acting Secretary-General and on Nov. 30, 1962, the Security Council unanimously decided to recommend to the General Assembly to appoint U Thant as Secretary-General of the United Nations for a term of office ending on Nov. 3, 1966. The General Assembly approved the recommendation of the Security Council on the same day.

The Secretary-General is the chief administrative officer of the United Nations. He also has political responsibilities.

Under Article 99 of the United Nations Charter, the Secretary-General may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security.

He acts in his capacity as Secretary-General, or authorizes a deputy to do so, at all meetings of the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and the Trusteeship Council. At any time he or a representative designated by him may make either oral or written statements to these organs concerning any question which they may be considering.

The Secretary-General performs such special tasks as may be requested of him by the or-



DAG HAMMARSKJOLD
Innovator

gans of the United Nations—for example, political missions, studies or reports on which decisions may later be based. He may also make his own proposals to these organs in accordance with his general responsibilities under the Charter.

The Secretary-General submits annual budget estimates for the consideration of the General Assembly, and he makes an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization.

International Budget: UN's Financial Life

The United Nations obtains funds in two ways: assessment of member countries or voluntary contributions for special programs. In 1961 a third method of fund raising, sale of up to \$200 million in United Nations bonds, was authorized by the General Assembly.

Assessments are used to finance three types of UN operation: the regular budget of the UN, the budgets of specialized agencies and UN peace-keeping activities such as the Congo police force.

Up to 1956 assessments were made only for the UN's regular budget and for specialized agency budgets. In 1956, a long controversy over UN financing began when the General Assembly voted to assess members for the UN Emergency Force sent to the Middle East during the Suez Crisis.

DELINQUENTS

Annual assessments for the UN budget and specialized agency budgets have been collected with little difficulty, but many nations have been delinquent in payment for the Suez and Congo expenses. By the end of December, 1962, nearly 50 members had made no payments on the Congo account, and 26 members had made no Suez payments at all.

Many countries have refused to pay for special emergency armies because they contest the General Assembly's authority to make obligatory assessments for such activities. Another problem many countries faced was the unprecedented size of the Congo operation—it placed too large a demand on their financial resources.

More than 60 per cent of the arrears are owed by Communist bloc countries. The Soviet Union has argued that both Suez and Congo operations were in violation of the UN Charter.

ADVISORY OPINION

In July, 1962, the International Court of Justice in an advisory opinion ruled that the Suez and Congo costs were legitimate expenses within the Charter and thus could be assessed by the General Assembly. Advisory opinions given by the World Court have no binding force, but have always been accepted by the General Assembly. It seems probable that acceptance by the General Assembly will result in more prompt payments by some of the defaulting countries.

Article 19 of the UN Charter provides: "a member of the United Nations which is in arrears in the payment of its finan-

cial contributions to the Organization shall have no vote in the General Assembly if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years."

No state has, as yet, lost its vote under Article 19. Several Latin American nations have come perilously close to being more than two full years behind in payment.

SOVIET UNION

The Soviet Union has never made a payment for the Congo or Suez operations, but has consistently paid all regular budget assessments.

Another controversy over UN finances is the argument of many Americans that the United States is assessed an unfair share of the UN's expenses. The U. S. contribution was originally assessed at 39.89 per cent and has since been dropped to 32.02 per cent. The Soviet Union's assessment was 6.62 per cent in 1946, but is now about 15 per cent.

UN assessments are calculated "broadly according to capacity to pay." The criteria are:

1. comparative estimates of national income;
2. comparative income per capita of population;
3. temporary dislocations of national economies arising out of World War II;
4. ability of members to secure foreign currencies.

The capacity to pay results in a continuous readjustment of assessment rates. A State Department official recently pointed out: "The present share of the United States in UN costs is not unreasonable when one bears in mind that the United States accounts for some two-fifths of the world's national income and that our standard of living is nearly double the average in other industrialized countries and some 20 times greater than the average in less developed countries."

The United States has also agreed to buy one-half of \$200 million worth of United Nations bonds provided other countries put up a like amount. The bonds will be repaid out of the UN's regular budget over a 25-year period at two per cent interest annually.

The money paid for the UN bonds provides the organization with cash for current operations while maintaining every member's obligation to pay its assessed contributions on all accounts.



THE WORLD'S LARGEST TAPESTRY
Belgium's gift displayed at the United Nations

UN Interns: Future Secretaries-General?

Relationships between University students and the United Nations are personalized through the United Nations Internship Program.

This will be the fourth summer that the University has sent students through the Institute for International Studies to the United Nations. The program provides students with an opportunity for intense study in fields of learning relevant to UN work.

The program is open to graduate students and seniors between the ages of 20 and 25. Applicants must be studying in fields such as the social sciences, business administration, journalism or education. Work in the UN Internship is primarily aimed at those who are interested in work in international relations.

According to Dr. David W. Brokensha of the Institute of International Studies, the study opportunities are divided into two categories. The first is for undergraduates who will work in the Secretariat of the UN. Graduate students chosen will work in the Special Fund and Technical Assistance Board.

The program is financed by the University through grants, foundations and private donors. This summer, \$600 will be given to

each of two participants in the undergraduate program and \$1000 will be given to the one participant in the graduate division.

For the undergraduate program one American and one foreign student are chosen, while the graduate may be either American or foreign.

Nominees from Berkeley for positions in the Secretariat are Vibhavin Vichit-Vadakan, Roger Miller, and Peggy Sands (alternate); nominees for the UN Technical Board and Special Fund are Anafu Murana, Dolores Ducommun, Ehud Harari (alternate) and Stewart Fagan (alternate).

The undergraduate program lasts four weeks in August, while the graduate work lasts through July and August.

During the program, students will attend briefings in their respective departments, discussions with UN officials, and general meetings of the United Nations. They will be provided with documents and publications and will work as regular employees with the staff.

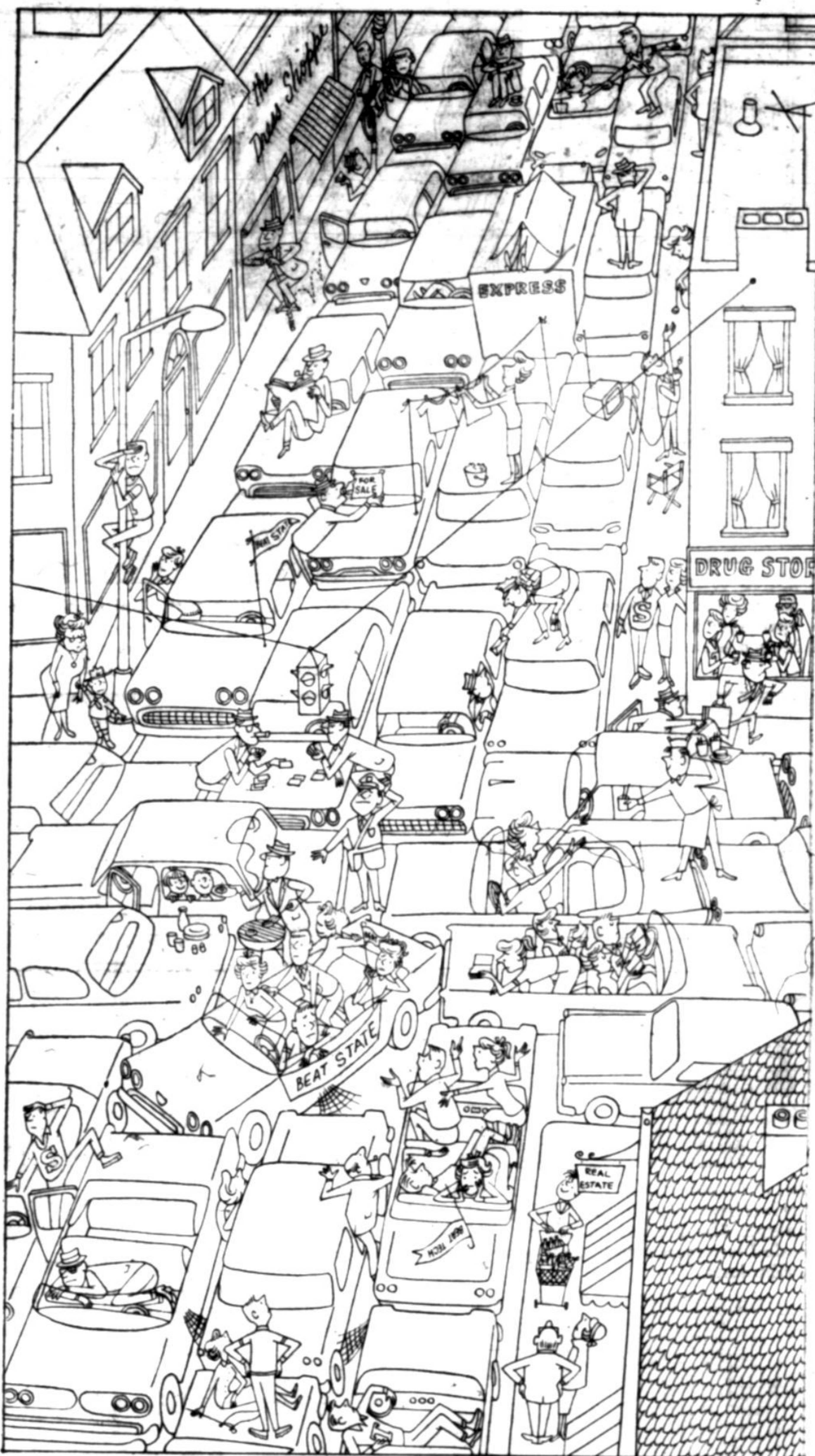
Last year's participants, Laurel Lorgren, senior, anthropology; Menuelle Jouhet, senior, political science; Donald J. Harris, graduate, economics, and Richard D. Baum, graduate, political science, all expressed their gratitude for

a rewarding experience.

They maintained the insights

they received through opportunities to talk with staff members

and other interns and at various council meetings.



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Outposts Throughout the Globe



INLAND WATERWAYS . . . Workers test river lights in a UN project to modernize Pakistan's water transportation.



A NEW EXPERIENCE . . . Natives of the United Nations trust territory Ruanda-Urundi in Central Africa are on their way to vote for the first time. The election was conducted under UN supervision, with the three-man commission appointed

by the General Assembly assisted by 35 people from 21 countries. Many persons, particularly women, arrived as early as 3 a.m. at some polling places and waited patiently for hours to vote.



AN INTERNATIONAL PROBLEM . . . Since World War II, Hong Kong has been plagued by fleeing refugees from the Chinese Mainland. The UN has helped combat the problem of overcrowded tenements and poverty by channeling international contributions.



UNICEF PROJECT . . . To help the Pakistan government solve its social problems UNICEF is providing experts, equipment and supplies for community development projects. The primary school here has an enrollment of 130 children and was supplied and staffed from UNICEF funds. UNICEF has similar projects to help children in underdeveloped countries all over the world.



AFRICAN ECONOMICS . . . The Economic Commission for Africa meets annually to debate the problems of underdeveloped nations. More than 30 newly independent African nations are represented on the Commission.



CAMBODIA SURVEY . . . Members of a UN surveying team work on the UN's Southeast Asian development program.



LOW-INCOME HOUSING . . . Children enjoy the recreation area of the "23 de Enero" housing project in Caracas, Venezuela. Originally designed for low-income groups, the development has more than 10,000 apartments housing about 120,000 people.

Tenants occupy the apartments on a rental basis or under an ownership plan which permits them to own their own apartment in 10 to 15 years.

UN Agencies for World Problems

UNESCO

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization coordinates the work of educators, social scientists and even writers and musicians through meetings, information clearing houses and missions in the field. As an example of its work in one of its three primary fields of interest — science — UNESCO is preparing to sponsor an "International Hydrologic Decade."

The Organization's current "Major Project" in science seeks to foster and coordinate research aimed at improving living conditions in the dry belt running from North Africa to South Asia. Its goal is to develop new techniques, in such fields as water prospecting, irrigation, purification of salty or brackish water and use of wind and solar energy. As part of its campaign to further the basic concept of free, compulsory education, UNESCO is also engaged in a second "Major Project" with the aim of putting every Latin American child into school within the next ten years. As a third basic goal, UNESCO works to strengthen international understanding by broadening public knowledge of various cultures. In the field of mass communications, UNESCO seeks to extend the use of press, films, radio and television in creating international understanding and in removing barriers to the international flow of information.

UNICEF

UNICEF means "United Nations Children's Fund." Formerly called the "United Nations Children's Emergency Fund," it was created by the General Assembly of the United Nations on Dec. 11, 1946.

Three out of four of the billion or more children in the world live in economically underdeveloped countries. UNICEF helps these children by helping countries formulate practical plans to meet their needs and by providing some of the key international assistance required to carry out these plans.

Many of these children are trapped in a vicious cycle. Poverty is one of the causes of ignorance, and many children are too poor to attend school. Ignorance is one of the causes of malnutrition. Malnutrition often causes disease. Disease is in itself a cause of poverty.

The current decade has been designated as "The United Nations Development Decade." United Nations organizations are taking part in a world-wide effort to raise the standard of living in developing countries, and to reduce inequality. UNICEF's role in this effort is to help the peo-

ples of the developing world to improve the condition of children and youth, to prepare them for life, and thus to make better use of human resources.

The total development of a country is bound up with its children. On their health, on their enterprise, on their values, on their skills, will depend, in less than 20 years' time, the future of their country.

UNICEF is directed by an executive Board of 30 nations. Each country is elected for a three-year term by the Economic and Social Council. One-third retire each year. The Board meets twice a year to set policy and allocate funds to projects.

Although a part of the United Nations, UNICEF is not financed through the regular United Nations budget, but by voluntary contributions from government and individuals. UNICEF annual income in 1962 was about \$30 million; amount will be raised to \$40 million by 1965.

UNICEF does not operate projects directly. It makes grants, usually in the form of supplies, to help countries start or expand projects benefiting children and youth.

Requests for aid have to be made or sponsored by the government of a country. A government requesting aid agrees to match UNICEF assistance by providing staff, buildings, and locally available supplies. In practice, governments spend an average of \$2.50 for every dollar spent by UNICEF. The country also agrees to continue the project as part of its permanent services after the period of assistance has been concluded.

UNICEF works closely with the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs and the specialized agencies of the United Nations family. They assure the Executive Board of the technical soundness of each project before funds are voted for it, and on request they give technical help to countries to prepare and carry out the projects that UNICEF assists.

WORLD BANK

The World Bank makes loans to governments or, on government guarantees, to governmental agencies or private borrowers.

The World Bank loans are made only after thorough investigation, and only to countries able to repay in the same foreign currencies as are lent. The average length of bank loans is 15-20 years and the current interest rate is 5½ per cent per annum.

Bank loans usually finance the development of electric power, transportation facilities, industry, agricultural facilities, industry, agriculture facilities and modern communications.

Through its Development Serv-

ices Department the Bank also offers a wide variety of technical assistance, ranging all the way from advice on specific projects to studies of whole sectors and even of the development of entire economies of member countries. In 1962, the Bank carried out 11 studies of possible investment situations, such as a highway project in Burma, a road program in Nigeria and a school program in Tunisia. Through its Economic Development Institute, the Bank provides training courses for senior officials—mainly from the financial and administrative services—of the developing countries.

FAO

One of the greatest problems to be solved today is the number of mouths throughout the world which must be fed.

Since the number increases each minute, an immediate approach to solve the problem of starvation must be found. This essentially is the function of the United Nations organization FAO.

The Food and Agriculture Organization is one of the lesser known organizations in the United Nations. Its primary job is to coordinate the nations of the world in improving food production, distribution, and consumption. Its latest campaign was the Freedom from Hunger Campaign.

This organization was established in May 1945, when Franklin Roosevelt invited representatives from 44 countries to meet in Hot Springs, Virginia, to consider setting up such an international agency. During a second conference in Quebec in October 1945, the organization was formally established as an affiliate agency of the United Nations.

The original membership of 44 countries has swelled up to 79, representing most of the UN countries, and a few who are not members, such as Switzerland and Germany. The Soviet Union has never been a member of the organization.

The FAO is not a super-government; it has no executive powers. It does not produce any food. It is primarily an advisory and consultative organization, and it works in three ways.

- First, it provides information in the form of statistical surveys of production and trade throughout the world and publishes much of the information in several languages. It studies trends in world agriculture.

- Second, it provides the staff and machinery for international consultation and cooperation on all kinds of problems relating to agriculture and food production.

- Third, it provides, on request, technical advice and assistance to member countries. The funds to support it, which

amounted to \$8 million in 1960, is provided by the UN Technical Assistance Fund.

The FAO hopes to achieve its goals through education, teaching things like the wise use of unused land, improvement of agricultural framework, improvement of crops and stock, the increase of fish per catch, the uses of wood, the stimulation of buying power, the use of surpluses, and better marketing.

POSTAL UNION

The Universal Postal Union promotes international collaboration in the exchange of correspondence. Each member agrees to transmit, as well as admit in transit, mail of all other members.

The UPU also gives a small amount of technical assistance to member countries, and advises on the improvement of postal services.

WHO


The World Health Organization assists governments in the planning and implementation of projects in the field of health, including the development and strength-

ening of national health services, campaigns against the major diseases, and training of medical personnel.

The Organization also acts as a clearing house for medical and scientific information and sets international standards for drugs and vaccines. It organizes international training courses and scientific groups, sponsors the work of committees of international experts on specific problems ranging from poliomyelitis vaccines to quarantine regulations and the care of the aged, maintains epidemiological intelligence services, and assists and coordinates a worldwide program of medical research.

IAEA

The International Atomic Energy Agency promotes the use of atomic energy solely for peaceful purposes by conducting or assisting in research, arranging for the exchange of technical information or specialists, training personnel and making technical studies. The Organization supplies materials, equipment and facilities, and establishes safety standards and safe-guard procedures.



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From War-Torn World . . .

UN's 19-Year Story

Nineteen years ago a world battered by six years of total war turned its eyes to San Francisco, watching for a new dawn of international cooperation.

The dawn came with the birth of the United Nations in the spring of 1945.

The United Nations Conference on International Organization, meeting in San Francisco from April 25 to June 26, drew up the historic UN Charter.

By late October, the majority of the signatory nations had ratified the Charter, thus officially establishing the UN organization.

The Charter envisioned the UN as "a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations." This vision, in spite of various setbacks, has been realized many times over the peaceful settlement of explosive situations.

Among the first major issues handled by the UN was the problem of the establishment of the state of Israel in 1948 and the subsequent armistice agreements between Israel and her Arab neighbors in 1949.

From 1950 to 1953, the UN Police Force, led by the U.S., fought to halt communist aggres-

sion in the Republic of Korea.

In 1956 the UN negotiated a cease-fire in the Suez Crisis and organized the UN Emergency Force. UNEF still guards the troubled borders between Egypt and Israel.

Lebanon requested a team of UN observers in 1958 to counter communist subversion.

The UN used both police action and negotiation in the 1960 Congo crisis to prevent a possible power-confrontation and ensuing hot war.

It was while working to settle the Congo crisis that Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold lost his life.

The UN General Assembly was the arena for the tense confrontation between the U.S. and the USSR in the Cuban missile crisis.

The U.S. presentation of grievances before the assembled nations swayed world opinion against the Soviets, influencing their troop and missile withdrawal from Cuba.

In the same year the UN negotiated a peaceful settlement between Indonesia and the Netherlands over possession of West New Guinea.

Among the more recent problems before the UN is the civil war on Cyprus.

Over the past 19 years, three men have guided the UN through successive international crises.

Trygve Lie of Norway was the first Secretary-General of the UN, serving from 1946 to 1953.

Lie was succeeded by Dag Hammarskjold of Sweden, who served as Secretary-General from 1953 until his death in 1961.

Presently guiding the workings of the UN is U Thant of Burma. U Thant was Acting Secretary-General after Hammarskjold's death and was appointed Secretary-General in November of 1961.

Besides settling major disputes between nations, the UN handles a large number of less spectacular jobs.

One of its most important functions is the administration of trust territories. The UN's ultimate goal is to prepare the territories for self-government and independence.

By the end of 1960, four of the original eleven trust territories had achieved independence.

Over the years the UN has



THE UN's "PRESENCE" IN THE CONGO
Forming a new nation

formed intergovernmental bodies to organize international cooperation over a wide range of problems.

The more famous of the bodies are UNICEF, UNESCO, and the

World Health Organization. Over 10 more intergovernmental bodies work toward international cooperation in such varied fields as atomic energy (IAEA), labor (ILO), and postal service (IPU).

UN's Disarmament Role For Survival, Progress

United Nations Secretary-General U Thant, in a recent address in New York, spoke of the "greatest problem facing mankind today"—the problem of disarmament.

Internationally supervised world wide disarmament is not only necessary for human survival, but will also release militarily tied up resources for the betterment of world living standards, Thant said.

About nine per cent, or \$120 billion, of the world's annual output of all goods and services is being devoted to military expenditures. The world's armed forces total 20 million while another 30 million are engaged in the production of military goods.

If all these human and material resources are to be diverted to peaceful pursuits, advance planning is necessary.

The United Nations has a three fold task in bringing about disarmament.

It provides machinery and apparatus for conducting negotiations and arriving at settlements. It acts as a forum for discussion.

And it prepares surveys and reports on how to prepare for disarmament and divert military resources to peaceful use without upheaval of world economies.

The late Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold appointed a 10-nation committee of experts to prepare a study on the economic and social consequences of disarmament.

The experts, who came from countries with different economies and political systems, concluded that "there should be no doubt that the diversion to peaceful purposes of the resources now in military use could be accomplished to the benefit of all countries and lead to the improvement of world economic and social conditions."

The cessation of war production and the transfer of expendi-

ture from military to non-military projects would not have to disrupt national economies. The key to avoiding serious depressions during the process of disarmament lies in advance planning and international cooperation.

A large share of the resources liberated by disarmament could eventually be absorbed by increased personal consumption of goods and services. First, however, the resources would have to be used for expansion of productive capacities to provide a firm basis for increases in consumption.

Investment in social benefits, claims to compete with military claims for state funds, has been particularly affected by the armaments race, the committee's report points out.

Disarmament would free resources for expanding education, health protection, and social insurance, for slum clearance and construction of low cost housing.

Inevitably, some problems will arise in shifting people and resources from defense-oriented industries. For example, disarmament would require about seven per cent, or 4.5 million, of the total labor force in the United States to shift from military to civilian employment.

Governments of countries with centrally planned economies state that there will be no difficulty in absorbing released manpower, in underdeveloped countries disarmament would free members of the armed forces with useful skills and training.

The committee's report formed the basis of the UN General Assembly's Declaration of the Conversion to Peaceful Needs of the Resources released by Disarmament.

The Declaration's preamble states "that all problems of transition connected with disarmament can be met with appropriate national and international measures, that diversion to peaceful uses of the resources now in military use can be accomplished in a manner which will benefit all countries."

Disarmament will also "lead to the improvement of economic and social conditions throughout the world," will aid in the economic growth of underdeveloped countries, and enable millions of people in less developed countries to improve their present standard of living within a generation.

UN in 1963

The United Nations in 1963 largely fulfilled its mandate in the Congo, took major steps in the field of outer space, encouraged liberation of colonies, and assisted in the peaceful transfer of authority in West Irian. The Organization also faced serious financial difficulties.

On January 21, 1963, UN forces entered Kolwezi in the Congo and controlled the Katangese police. According to Secretary-General U Thant, "good sense prevailed in the end, and the most serious of the threatened acts of sabotage did not take place."

The UN reached nearly all of its goals in the Congo—to maintain the territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of the Congo, to restore law and order, to prevent civil war, to remove all foreign personnel not under UN command, and to render technical assistance.

LEAVE CONGO?

Secretary-General U Thant envisaged early UN withdrawal from the Congo, but added that maintenance of technical assistance would be necessary for some time.

The General Assembly outlawed the use of outer space vehicles for nuclear warfare. It also agreed on certain legal principles on the use of outer space for peaceful purposes.

The Assembly welcomed expressions by the USSR and the United States of their intention not to station in outer space any objects carrying weapons of mass destruction.

In 1963 the UN dealt with problems of decolonization, including Portugal's treatment of her territories of Angola, Mozambique, and Guinea.

INDEPENDENCE

The General Assembly noted with "deep regret" Portugal's failure to recognize the right of people in the territories to self-determination and independence. In December the Security Council called on Portugal to grant amnesty to persons imprisoned for advocating self-determination, and asked all states not to provide Portugal with military or other assistance to be used for the "repression" of the people in the territories.

The Assembly and Security Council also acted with regard to the policies of apartheid of South Africa.

All nations were called upon to intensify their efforts to dissuade South Africa from its rac-

ist policies. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to find ways of helping people persecuted by South Africa.

The Security Council called for an extension of the arms embargo against South Africa and for a study of how apartheid could yield to a new society based on racial equality.

WEST IRIAN

The UN administered the transfer of authority of West Irian from the Netherlands to Indonesia. On October 1, 1962 the United Nations Temporary Executive Authority took over the administration of the territory. On May 1, 1963 the administration was turned over to Indonesia.

U Thant said the transfer had been a "unique experience, which has once again proved the capacity of the United Nations to undertake a variety of functions, providing it receives adequate support from the States Members of the Organization."

The Secretary-General continued to sell United Nations bonds in accordance with the "extraordinary" measure by the Assembly in 1961. Bonds totalling over \$147 million have been purchased by 58 nations.

FINANCES

Because the financial situation of the UN worsened in 1963 the Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to continue to sell bonds throughout 1964.

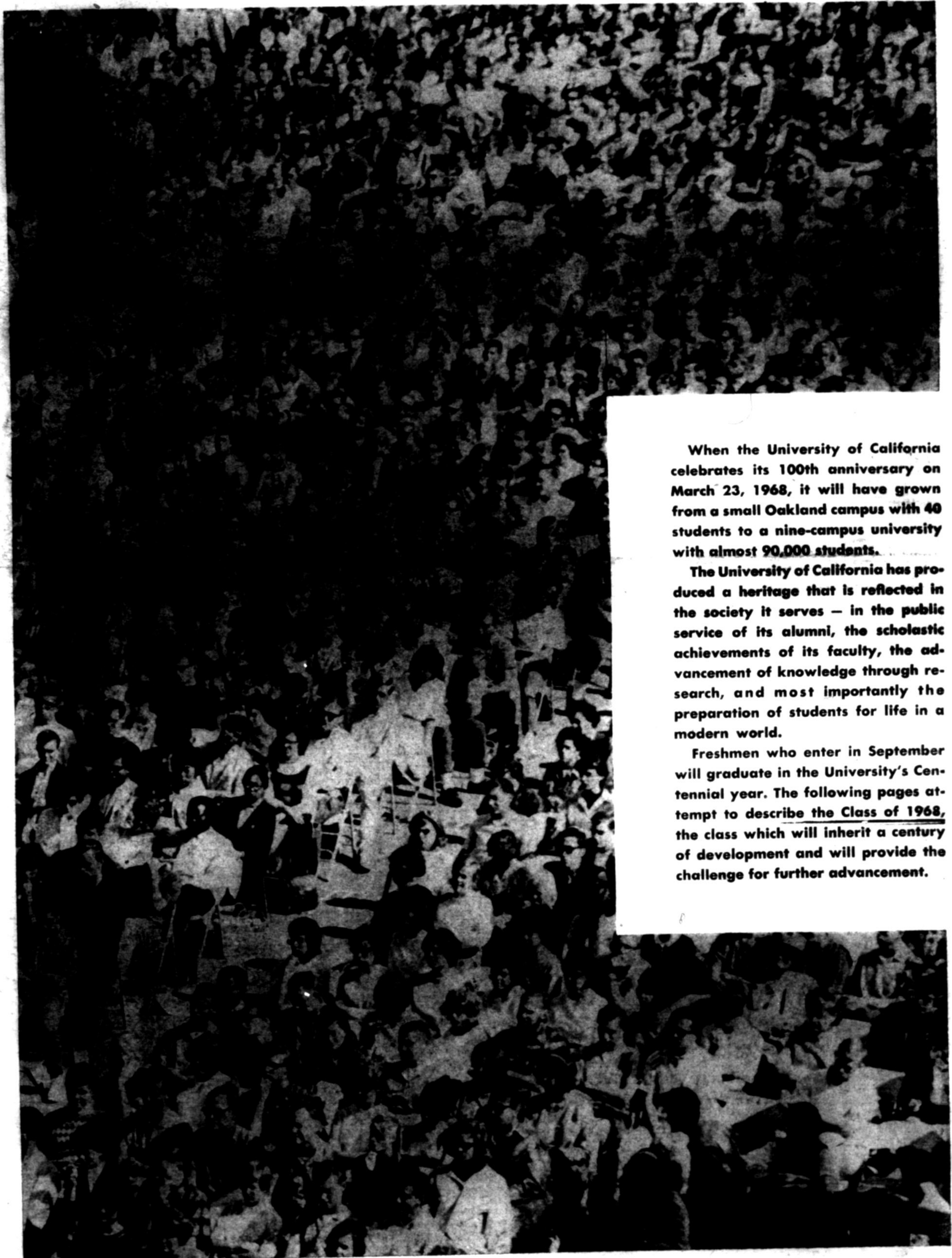
In 1963 the UN also:

- admitted Kenya, Zanzibar, and Kuwait to the Organization. This brought the total membership to 113 nations.
 - instituted the International Coffee Agreement which seeks to maintain a balance between the supply and demand for coffee and to stimulate consumption.
 - proposed an amendment to the United Nations charter which would increase the membership of the Security Council from 11 to 15 and of the Economic and Social Council from 18 to 27. This move would give more equal representation to all members of the UN.
 - prepared for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development now being held in Geneva.
- In appraising the UN's activities Carlos Sosa Rodriguez said the work had centered around the maintenance of peace, the elimination of colonialism and racial segregation, and the improvement of conditions in underdeveloped countries.



METEOROLOGICAL RESEARCH
Science on a global scale

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PROSPECT FOR 1968



When the University of California celebrates its 100th anniversary on March 23, 1968, it will have grown from a small Oakland campus with 40 students to a nine-campus university with almost 90,000 students.

The University of California has produced a heritage that is reflected in the society it serves — in the public service of its alumni, the scholastic achievements of its faculty, the advancement of knowledge through research, and most importantly the preparation of students for life in a modern world.

Freshmen who enter in September will graduate in the University's Centennial year. The following pages attempt to describe the Class of 1968, the class which will inherit a century of development and will provide the challenge for further advancement.

Life of the UC Student

Books, Bull Sessions And Big Weekends

BY MARILYN GRISANTI

Old alums, proud parents, and avid magazine readers armed with Sunday supplement picture essays are fond of discussing today's college student in terms of bull sessions, sandals and the search for identity, revolt, political action, and the glittering social whirl.

Students themselves contribute to the stereotyped image when they go home on vacations, partly because they feel obligated to tell parents and friends what they want to hear and partly because they find the image more glorious, or perhaps more explicable, than the life they actually live.

Bull sessions have faded into oblivion if in fact they ever really existed. True, groups of coeds crowd into the rooms of a favored few at the magic weekend lockout hour of 2.30 a.m., but they gather to swap tales of social adventure rather than to speculate on philosophy, religion, or the state of the world. Coeds and their male counterparts, may spontaneously assemble at any hour of the day or night, but their very subjective discussions center on the individual's relationships to his friends, his classes, his job, and his as yet amorphous future.

BULL SESSIONS

The absence of the bull session, the romanticized microcosm of what educators hopefully term "the University forum for the free and open exchange of ideas," is one of the rudest shocks experienced by the incoming freshman. Students supposedly await their daily lectures with glad anticipation, listen with rapt attention as priceless secrets of knowledge pour forth from the intuitively brilliant and unquestionably scintillating professors, and then rush en masse to the coffee houses and the wooded glens to discuss thoughtfully and challenge bravely the fresh revelations bestowed upon them that day.

New students and nostalgic alums with faulty memories often react with horror when they discover that neither students nor professors behave in the mythical fashion prescribed.

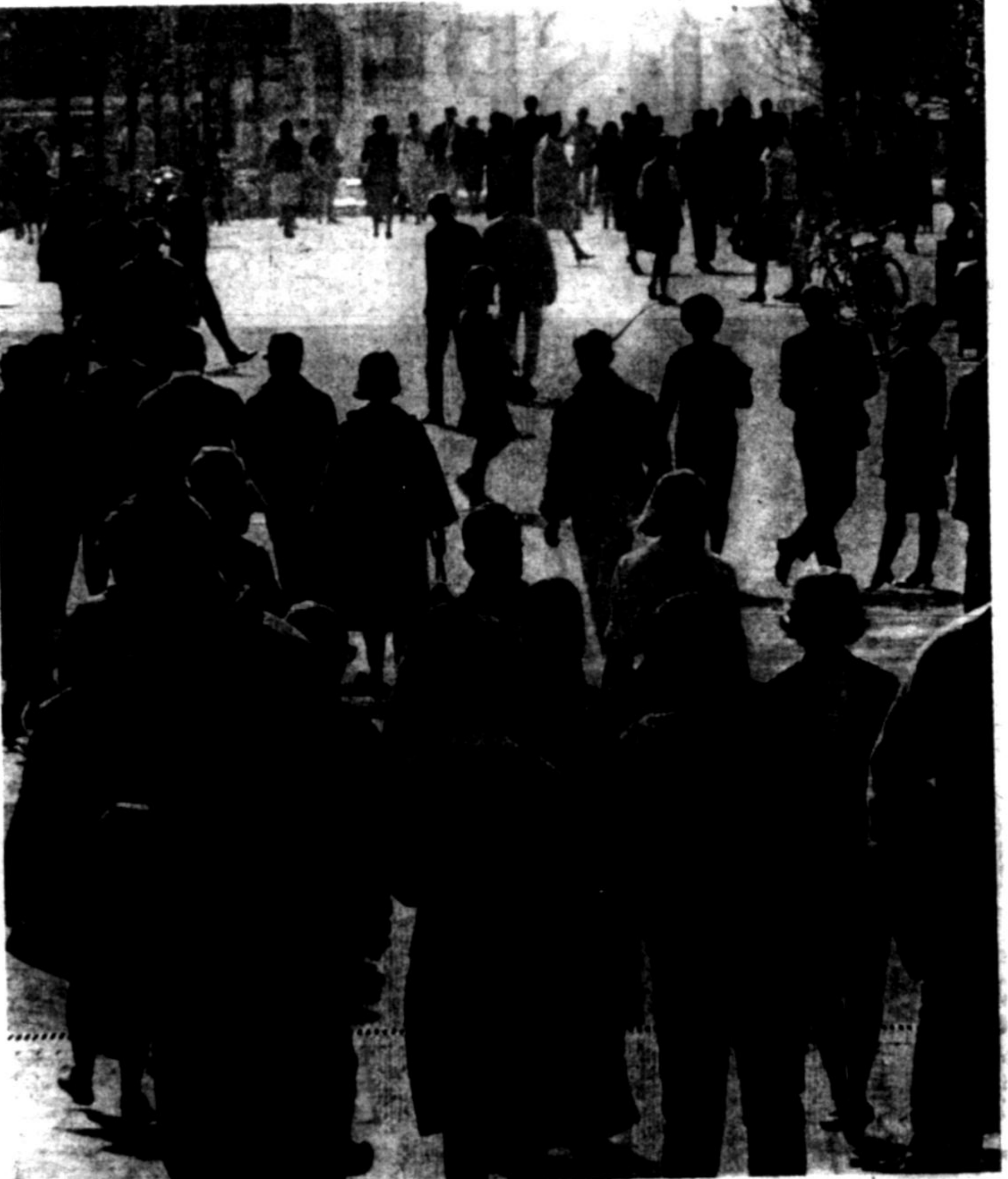
Professors do not issue pronouncements on their freshest intellectual discoveries because they do not make discoveries; they instead acquire points of view through, and sometimes in spite of, extensive reading, research, and reflection. Lectures merely pass on to the students the professor's admittedly personal emphasis and interpretation, and the readings document it.

HEAVY STUDY

For a single course in U.S. history at Berkeley, students are asked to attend three lectures per week, read 13 books, write one term paper, and successfully complete three separate examinations.

Multiply these requirements by five, and the reason undergraduates generally avoid group speculation suddenly becomes clear.

Undergraduates must study with



ACRES OF ANONYMITY . . . in a University with almost 90,000 students it is difficult to find a friendly, or even a familiar face. This fall, some lonely member of the Class of 1968 will wander across the length of his campus without recognizing anyone around him. It is an unsettling experience. Often, it is enough to cause him to walk off the campus at the end of the day and never return.



ANTI-FRAT . . . Unlike the Berkeley campus with its strong Greek system, Riverside students recently hung the dean of students in effigy for allowing fraternities to be established on campus.

at least some degree of seriousness, although they consider admitting to the practice extremely bad form. The sheer volume of work required to pass, let alone excel in, a course, of this type makes free time a rather valuable commodity.

Students understandably use that free time for diversion and recreation.

Five minutes before the end of

the class hour, the shuffling of feet and rustling of papers begins. Students rise and leave the room promptly on the hour, especially when the professor merely repeats the material contained in the readings or when he does not possess a particularly entertaining personality.

COFFEE BREAK

They hurriedly press through the crowded corridors and congested exits to scatter in all directions. As a result the view from the top of Dwinelle Hall overlooking the central campus plaza resembles a colony of especially industrious and individualistic ants determinedly following their single and unmarked paths through the trees and benches to unknown destinations. They may travel in twos, more rarely in threes, but the vast majority walk briskly alone.

If the student does not have another class he feels bound to at-

tend regularly, he likely as not will head for the Bear's Lair, the Terrace, or an off-campus cafeteria, depending upon his living group affiliation, where he will order a cup of coffee, possibly play the juke box, and almost certainly meet old friends and roommates, ex-dates, current dates, future dates.

The conversation will revolve around good old-fashioned gossip, reminiscences, problems with papers and midterms, plans for the weekend, minor triumphs, adventures and irritations, and perhaps a sentence of derogatory or praiseworthy comment on a specific lecture, book, or professor which may elicit an opposing but usually brief comment. The talk that centers on the business of living may end in a tutoring session or a spurt of silent study, but the group usually breaks up within the hour.

The individual student may then



A TIME TO SPEAK OUT . . . growth and conflict are inseparable, one does not come without the other. Sometimes a personal protest is necessary if one is to live by what he has learned, and his knowledge tells him that something is wrong. And sometimes he must re-evaluate his store of knowledge in the light of new events.



INTERCHANGE . . . here and at study centers abroad, the growth of knowledge is stimulated by joint, as well as individual endeavors. Study is a community effort, where individual strengths are pooled.

The Myth and the Reality

Pickets, Peace Pins And Political Parties

stroll into the ever-crowded bookstore to pick up a tube of toothpaste and the additional paperback assigned that morning—if he can locate an employe to help him find it.

RELAXATION

Book in hand, he may mount the stairs to the music-filled Student Union lounge originally intended for entertaining guests but immediately usurped by students desperately in need of a comfortable place to study or nap. If the 35-odd couches, chairs and hassocks aren't occupied, they are reserved with books left by the previous occupant who may return within the next four hours.

Rather than move the books, the student will sit on the floor, resign himself to sitting in the hard-backed chairs in the stuffy and crowded library, look for a grassy spot where he can stretch out and read in the sun, seek out a small, little known departmental library, or give up and go home. In any case, he will probably accomplish more in the evening than he will during the day broken up by classes, laboratories, shopping, visiting, and possibly participation in a student activity.

POLITICAL ACTIVITY

According to the current popularized image, college students concentrate their organized activities in the field of political action rather than in the spirit drives treasured by an earlier generation. Actually the vast majority engage in neither activity.

Only one-sixth of the undergraduates bother to vote in most student elections.

Although Berkeley students are supposed to be the most politically conscious of all those on the nine University of California campuses, only once in the last four years has the total vote soared to a staggering one-third of the possible figure.

But perhaps it is unfair to use election percentages, since the student government has little actual power and serves mainly as a training ground for aspiring politicians. Perhaps the "bearded, besandaled agitators" so dear to the newswriter intentionally carry the political activities to off-campus groups.

OFF-CAMPUS GROUP

Students do comprise the membership of 13 off-campus political organizations in Berkeley ranging

from the Marxist-oriented DuBois Club to the Democrat and Republican clubs to the ultra-conservative University Society of Individualists. Three of the organizations—CORE, SNCC, and Campus Women for Peace—have very specialized fields of action and embark on more projects than the other groups, yet their total membership is no more than 200.

Slate, originally created to provide a slate of candidates for campus elections, once boasted 300 members. Facetiously called everything from Student League Accused of Trying to Exist to Student League Against Totally Everything, the organization now has between 50 and 60 members.

The total membership of the 13 organizations, with no allowances for multiple memberships, is at most 500, less than three per cent of the undergraduate student body. And the organized activities largely consist in sponsoring guest lectures on campus.

BEARDNIKS

Of course ad hoc committees, such as the one which picketed Madame Nhu's Berkeley speech in October, constantly form and disband, but a recent sociological survey indicated the same hard core of 35 students man every picket line.

Moreover, the legendary bearded unkempt men in army surplus jackets and the pale girls wearing black tights, jerkins, heels



THERE ARE MILES OF CORRIDORS . . . through the doors and along the corridors of nine campuses the students of 1968 will populate what will then probably be the most significant single organization devoted to higher education in the world. There will be almost 90,000 graduate and undergraduate students scattered across the length of the state.

and very long straight hair usually don't belong to political groups—they flock instead to courses in the departments of English, philosophy, dramatic art and leave other students alone.

One reason Berkeley undergraduates neglect political activity stems from the fact that only 32 per cent live in University organized or approved housing. The other 68 per cent live at home and commute or reside in apartments where they are free from pressure to conform to the traditional collegiate image. Disinterest is the result.

AN INDIVIDUAL

Other students find it difficult to interest themselves in national politics before they reach their majority, usually in their senior year.

If the University student is not the mythical combination of philosopher, rebel, and political activist, he is at least an autonomous individual with broadening cultural interests. And he spends his leisure largely in pursuit of

these interests.

Because 70 per cent of the students must work at least part-time while attending classes, they often cannot indulge in dinner dates followed by the symphony, unless they have ushering tickets. Instead they flock to the inexpensive University-sponsored concerts, the 25-cent University Theater productions, the 50-cent feature movies sponsored by the ASUA, the area's free art galleries, museums, lectures. Few outside of the Greek system can afford the extravagant football weekend of the Twenties, so spirit activities confine themselves largely to cheering at the home games.

The undergraduates obviously do not behave like the fabled group-oriented beings of the myth, but essentially function as solitary individuals pursuing new interests and sharing them with new friends. Because the University experience often constitutes the undergraduate's first opportunity to listen to his own drum and because study is essentially a private occupation, the college student often finds he is pleasantly alone with himself—although for the benefit of parents and old friends he must say it isn't so.



ALL AT SEA . . . two students explore one of the ships of the University's fleet of oceanographic vessels.



COFFEE AND CONVERSATION . . . it forms a large part of the informal education of a University student—between classes, after hours, and on long weekends problems and ideas are exchanged, tested, and committed to the growing store of knowledge.



FRENZIED ACTIVITY . . . the strain of studies relaxes, and is relieved in a burst of noisy, exhilarating action. There is a band, an audience, and the players on the boards. When the game is over a team has won, or lost, and the players and their fans troop back to their books or beds.



AN ENCLAVE OF SILENCE . . . the University, despite its increasing involvement in public affairs, will still remain an island of knowledge, isolated by choice from the turbulence of the outside world. It is no longer, nor can it ever again be the ivory tower, scorning the world, but only a momentary retreat, a place of sheltered growth—and, some will say, a ship of fools.

Sputnik and the 1968 Student

BY PAT MAR

October 4, 1957—The Soviet Union announced it had orbited the first satellite around the earth.

The student who will graduate from the University in 1968 had just entered junior high school when Sputnik I went up. His entire secondary education was dictated by the United States' burst of intellectual reorientation after the Soviet triumph.

Sputnik I was a rude awakening to a nation which had been characterized by postwar contentment and apathy.

The result was a re-evaluation of the nation's educational structure. Questions were asked and comparisons made: why was Ivan more advanced in literature, foreign languages, history, and science than Johnny?

MOTIVATION

Each year since 1957 there has been a noticeable difference in intellectual motivation of the University student, which has caused a conflict between the freshmen and seniors. Even within a student generation the younger classes seem more motivated than their older colleagues.

"Four years ago I walked out alone after class," one professor said. "The only students that approached me were those who didn't hear the assignment."

"Now I am barraged with questions."

Intellectual curiosity is not only more respected among high school and university students now than a few years ago, but is vital for educational survival. A combination of larger postwar student population and the society's greater stress on education has intensified the competition in higher education.

HIGHER STANDARDS

Before 1956 a University student could be on probation for at least two semesters and not be dropped. In 1956 the regulations were changed, and now a student has one semester to make up all deficient grade points before he is eliminated. The "Gentleman's C" has become practically non-existent.

At the same time, there is increasing pressure to go beyond the bachelor's degree. Ten years ago a bachelor's degree from a reputable college was considered

the key to a successful career. Now a bachelor's degree, provided it is accompanied by a good grade average, is sought as a key to graduate school and advanced degrees. The increase in numbers of graduate students at the University has raised unfounded fears that the University will soon become a graduate institution.

The feedback between a society based increasingly on technical excellence and a university striving to meet the challenge and thereby raising academic competition quality has resulted in pressure on the student population to preoccupy itself with college as a road to vocational security.

AN ACTIVE CITIZEN

College life is no longer four years distinctly separate from the rest of one's life. It is no longer an entity in itself, for today and tomorrow's student considers himself not only a citizen of a college community, but also a citizen of the state.

The college student today is more aware of political and social problems which he views with penetrating skepticism. He looks more to the future and sees his college years in the perspective of his total life pattern.

Students usually reflect the society around them—when the society is apathetic, the student is even more so; when society is vocationally oriented, the student is extremely so.

Today's society has pushed its students into an atmosphere where grades are crucial to his future. The fact that many courses are graded on a curve does not help the situation. Students are buying less athletic cards and demanding longer library hours than they were several years ago.

ANTEROOM

Intellectual frenzy is reflected not only in the colleges but in the high schools as well. As the college student considers his college life as an anteroom to future success, so the high school student has become more serious and has higher expectations.

High school is also no longer a life in itself, a life of football games and proms. The lifetime member of the California Scholarship Federation is as highly regarded as the star athlete.

The 1968 student will be better prepared by his high school for university life than were his predecessors. Largely a result of national study programs, urged and conducted by the universities, high school curriculum has been revamped and intensified. The 1964 student caught the beginnings of revitalization; the 1968 student has caught the full force of it.

BETTER BACKGROUND

The University of California's freshman will be entering with a background far beyond the admission requirements. Most likely he will have had four years of English, three years of mathematics, two laboratory sciences, and four years of foreign language.

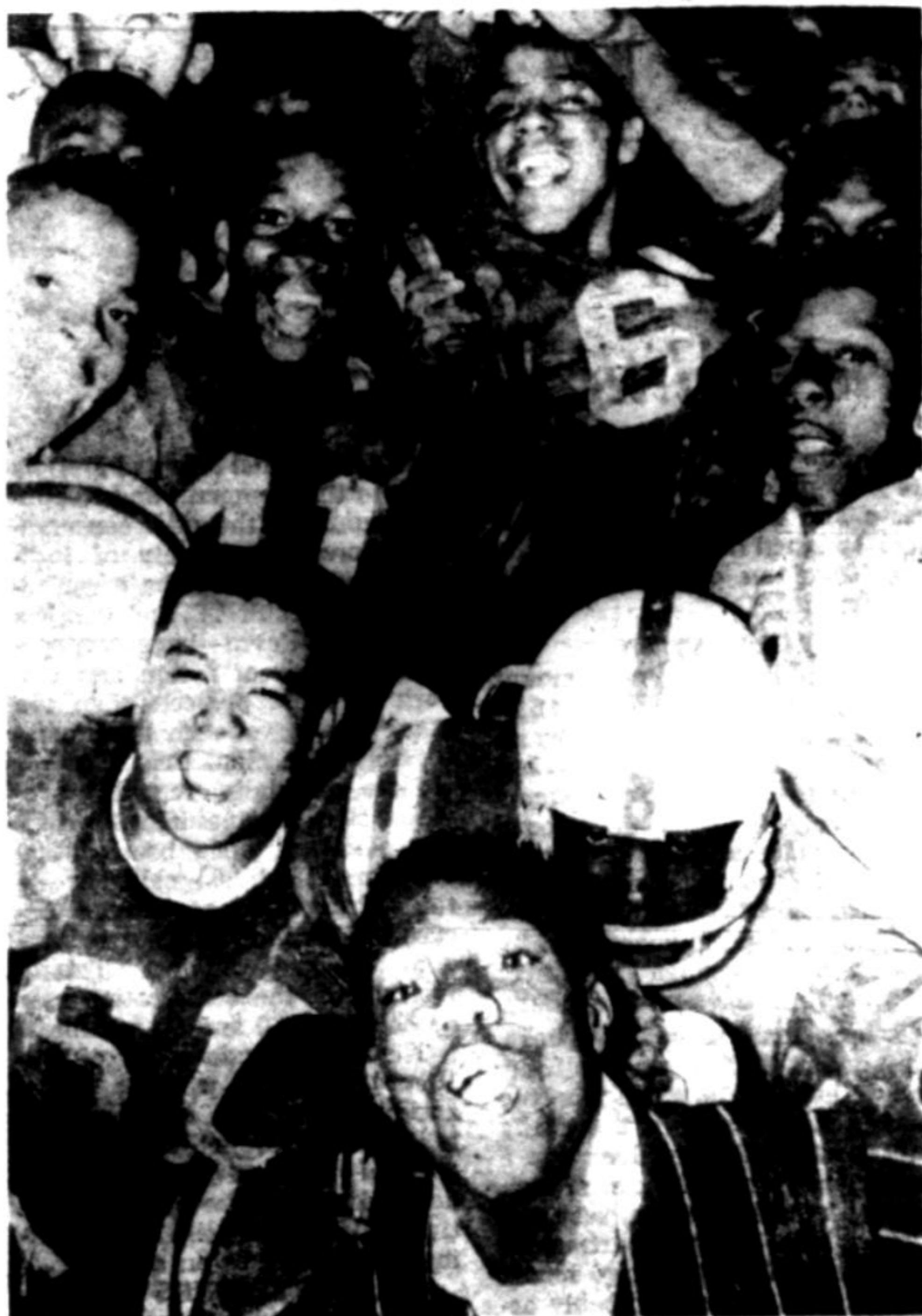
High school programs have undergone not only vast changes in intensity and scope, but also in methods. More emphasis is being placed on understanding concepts and less on knowing facts. Every parent knows that 144 divided by 12 equals 12, but his child understands why this is so. Concentration on teaching the child how to think rather than on what to think has made him better prepared to cope with the less definable University curriculum.

More and more high schools are establishing programs to aid the superior student. Classes for accelerated students and programs allowing advanced high school seniors to take courses at local colleges are taxing students to their capacities.

While a member of the Class of 1968 will be better prepared for college, he will also find it harder getting into the college of his choice.

The University of California is different from most colleges and universities in that application is made solely on scholastic record and the student does not spend months wondering whether he will be admitted. But for the first time this fall, the applicant will not know for certain whether he will be admitted to the campus of his first choice.

Berkeley will reach its maximum capacity of 27,500 students in September, and UCLA is expected to overflow by 1968. But although the 1968 student may not get his first campus choice he will have more campuses from which to choose. The University of the future will have nine campuses—each with its own identity



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The University is now deciding how students will be diverted when the larger campuses reach maximum capacity. One problem is that the public sees the University of California as consisting only of the Berkeley and UCLA campuses.

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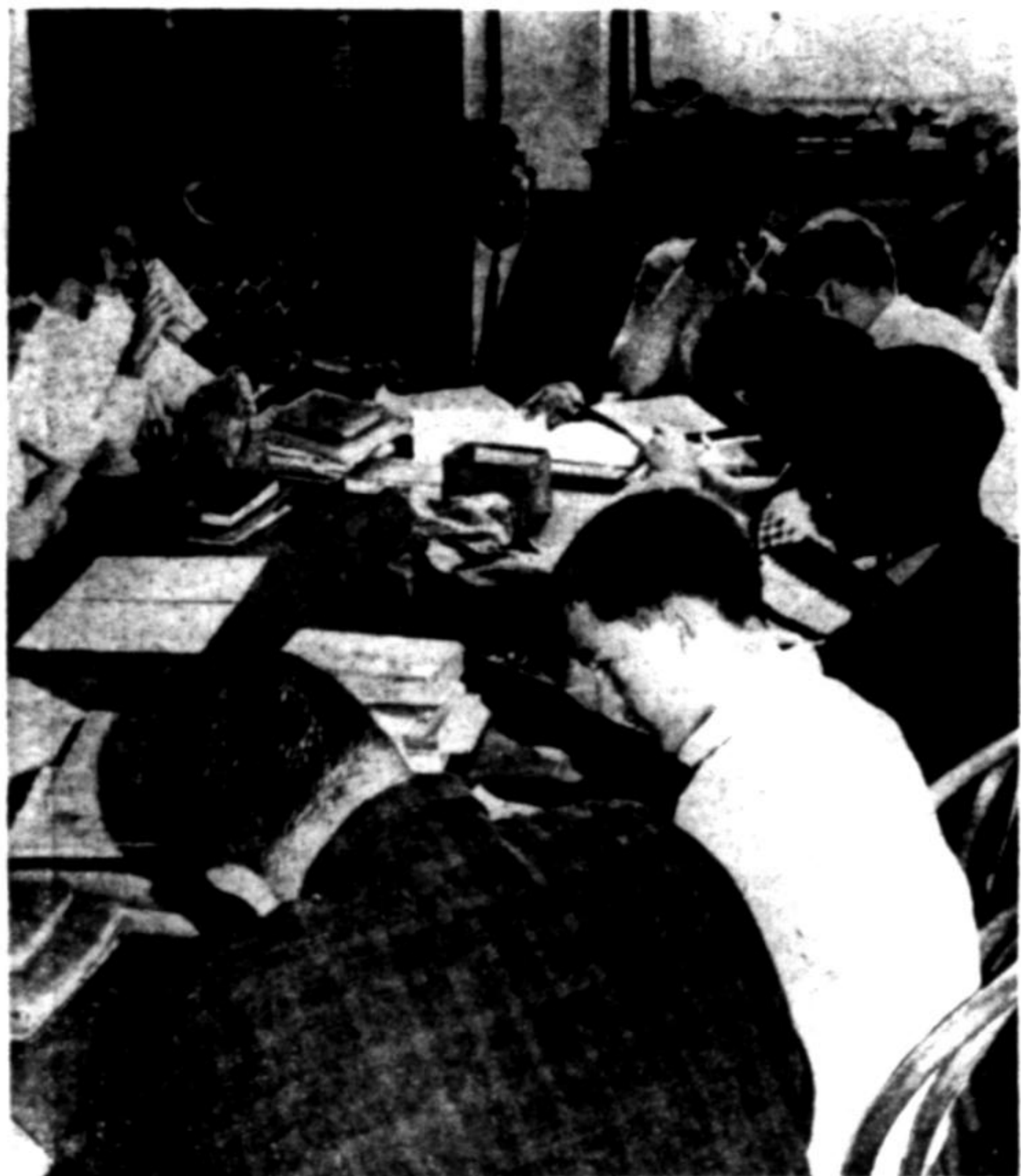
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Clark Kerr—He Holds The Forces Together

BY MARY MCGOWAN

The twelfth president of the University of California coordinates the multitudinous activities of a nine-campus educational giant from the seventh floor of University Hall on the edge of the Berkeley campus.

From his windows one can see the green hills and lawns of the oldest and largest branch of the University system. But one knows the red roofed white buildings are not the extent of Clark Kerr's horizons.

He has logged a million miles on one airline alone, and once commuted from Washington, D.C., to Berkeley each week. That was when he was vice-chairman of the Wage Stabilization Board and was teaching a Monday class.

"Those were the days before jet planes," he said at an interview. "It was a 13-hour trip each way."

More recently his travelling included trips to Riverside and Chicago one week, Los Angeles the next and Lima, Peru, the week after that. In April he will go East four times.

In fact the mild-mannered man does so much travelling that he jokingly says he gets his only exercise walking from airline desks to planes.

"I'm glad that in O'Hare in Chicago and also in San Francisco International its a very long walk," he laughed.

All this travelling is just part of a massive job of overseeing the growth of the University and bringing together divergent interests within the University community.

This bringing together Kerr discussed at length in his recent book "The Uses of the University," a collection of the three Godkin lectures he gave last spring at Harvard University.

Where once the University president was a charismatic personality that was the educational institution as Louis XIV was the state, the University president today must be at once a force for academic progress and excellence and also the man who can keep peace among groups each concerned with their own unique merits.

"When you get nine campuses and a Board of Regents and the state legislature, and students, and faculty and many groups on the faculty you really do have to do a lot of mediation to arrive at a workable plan," he said.

Kerr comes by this role of the mediator by a natural process. He received his Ph.D. in economics from the University after taking a master's degree from Stanford and his bachelor's from Swarthmore College in Pennsylvania.

He was director of the University's Institute of Industrial Relations for seven years before becoming Berkeley's first chancellor in 1952.

Before that he was an associate professor of labor economics at the University of Washington. He is the author of "Unions, Man-

agement and the Public" with C. W. Arnold and E. W. Bakke, a book that is a classic in labor literature.

He is one of the five "public" members of the President's Management Board, who work with representatives from labor such as Walter Reuther, and ones from industry such as Henry Ford, as well as the Secretary of Labor.

Recently he was chairman of the first two conferences held between the nation's publishers and



It's a very long walk

all the unions they deal with—the teamsters, the newspaper guild and the printing trades.

"It was an attempt to bring them together to face the problems—the changes in technology for example—that cost the public and themselves so much when they deal with their grievances separately as in the New York and Minneapolis newspaper strikes," he said.

He also has worked with the meat packing industry for twenty years. He helped arrive at the wage program for Armour Co. and the unions it works with—a scale still in use now, although with modifications.

"When I'm in Chicago I meet with the two unions and the industries involved, sort of to keep my hand in," he added.

This ability to arbitrate disagreements probably helped Kerr in one of his first jobs as University president. When he was appointed in October, 1957, rumors were rife that he was chosen in part to heal the breach between faculty, the Regents and the administration over the loyalty oath.

Kerr was chairman of the Academic Senate Committee on Privilege and Tenure which advised the retention of professors who did not sign the oath in the early 1950's controversy.

He spoke out again and again during the uproar for the scholar's right of free choice, free study and free communication.

More recently his statement "The University is not engaged in making ideas safe for students, but in making students safe for ideas," was thought one of the arguments for the abolition of the Communist speaker ban, repealed last summer.

Word of his appointment to the University presidency came as welcome news to much of the University community—and very surprising news.

The appointment was one of the best kept secrets in the University's history with most of the higher-ups kept in the dark until the announcement came at the October Regents meeting.

One prevailing view of the faculty members interviewed by the Regents during their selection was, "If it were up to me, I'd pick Kerr."

One professor said at the time that Kerr was just "too good" to be chosen president. "He's quiet,

unassuming, untheatrical and efficient." Another said, "I only hope that if they don't pick Kerr, they will choose a man Kerr can work with."

Kerr was raised on a farm in eastern Pennsylvania. At Swarthmore he was president of the student body, associate editor of the college year book, sports editor of the student newspaper, captain of the debating team, president of his fraternity and letterman in soccer and track.

"But remember it was a very small school—only 500 students when I was there," he said almost apologetically.

The difference between Swarthmore and the University lies in the two kinds of excellent communities, one where the student gets to know both professors and his classmates very well and the other which has the same diversity and richness as life outside the school does, Kerr said.

This difference between the big and small is somewhat the same as that between seminar-sized classes and large lectures. The in-between ground hasn't enough of the advantages of either to make it really successful.

"At Santa Cruz we're trying to get around this problem. The classrooms will be either very small or large lecture halls, so by using the physical environment we'll force one or the other," he said.

The Santa Cruz plan for the resident campuses has been called an example of the ways the University, under Kerr's direction, is searching for an answer to the nation's educational problems.

These attempts to achieve greater educational excellence reflect Kerr's concern for students and what they are being taught. "The Uses of the University" describes in detail the "deteriora-



An "incipient revolt"

tion" of undergraduate teaching because of the emphasis on research and graduate instruction. There Kerr called the undergraduate dissatisfaction with the store of instruction they were receiving an "incipient revolt."

And Kerr himself is an example of the scholar who contributes to the education of his students with vigor, as well as doing successful research.

"I enjoy teaching," he said. After he assumed the Chancellor's position in 1952, he continued to teach courses in labor and industrial relations. For the first two years of his term as University president he also helped teach economics.

"There isn't time for it now, but I drop in occasionally to a friend's seminar course to get the feel of teaching back," he said.

Kerr met his wife, the former Catherine Spaulding who graduated from Stanford, while he was working on a thesis at Stanford. They have three children.



For the scholar's right of free choice, study and communication.

'One University Devoted To High Scholarship'

In keeping with the theme of this year's Charter Day Supplement, I should like to comment briefly on some of the aspects of the University of California by Charter Day 1968, when we shall be celebrating our centennial year.

We shall have nearly 90,000 students, enrolled on nine campuses, all of which will offer instruction at both the undergraduate and the graduate levels. This contrasts with today's enrollment of just over 60,000, distributed over five general and two still-specialized campuses. By 1968, the three new campuses—San Diego, Irvine and Santa Cruz—are expected to be about the present size of Riverside (about 2,500). San Diego and Irvine, indeed, may be somewhat larger. Berkeley, of course, will have reached the ultimate planning size of 27,500 and Los Angeles will not be far from reaching it.

The University will be operating on the quarter system rather than the present semester calendar, and some of the campuses will be operating on a year-round basis, provided that the necessary financial support has been approved by the State Legislature.

Added to today's three operating and two authorized Study-Abroad Centers—at Bordeaux, Padua, Goettingen, and at Madrid and Tokyo—will be several additional locations, bringing the total to perhaps eight or ten, and increasing the number and variety of opportunities for University students to gain part of their undergraduate education at universities overseas.

The University's library collections will total more than 8,200,000 volumes, compared with a total of 6,026,000 this year. Nine general campus libraries and suitably varied special collections will contribute greatly to the research strength of the University.

There will be a third University law school, at Davis, and a third University medical school, at San Diego, and a fourth medical school about to open at Davis.

A second program in architecture and planning will be in operation at Los Angeles.

Each of the campuses will have its own particular changes to show, many of them substantial; but these belong to the statements of the individual Chancellors. With all the changes that must be expected, however, and with the great size, variety, and complexity that will characterize the University, it will continue to be one University in its devotion to high quality of scholarship, of teaching and of service to the people and the State of California.

—Clark Kerr



A force for academic progress



Keeping his hand in

There Will Be Nine Campuses and 90,000 Students in 1968 — 100 Years of Growth

Unity With Diversity — The UC Theme



SANTA BARBARA ... one of the oldest and most taxing of all sports, fencing is one of the many athletic activities given at the several campuses of the University. The scope of athletics is in itself impressive, ranging the gamut from tennis through rugby to intercollegiate football. Athletics are educational, entertainment and recreation for all University students.

BY JUSTIN ROBERTS

In expanding to meet the growing needs for higher education, the University of California has developed its facilities to meet diverse student interests in several locations within the state, and more recently abroad. Each campus of the University presents a contrast to its counterparts, but they are all a part of a whole, whose opportunities for enlightenment are second to none. The origins of the student population are a lesson in world geography. Individual aspirations are realized through a broad range of curricula.

The University, presently composed of seven campuses and soon to see the construction of two more, is not unique in its size alone. In addition its enormity and decentralization make the opportunity for academic achievement greater and more comprehensible. Each of its sev-

eral campuses, though an integrated part of a whole, is an autonomous entity whose character is peculiar to its locale. Each campus offers a distinct environment, cultural setting and educational facility. The greatness of a university should not be measured by the volumes of books in its libraries, nor the size of the student population. It should be measured by its ultimate ability to satisfy the needs of a modern, complex society with higher education as its tool. The opportunities for students are directly proportional to the fulfillment of such requirements.

Though the University of California is one of the largest of its kind, care has been taken to preserve a sense of smallness. The multi-campus system provides a choice of location, while preserving uniform admission requirements. The architecture of individual campus facilities reflects the architectural trends of the

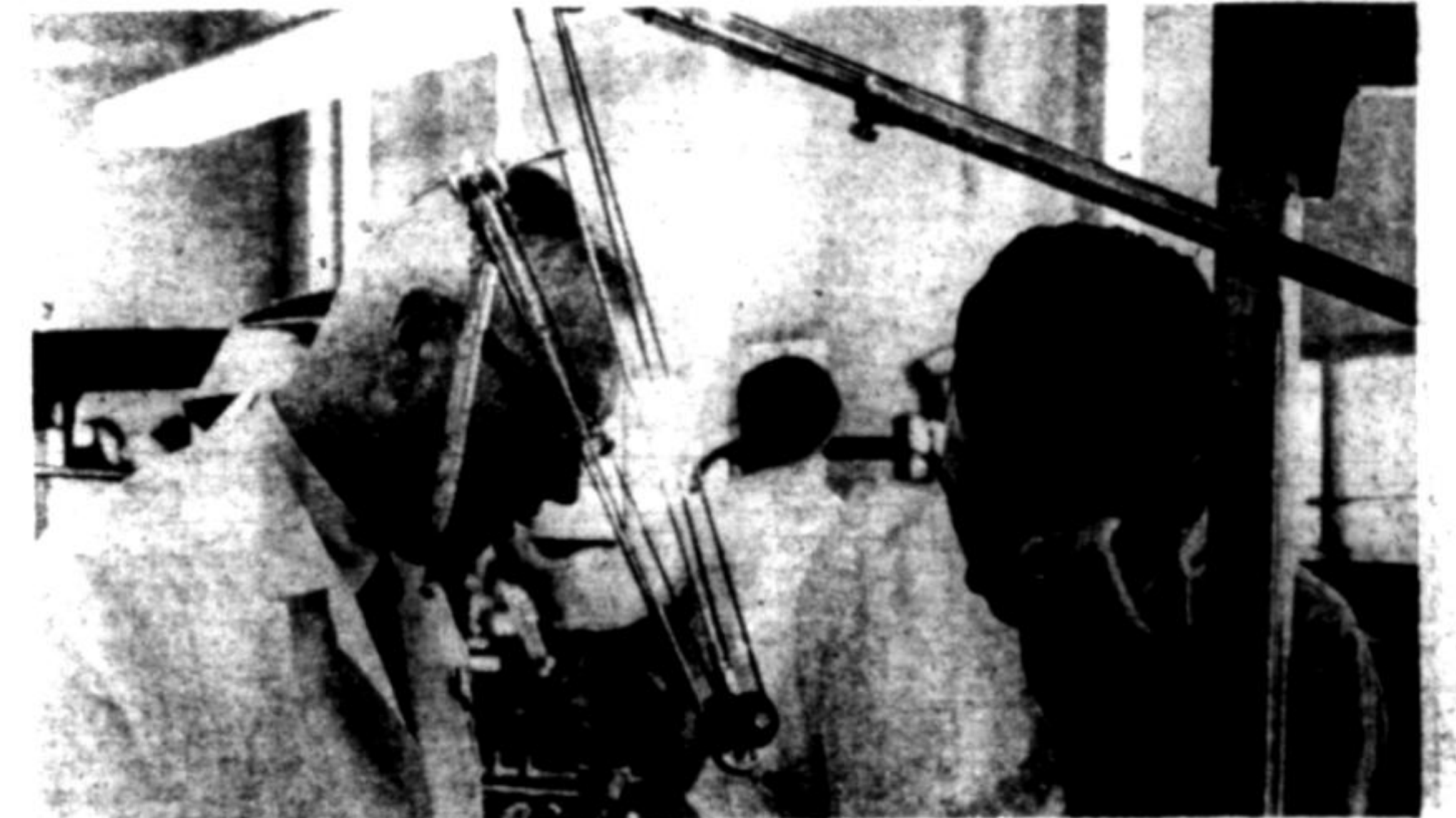
surrounding community. In the case of the proposed campuses at Irvine and Santa Cruz, where a community is not adjacent to the site, the plans call for the construction of a community to supply the commercial and cultural necessities of University life. In all cases, University expansion seeks to make the several campuses a part of their particular environment, and to keep the students, personnel and property away from the old adage of the "ivory tower of education."

If an entering freshman bases his choice of college on climate, the University can offer the warm, tropical climate of Riverside, or the cool, temperate climate of Berkeley. The curiosity of far-away places and different cultures may be satisfied by the campuses at Bordeaux, France, Padua, Italy, and Göttingen, Germany. If one's hobby is surfing or shell collecting, the seaside campuses of Santa Barbara and soon to be

constructed Irvine and Santa Cruz may suit his tastes. Students are given the choice of a cosmopolitan environment, as at the Berkeley and UCLA campuses, or the rural appeal of Davis.

In four years, when the University celebrates its 100th anniversary, the student population will have increased to 90,000 and nine campuses will be well under way to achieving a potential that has been predicted today as a reality tomorrow. Its prominence as a world university will be increased by two additional overseas campuses at Madrid and Tokyo. Individual campuses are expanding their undergraduate and graduate programs to meet the expected demands on the system.

By 1968, today's plans will be implemented by professors, classrooms, laboratories and housing accommodations whose only purpose is to create opportunities and open vistas for the incoming students.



SAN FRANCISCO ... instruction in all phases of medicine is given at the newly-renamed San Francisco campus of the University. At its present site on Parnassus Hill, the campus will grow into a laboratory of investigation in all areas of medical knowledge.



RIVERSIDE ... the Barn, actually a converted barn formerly belonging to the University's Citrus Experiment Station in Riverside, is a coffee house, meeting place and study hall for the students of the Riverside campus. Fifty miles east of Los Angeles, the campus lies at the western edge of the Mojave Desert, one of the State's great natural wonders.

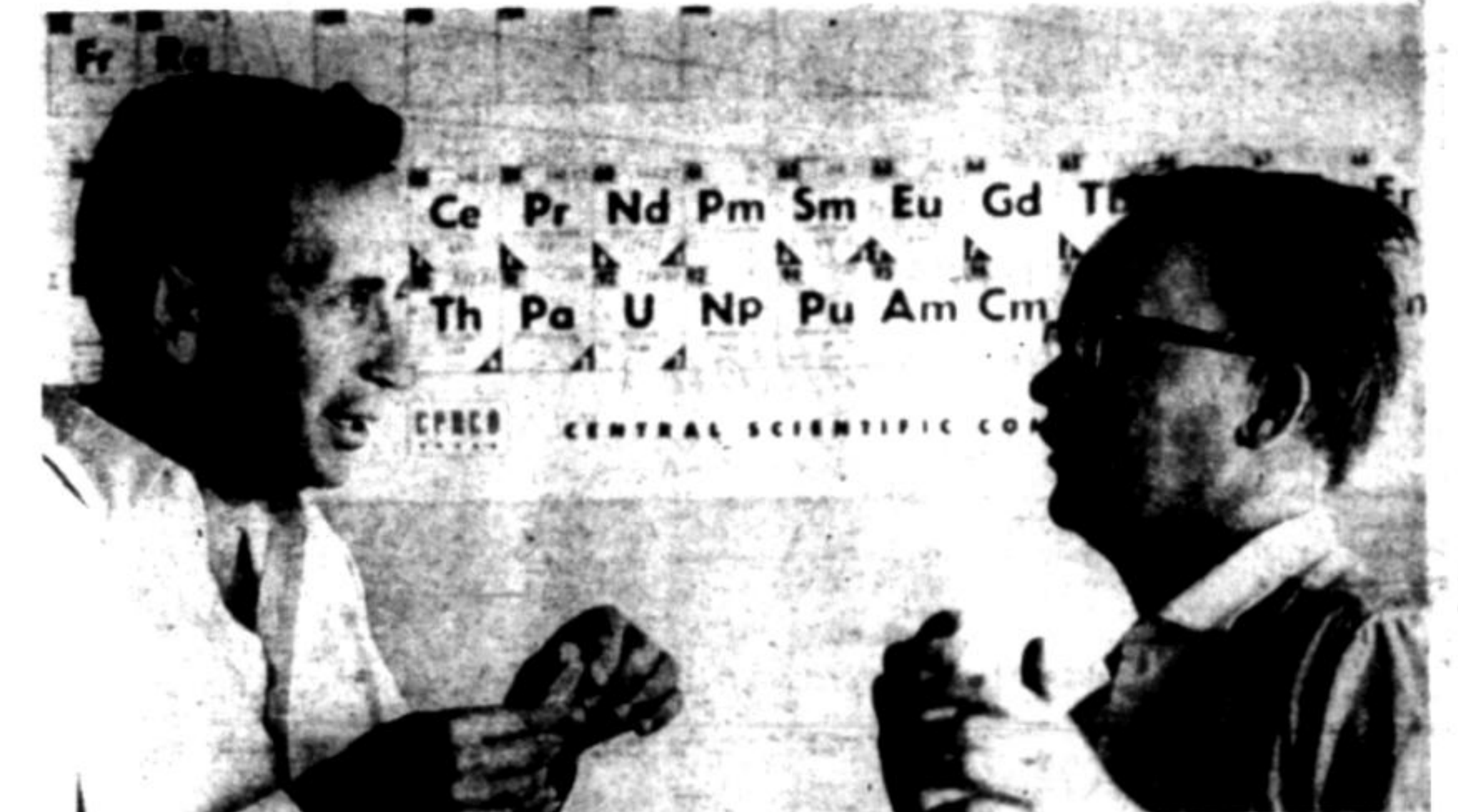


BERKELEY AND LOS ANGELES ... to many, these two oldest of the nine campuses are known both for their size and national prestige. Berkeley, with its flock of Nobel Laureates and UCLA with its famed drama cen-

ter divide between themselves three-fourths of the total University population. The campuses are approaching

their maximum enrollment swiftly — Berkeley is expected to exceed in this fall, with Los Angeles not far behind. At that point, they

will be able to devote their energies more to perfecting their schools and less to coping with a growing student body.



DAVIS ... once known as a "Cow College" for its devotion to agriculture, the Davis campus is rapidly broadening its scope of general instruction and research. Part of the change Davis is undergoing is reflected above in the intense debate pictured above.

The University Has a Large Role in an Expanding Economy

BY LEN GOODWIN

A university is a large institution—especially the University of California, with more than 50,000 students, several thousand faculty members from teaching assistants to full professors, and a sprawling bureaucracy extending deeply into all phases of life in the state and often beyond the state. The economic effect of such an institution is staggering.

Some of the effects are obvious, such as the large sum of federal money, in the form of grants, loans and other aid which come into California by virtue of the University's existence, both to students at the University and to the University institution itself. The capital improvement plan alone between 1963-1968 proposes to spend \$183,840,000 which will come from outside the state.

Of greater importance is the amount the University generates in increased income throughout the state. This cannot be measured on a dollar basis. No one can accurately predict the value of University research on California's economic situation.

Agriculture is one of the more important areas where the University has had great effect. Through research and development of new production methods, preservation, and marketing of agricultural products the University has substantially increased the State's ability to use its greatest physical resource—land and what grows on it. In the years since the University was founded as primarily an agricultural institution the economic effect has been in the tens, if not hundreds,

of billions of dollars.

Also substantial is the University's aid to the space effort which encompasses far more than man's attempt to travel in space.

The presence of the University alone has secured for California the largest portion of Federal and private money for this outburst of scientific development. Well over

half of all such money spent is spent in California and most, if not all, involves either men or ideas directly traceable to the University. Scientists such as Tel-

ler, Glaser and Li act as magnets to draw large research projects into the state. Once they are here the information and men which the University can and has sup-

plied enables them to remain and expand their research.

The list of the University's research advancements includes:

1. Isolating five of the six pituitary hormones.
2. Pioneering the use of radioactive isotopes in biology and medicine, including the first treatment of a human disease by radioisotopes.
3. Isolating the first virus other than that of a plant, human polio virus.
4. Isolating the mechanism by which all living cells prepare for division.
5. Pioneering work on the effects of vitamin deficiencies.
6. Developing tests to identify gifted individuals, which may prove useful in motivating talented people to realize their fullest potential.
7. Discovering through use of the cyclotron, hundreds of new isotopes and assistance in discovering all of the man-made elements.
8. Discovering the method which was later to prove that the solar system was not at the center of the galaxy.
9. Making the first successful measurement of heat flow through the ocean floor.
10. Pioneering the achievement of temperatures near absolute zero (-259 Fahrenheit).

The University also provides training facilities for more than 90 federal, state and municipal agencies. Other major projects will provide safer lighting for airport runways and make a major contribution to California's

attempt to combat air pollution. Faculty members also make significant contributions to the State. One out of every four faculty members contributes officially to public and governmental affairs at the international, national or state levels.

However, the most impressive demonstration of the University's effect on the state's economy is at the proposed Irvine campus. The University is building not just a campus for students, not just a few buildings and facilities that provide the minimal requirements for a person pursuing an education—the University is building an entire city.

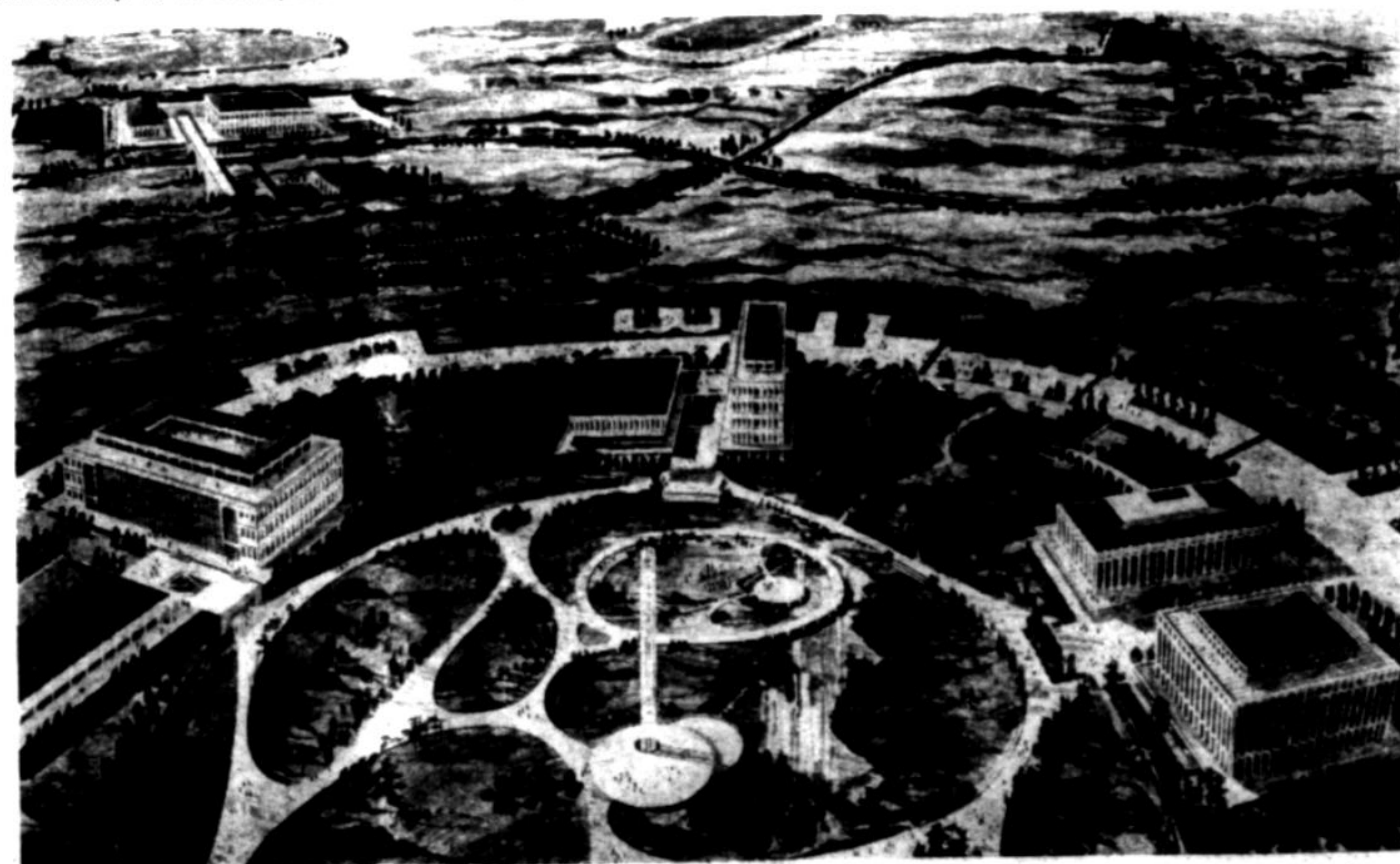
The Irvine campus is located in ranch country. The nearest town of any proportion is Corona Del Mar, located on the coast more than two miles away. Until the campus reached the final planning stages it was little more than a resort center. Now a general expansion is taking place, providing all the goods and services, as well as the construction and planning facilities the Irvine campus will require. The city will grow, solely from the existence of the University, into a community capable of supporting 30,000.

These are some of the broad influences the University has upon the state. These influences are clearly much more than the presence of students and professors from outside the state, they are much more an active participation by the University in California's economic activity, providing both the facilities and climate for education.



SAN DIEGO ... originally an oceanographic field research station—the Scripps Institute of Oceanography—the San Diego campus will open its doors to its first students this fall. They will enroll in San Diego's First College, the first of 12 semi-independent colleges planned for the campus.

By 1968 the campus will have firmly established itself on Torrey Pines Mesa, overlooking the Pacific Ocean just north of the city. From a present all-graduate status, the campus will have become a University of 3,000 students, of which 60 per cent will be undergraduates.



IRVINE ... this, together with the Santa Cruz campus, represents a new idea in education—a University planned and constructed to suit its own needs, unhindered by surrounding structures. Their cities will be integral parts of the campuses.

Future of a University

Vigor and Commitment

Society's Needs

BY EDWARD W. STRONG
Chancellor, Berkeley

By the University's Centennial Year, its oldest campus plans to maintain a maximum enrollment of 27,500 (expected in the fall semester 1965 in a proportion of 15,500 undergraduate and 12,000



EDWARD W. STRONG
Berkeley

graduate students. The campus is planning also for a summer term beginning in 1967 under a quarter system.

To meet the needs of our undergraduates, we must provide an undergraduate library for them. Our Main Library has become seriously overcrowded. The new library will be only one of several major changes in the face of the campus.

Most notable for campus and community alike will be the new auditorium-theater, to be built between the Student Union and Harmon Gymnasium—and to be financed from non-State funds. This building will complete the Student Center, and thereby further increase its effectiveness already clearly demonstrated in contributions to student life on the campus. The 2,000-seat auditorium will provide the campus with a facility desirable over 50 years ago and needed ever since. The theater, a versatile unit, will seat 700 persons for usual stage productions, but has the flexibility of use as a theater-in-the-round or as an Elizabethan theater.

Reflecting Berkeley's growing role in space age research, and its renown in the physical and biological sciences, two new struc-

tures will be found on the hills above the campus. The Space Sciences Laboratory, built with a federal grant of \$1,990,000, and scheduled for completion before 1968, will bring together many projects involving staff and graduate students now spread throughout the campus. The Lawrence Hall of Science in 1968 will provide a science museum and educational center for school teachers of science.

Students now enrolling at Berkeley are better prepared, and more vigorous and more committed than earlier student generations. More is being demanded of them in their studies and more is being accomplished by them in both undergraduate and graduate studies. The current active interest in affairs at home—School Resource Volunteers, for example—and abroad—The Peace Corps—is likely to increase, with benefits to students, campus and community. At the same time, a large percentage of Berkeley students are working their way through college. This year 74 per cent of the undergraduate men and 48 per cent of the undergraduate women are self-supporting in a range from one-quarter to full self-support.



FRANKLIN D. MURPHY
Los Angeles

BY FRANKLIN MURPHY
Chancellor, Los Angeles

By 1968 enrollments at UCLA will have topped out at 27,500 students. Over 11,000 of these will be graduate students, close to 2,000 will be from foreign lands, and all will be bigger, stronger, brighter and better prepared than their predecessors.

Lab coats will be more and more in evidence on the southern part of the campus as Medical School enrollments are expanded and as the School of Dentistry comes into full flower. Dress on the northern side in the vicinity of the new nine story Dickson Art Center will tend more and more toward paint-smeared blue jeans and in all likelihood, slide rules and T-squares will be seen with increasing frequency around the new School of Architecture.

Indoors and outdoors, all facilities will be so arranged as to make UCLA a complete and self-contained center for all that is best in the educational experience.

By 1968 the Memorial Activities will be in its third full year of operation. Thirteen thousand people will be able to sit down together under one roof to participate in a single event. Inclement weather will no longer threaten Commencement and the trek to the Sports Arena for basketball will be a thing of the past. Also long gone will be the need to turn away crowds from lectures and

concerts. UCLA will have a public arena worthy of its hard-won position of cultural and athletic leadership.

Technology will be used to enhance traditional educational methods by 1968, with expanded computer facilities and with all buildings and all key rooms tied together by two way closed circuit television. Computers as well as television will be joined together by cable and by micro-wave to give immediate access to equipment not only to on-campus personnel but to personnel at outlying teaching and research facilities.

Among these remote facilities will be a research campus devoted to basic investigations utilizing such physical science facilities as a general viarium, a primate viarium and an aquarium.

Another off-campus unit will be an engineering field station, which together with the research campus will accelerate UCLA's rapid advance into the realm of the unknown, particularly in space sciences and engineering.

Curricula will be broader and deeper, in line with the advancing needs of society and, at the same time, in keeping with the responsibilities of the University to perpetuate the lasting traditions of Western scholarship. There will be greater emphasis on foreign studies with an increasing concentration on Africa and South America.

The freshman class of 1968 will probably have the distinction of being the first class able to look forward to the enjoyment of adequate parking facilities during their undergraduate years. Not only will the student find a place to park with relative ease, but he will also find it much easier and much more pleasant to make his way to the classroom. All pedestrian and foot traffic will be separated and every view will be enhanced here by greenery, there by sculpture, elsewhere by fountains, often by a combination of all three.

UCLA 1968 will be, more than it is now, the cultural center of Los Angeles, drawing people from all areas of southern California to a vast array of academic and artistic events. By 1968 it will also be well on its way to becoming a prime sports center. As the campus becomes more and more the focal point of student life as well as a focal point of the metropolis, its identity will become more and more focused, more and more honored.

More Cosmopolitan

BY HERMAN SPIETH
Chancellor, Riverside

Four years from now, in 1968, the Centennial of the University of California, the Riverside Campus will have just passed its 60th birthday. As a general campus of the University, it will be slightly less than a decade old. In the scant 14 years since instruction was started on this campus in 1954, the student body will have grown from 127 to approximately 5,700 in 1968. Of these, approximately 1,000 will be graduate students.

Although three professional schools are envisioned in the academic master plan for the campus, it is not anticipated that any of them will be operative in 1968. Hence the bulk of undergraduate enrollment will be in the College of Letters and Science with a limited number in the College of Agriculture. The graduate students, then as now, will comprise about one-sixth to one-fifth of the total student body.

The geographical origins of our students, especially in the graduate area, are already widespread over the surface of the earth. With the maturity and increase in our facilities and offerings, especially at the graduate level, it is anticipated that there will be a still wider geographic distribution of both graduates and undergraduates. In sum, then, the campus population in 1968 will be more cosmopolitan as well as more numerous.

The inauguration of a Graduate Division here in 1960 and the subsequent phenomenal enrollment radically changed the building program. A major addition to the University Library, which will open this month, and a new building for the department of physics, now under construction, are the first two structures specifically built for graduate work as well as for undergraduate instruction. All major academic buildings in the future will have this dual purpose.

Off-campus developments will have an important impact on the lives of students. The success of several recently constructed living units will lead to the construction of others. Apartment buildings suitable for the families of graduate students and members of the faculty are beginning to be built. Additional shopping centers will doubtless supplement the two recently established in the edge of the campus. Hence

UCR will increasingly become the center of a community primarily designed to serve University needs. This situation, combined with the expansion of social and recreational facilities on campus, will create an environment in which there will be no reason to feel a degree of isolation from the community.

Integration of research on smog has been achieved by the Air Pollution Research Center, and this work will inevitably expand. The Philip L. Boyd Desert Research Center brings together research workers in the life sciences and agriculture. A much wider span of interests in both groups will be involved in the newly established Dry Lands Research Institute, which will involve the social sciences and humanities as well as the physical life and agricultural sciences, and will, we are confident, be world-wide in its influence.

Finally, the institution itself will have reached maturity as a general campus, with an integrated pattern of instruction and research featuring letters and



HERMAN T. SPIETH
Riverside

science and agriculture, with special emphasis on the resources peculiar to this semiarid area. UCR, while undergoing rapid expansion, will, we confidently believe, hold firmly to its tradition of offering instruction of the highest quality to carefully selected students.

BY VERNON CHEADLE
Chancellor, Santa Barbara

Accurate predictions on the nature and appearance of the Santa Barbara campus of the University of California in 1968 is like tossing a coin to see if it will stand on edge.

But we do have some indicators which show that this campus will no longer be a university campus in short pants—that is, larger than a liberal arts college but something less than a full-blown university.

A student who might take a Rip Van Winkle nap for the next four years and awaken in 1968 would rub his eyes in disbelief. In almost every direction as he blinked his sleepy eyes, he would see the physical evidence that this is, in fact, hardly the same campus he remembered four years earlier.

His first impression of the new structures around him would be that tall buildings—from five to ten stories—now accent the skyline.

The old Student Union has disappeared, replaced by the gleaming new University Center. By this time, too, the second unit of

this building will be in the final planning state. As the name implies, this structure has become the center of university life outside of the curricular pursuits.

Automation, computers and electronics have speeded up and simplified many processes on the campus. When the 1968 student registers, about all he has to do is select his courses with the advice of his faculty adviser and pay his fees. All the rest, assignment of classes to room and students to classes, will be accurately and quickly done by machine process to realize the maximum potential capacity of each space.

Nearly half of the students take part of their instruction with the use of closed-circuit instructional television throughout North Hall and East Hall.

Our 1968 student would find that nearly 1,000 of the students registered or associated with the Santa Barbara campus are not in California. They are scattered around the world at some 12 to 15 overseas study centers under the auspices of the University's Education Abroad Program, administered by the Santa Barbara cam-

pus but accommodating students from all branches. Back in 1964 there were 255 such students at five centers. From many of these partner universities by 1968 will come students and faculty members to teach, study and conduct research on all of the University campuses.

The Santa Barbara campus four years hence will be on the quarter system for its academic calendar with final plans in process to begin a year-around operation by adding a full summer quarter.

What will the students themselves be like in 1968? Our 1964 model will have to make some changes to bring himself up to date. We will find for one thing that about one out of three students on this campus will continue his studies beyond the baccalaureate degree. This was one in four back in 1964.

The students in 1968 will intensify the trend of 1964 to become more serious about their studies. Mass activities and social occasions are disappearing.

The materialistic factors are less and less important in selecting life goals. Making themselves

"marketable" has little part in the attitude of students toward education. The sub-culture of campus life has turned sharply from the social to the intellectual.

Washington Irving would hardly recognize him.



VERNON I. CHEADLE
Santa Barbara

Beyond the Baccalaureate . . .

Chancellors' Predictions

New Schools for Medicine and Law

BY EMIL MRAK
Chancellor, Davis

Step across the boundaries of time, if you will, to 1968, and let us look at the Davis Campus as it takes part in the University's Centennial.

Not only is the University celebrating its 100th birthday, but Davis is celebrating its 60th year of teaching. Today's student body of 8,700 is quite different from that of 1908, when 28 students (all men) were enrolled, and even different from the 4,900 on the campus in 1963-64.

In this Centennial year, the first class has entered the brand new School of Medicine at Davis,

and the third class is enrolled in the School of Law. The faculty of the medical school has found at Davis a goodly number of colleagues in the biological sciences, including a large staff in the National Primate Center, which now has several thousand sub-human primates in its care. The prospective lawyers, and their instructors, have found the great strength in agricultural and natural resources teaching and research — land, water, economics, etc. — a valuable asset to their programs.

Our Library, always a positive measure of growth, now has nearly 600,000 volumes and another new wing that will accommodate up to 750,000 volumes.

There are many other recent developments on the Davis Campus which less than a decade ago was proclaimed a general campus. Some of these are:

A 72-inch cyclotron, incorporating the magnet from the famed 60-inch cyclotron on the Berkeley campus, and greatly enlarging the facilities for low-energy nuclear teaching and research. It also provides a handy source of isotopes for biological research.

An Institute of Governmental Affairs concerned with problems of local and county governments, including many problems of interest to rural areas.

A graduate program in applied science, using the facilities and staff at Livermore, to train nuclear engineers.

Graduate work in International Agricultural Development, providing advanced training beyond the bachelor's degree program introduced in 1962 for young men and women planning to serve in underdeveloped countries.

A computer center with its IBM 7040, which put Davis into the "large computer class" and provides the physical and biological scientists a necessary, modern research tool. Davis was a national pioneer (in 1963) in using TV (via video tapes) to teach computer programming.

The Wyatt Pavilion Theatre, converted in 1963 from the old judging pavilion. Now 61 years old, it is providing a unique setting for Elizabethan plays as well as those of other periods. This historic structure served in its first fifty years as a classroom, assembly hall, and even for basketball practice.

A well-developed recreational area takes advantage of Putah Creek, which ables along the southern part of the campus. There are groves for picnics, a barbecue pit, and a rustic lodge for informal meetings and dances. Other recreational areas close to the residence halls provide for a variety of activities — tennis, swimming, baseball, and even ice skating in an outdoor sunken area that can be flooded and and frozen.

Several major buildings have been completed recently, including one for chemistry; one for engineering; and a fine arts complex, including a 500-seat laboratory theatre, and an art gallery, for dramatic art and speech, music, and art. Other construction includes an addition to the Memorial Union — which includes a larger student store, fountain, student body offices, as well as bowling alley—and an administration building for the various offices that for years have been scattered in all corners of the campus.

A new agricultural toxicology

laboratory provides for research in the whole field of agricultural chemicals and for training toxicologists specifically as analysts of pesticides and food additives. Our new residence halls employ a new concept of groupings of two and three-story buildings for 40 to 60 students each. These smaller units have provided a new unity among the students living on the campus, as about half of the UCD students do.

With today's 8,700 students here in 1968, there are almost that many bicycles on the campus. This has meant closing off the main campus area to autos and constructing bike parking areas around the buildings and residence halls. By 1975, there will be close to 15 acres devoted just to bicycle parking on the campus. Handling the growing numbers of bikes is one problem that is worked on by the joint efforts of the students, faculty, and administration.

As the students have increased in number, we find that they have also increased in kind. For one thing, there is a much higher proportion of pretty coeds on the campus today. Until 1951, when the College of Letters and Science was established, there were

only agriculture majors on the campus. Now the ag students are vastly outnumbered by those in letters and science, engineering, law, and medicine.

But the traditions developed through the years of an Aggie campus have prevailed: the friendly "Hi Aggie" spirit, the Honor Spirit, the "Bossy Cow-Cow" yell, and the many events that originated on the one-time University Farm. The greatest of these is Picnic Day, the spring open house for California held each April.

The Davis Campus today is far different from the way it was in the early years of this century. The growth and shifting emphasis have resulted in many changes in plans—but these have made Davis an exciting campus to be on. In spite of its vast growth and increase in number of students, it remains the major campus in the University for agricultural teaching and research. And this rich agricultural heritage still plays a dominant role in the campus attitudes and traditions.

The students of today are holding to these traditions and playing a major role in the planning for Davis' future—as they have in the years past.



EMIL M. MRAK
Davis

The Class of 1968— Pioneering Freshmen

BY HERBERT YORK
Chancellor, San Diego

By 1968, San Diego will have taken several long strides forward to its eventual status as one of the University's great general campuses.

It will not be large at that time. There will be some 3,000 students, about the present enrollment of Riverside. But it will be well started on its way toward becoming a general campus with an eventual enrollment of 27,500 students.

This figure of 3,000 students will represent more than a tenfold increase over our present enrollment of 283.

It represents also an immense change in the nature of the campus. All of our present students are graduates, all but a very few of whom are seeking doctorates in one of the sciences. By 1968, 60 per cent of our students will be undergraduates. Of the 1,200 graduate students (four times as many as we have now) in 1968 a good fraction will be working for advanced degrees in subjects far afield from the sciences, disciplines in which we as yet do not even have faculty members.

To understand the nature of the change at San Diego, it is necessary to look briefly at its history.

The campus had its beginnings in the last years of the nineteenth century when zoologists for Berkeley began searching for a site upon which to establish a marine station. After stays at various cities along the coast, they eventually settled at La Jolla, where they found a good shoresite location and where they were offered vigorous support by the local citizens, notably the Scripps family. Out of the small field station grew the famous Scripps Institution of Oceanography, the oldest and

largest such institution in the world and a part of the University since 1912.

When in the late 1950's the decision was made to establish a general campus at San Diego, a site contiguous to the Scripps Institution was chosen. The Institution had a worldwide reputation for the excellence of its research and its teaching of graduate students. It was decided to build the campus by using Scripps as a model, by establishing departments in other sciences which



HERBERT YORK
San Diego

would begin with graduate programs and eventually include undergraduate instruction.

In 1963, the Regents approved the Academic Master Plan for the campus. San Diego expects to grow in a unique way. The campus is to consist of twelve semi-independent colleges, each with

about 2,300 students, and each offering enough courses so that the undergraduates will be able to take about two-thirds of his work in his home college. By this means, we hope to avoid some of the impersonality of the enormous "monolithic" campus and yet retain the very real advantages of a major University.

The first of these colleges is in existence. Its priority on the scene is acknowledged in its name, The First College.

It is in The First College that our first undergraduate class will enroll this fall. The class is being limited to freshmen entering directly from high school, although this policy will not be adhered to in later years, when transfers will be accepted.

These first freshmen, the class of 1968, will of course pioneer undergraduate life at San Diego. When they reach graduation, they will have seen The First College grow so large that the establishment of the next college will be necessary.

They will also have seen the development of a School of Medicine at San Diego, which will have enrolled its first class of perhaps 32 students, probably in 1967.

These first freshmen, who until 1965, at least, will be lacking such amenities of campus life as residence halls and a student union, will have the chance to establish many of those traditions which give a campus its unique flavor. It would be a brave man who would attempt even to guess what these might be.

Thus there are great changes in store for San Diego during the next four years. There is one thing, however, which we are determined to maintain, and that is the high reputation which is San Diego's most precious attribute.

Search for Solutions

BY JOHN B. de C. M. SAUNDERS
Chancellor, San Francisco

In one respect, the San Francisco Medical Center in 1968 will be four years ahead of the rest of the University. We are observing a centennial this year, for we reckon our age from the founding of the Toland Memorial College, a private institution that was deeded to the University in 1873.

The deeding of Toland's medical school to the University was followed later in 1873, by similar acquisition of the California College of Pharmacy. The School of Dentistry and the School of Nursing were created by the Regents in 1881 and 1907 respectively. The present campus site, overlooking the Golden Gate from the lower



JOHN B. de C. M. SAUNDERS
San Francisco

slopes of Mt. Sutro, was occupied in 1897.

The San Francisco campus must contribute its share of the rapidly-growing number of well trained professionals needed to meet the State's need for health services. Enrollments have increased markedly during the past few years, and in the several years ahead we foresee further increases of 25 to 60 per cent in the numbers of students we admit to various professional curricula. For example, the size of entering classes in the School of Medicine went from 75 to 100 in 1958. Current plans call for a 132-student class next fall, with further growth to 160 in 1966.

Moreover, San Francisco is con-

tributing importantly to the education of those who in turn will teach in other professional schools, including some yet to be established. Each passing year sees more students in the Graduate Division, seeking Master's and Ph.D. degrees in basic sciences and special professional fields. In the School of Nursing, it is expected that students in the basic professional programs will soon be equalled or surpassed in numbers by graduate students. Many of these will go on to teach in the nursing curricula being developed by many of California's junior colleges.

At least as important as the challenge of numbers is the challenge of direction. We are in the midst of an authentic social revolution, subjecting our changing, urbanized culture to stresses of the greatest magnitude. The health sciences, in contributing to the search for solutions to the problems engendered by these changes, must extend their horizons beyond disease and beyond the individual organism. We must add to and draw upon a broader knowledge of man in health—the whole man in his total environment. This challenge, too, is reflected in the development of the San Francisco Medical Center.

Ten years ago, it would have seemed odd to find a team of sociologists on the staff of a nursing school, a dental faculty concerning itself with clinical psychology or the economics of health services; a medical school organizing a symposium on the potential of woman. Even today, there are few if any other health centers where one can attend performances by distinguished musicians, art exhibits of the highest quality, and lectures by authorities in fields ranging from astronomy to Zen.

Above all, we will find in the development of the School of Health Sciences an enormous extension of and greater variety in the graduate programs offered in areas closely allied to man in his ecological position.

In 1968, then, we can expect a San Francisco student body substantially larger than the present 2,100; increasingly aware of the relationships of their intended professions to each other and to society; and closely knit by common intellectual interests and the cultural and extracurricular life of the campus.

Campuses of the Future

Santa Cruz—A Revival Of the Oxford Ideal

BY DEAN E. McHENRY
Chancellor, Santa Cruz

The Santa Cruz campus is one of three new siblings of the great University of California. But it won't look like any of its older sisters. Following President Kerr's formula of strength through diversity, Santa Cruz is seeking a unique role in the University family.

UCSC will develop a series of small, semi-independent residential colleges devoted to undergraduate education. The first college—Cowell College—will open in 1965 and seven more are scheduled during the following ten years. Each college will have 500 to 800 undergraduate members and a separate faculty. Each will provide general education for its own members and a curricular specialty available to any student on the campus. Each college is intended to serve as the focus for student and faculty loyalties within the larger university providing for the student an education of human scale and for the faculty member personal rewards outside his research field.

Great effort will be made to reach the student in depth through such devices as close instruction in seminars and tutorials, independent study, intellectual atmosphere, full commitment and residential setting.

The academic emphasis at Santa Cruz will be in the liberal arts and the provost of each residential college, by his field and personality, will put a stamp on a college. So will the faculty members attached to the college. Some



DEAN E. McHENRY
Santa Cruz

academic specialization might be predetermined, but the way will be left open for a college to adapt or develop new emphasis as the years go by.

On opening day in the fall of 1965, the 250 to 500 enrolling students will have a choice of fifteen different majors. During the ensuing years research specialties in languages and linguistics, South Pacific studies, conservation, psychology and mathematics are expected to be developed. In addition, professional schools will be added in business, engineering, natural resources and possibly landscape architecture.



SANTA CRUZ . . . now only rolling hills in the Santa Cruz Mountains 50 miles south of San Francisco, the Santa Cruz campus is designed on the Oxford Plan as a group of semi-independent small colleges. Some classes will be offered to the campus as a whole, but much of the instruction will be by the colleges' faculties in the colleges' own buildings.

But what will the students' life be like during this early period? The college will provide residential and dining facilities, classroom and faculty office space, lounge and recreation rooms, and administrative offices. Approximately a dozen faculty members will reside in each college, joining the students for meals and informal discussions in off-hours. Cathedrals of redwoods make

wonderful outdoor reading rooms and both the open meadow and heavily forested sections of the 2000-acre site are excellent for leisurely walking or more vigorous hiking. Athletics will be primarily intramural with competition between colleges rather than with other institutions.

By 1968 some 14 permanent buildings will have been completed or will be under construc-

tion accommodating nearly 3000 undergraduate students. That year also the first graduate students will enroll at Santa Cruz and engineering students will have just completed their first year.

In the centennial year — as Santa Cruz continues to grow in enrollment, curriculum, program and construction—the tones and dimensions of a new family portrait can be clearly seen.

Irvine—Building a University And Founding Its Own Community

BY DANIEL G. ALDRICH
Chancellor, Irvine

The emerging role of the University of California, Irvine, in shaping what President Kerr has called the "City of Intellect" becomes more apparent to all who have had opportunity to view the facilities, meet the faculty and students, and appraise the curriculum at Irvine in the fall of 1968 when the doors of this new campus of the University in Orange County swing open for the fourth academic year.

Charter students, hopefully, will have felt that the campus was built expressly for them in 1965. Freshmen will be seniors and will have matured to become, in fact, an integral part of a major institution with an enrollment of some 3,000 undergraduates and 300 graduates and a faculty of over 300.

The faculty members will be fine scholars in the tradition of the University. They will be individuals dedicated to the highest quality of instruction at all levels and to the public service objectives of the University. Beyond that, they will be innovators, drawn to Irvine by the opportunity to experiment in academic organization and curriculum and methods of instruction in a way that is not possible on a long established campus.

The core of Irvine's academic program is the College of Arts, Letters and Science, headed by Dean Jack W. Peltason who came to UCI from a similar post at the University of Illinois. The College consists of five divisions, each headed by a Divisional Dean.

Under the leadership of Dr. Edward A. Steinhaus, Dean of Biological Sciences and formerly Chairman of the Division of Invertebrate Pathology at Berkeley, students in the biological sciences find their programs fully reflecting the revolution which is under

way in this field today. Instead of the traditional departmental units of zoology, botany, and microbiology, UCI has organized cell, organismic and population biology, psychobiology, biochemistry, and biophysics.

Students in the social sciences, likewise, will find at Irvine a program substantially different from those at other institutions, particularly in its interdisciplinary dimensions. Although there are majors in such fields as political science, economics, anthropology, sociology and psychology, the division, with Professor James G. March of Carnegie Institute of Technology as Dean, has abandoned traditional social science department units. In their place are such groupings as political economy, organizational decision-making, social change, communications, and education.

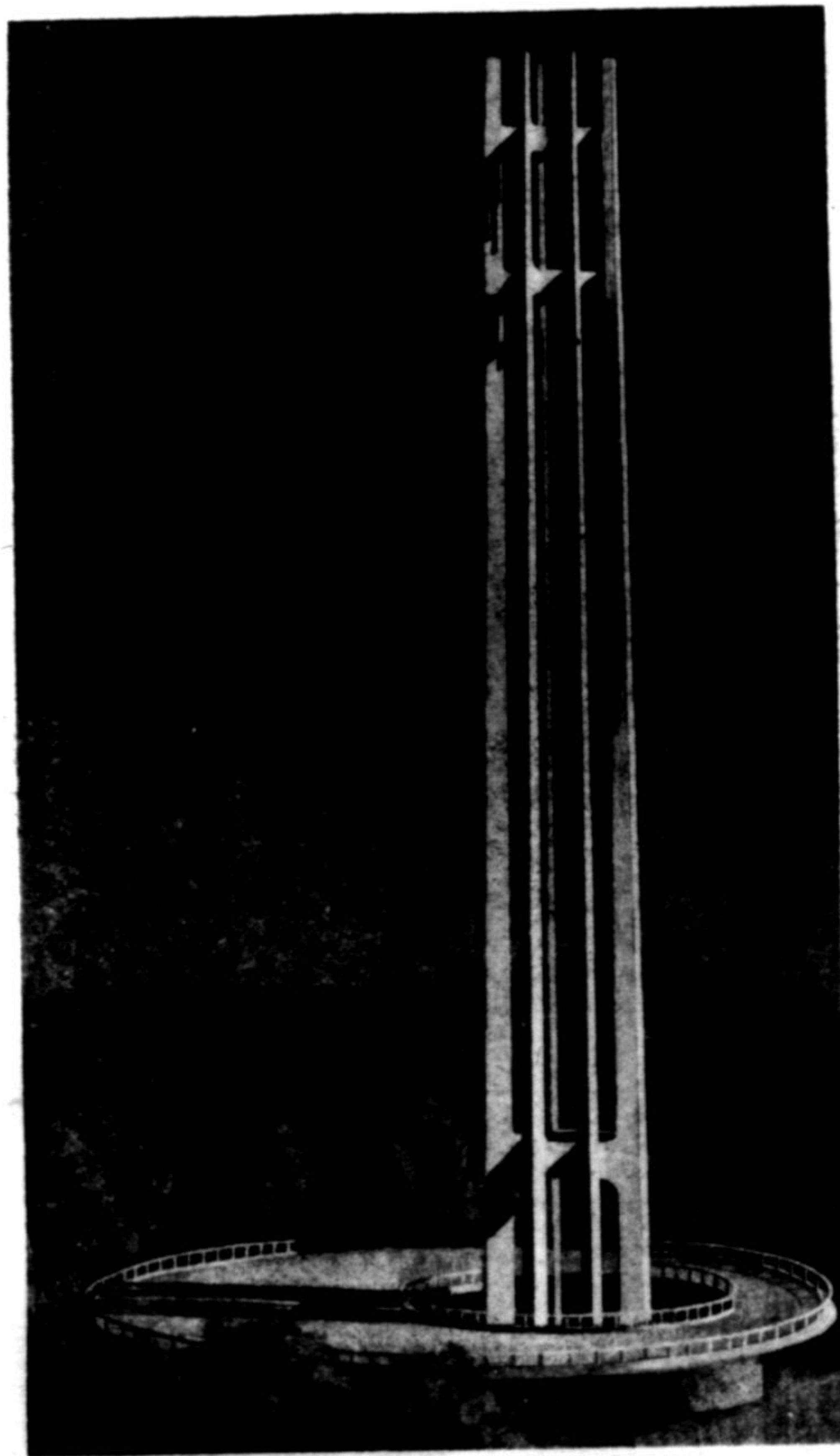
In the humanities, the student will work in the traditional departments of history, English, foreign languages, philosophy and classics. Dean of Humanities is historian Samuel C. McCulloch, formerly Dean of the College at San Francisco State.

The Division of Fine Arts has developed a program, strong not only in its historical and criticism aspects, but also in performance. Chemistry, physics, and mathematics were the first fields to be organized in the Division of Physical Sciences.

By 1968, two professional schools will have been in operation for three years. The Graduate School of Administration represents a major innovation, combining in a close working relationship within a department or school of administration, the fields of business administration; public administration, usually organized within a political science department; and educational administration. The School of Engineering enrolls upper division

and graduate students, with the major focus on electronic engineering and systems engineering.

By the spring of 1968 some 120 acres of the 1510-acre site on the rolling hills three miles inland from the coastal community of Corona del Mar, 35 miles south of Los Angeles, will have been transformed into a campus. Groves of trees will frame the buildings and subsequently form a campus skyline. The main plazas will be defined with large, stately evergreens set in an undergrowth of flowering shrubs and ground cover to accentuate the clean, classical lines of the buildings designed to fit into the terrain. Massive piers will support the broad platforms which form the bases of the structures themselves. Open lawn areas will invite student gatherings. Small areas will be screened away from the actively traveled thoroughfares to provide quiet areas for study and contemplation.



IRVINE . . . the as-yet unnamed tower above will stand at the center of the planned campus at Irvine. Located about halfway between Los Angeles and San Diego, the Irvine campus is planned as an integral part of its surrounding community.

Both the campus and its city are new—planned communities growing out of the open spaces of the giant Irvine Ranch grant.



DANIEL G. ALDRICH
Irvine

The Faculty—Run School

Joel Hildebrand Recalls a Day Of Expansion in Academic Power

BY PEGGY KRAUSE

Joel H. Hildebrand, now a professor emeritus of chemistry, has been on the staff of the University for 50 years—plus one term.

In March, 1913, he came to Berkeley from the University of Pennsylvania "for the new department and me to react to one another."

"Berkeley seemed to be somewhere in the neighborhood of Tibet," he continued. "Four days were required for the trip. But I could at least see California and the Grand Canyon at no expense to myself."

Hildebrand joined a "little band of young iconoclasts in Berkeley" including Gilbert N. Lewis, William C. Bray, and Wendell M. Latimer. These young men rebelled at the method of teaching chemistry by dictating facts.

They initiated the analytical approach to science teaching, the approach which is used today. Hildebrand found freedom to research and freedom to teach as he wished.

"I sensed the intellectual stimulus and freedom here . . . I wanted freedom to investigate problems of my own invention and I loved to teach."

"I eagerly joined the Berkeley group, where I soon came to feel as if I had escaped from a dungeon into open air. My teaching load shrank from 18 to 8 hours a week; new graduate students were sent to me, as to all staff

members, to hear what ideas for research each had to offer; and I could mention 'ion' without encountering a cynical smile."

There was freedom between professors and graduate students.

"In one of the first 'research conferences' that I attended, Lewis made one of the challenging remarks such as he was fond of, 'whereas . . . a graduate student said, 'No, that isn't so.' I turned in some alarm. At Pennsylvania I had often had the same thought, but had not deemed it expedient to utter it. Lewis turned to him almost eagerly, asking, 'No? Why not?'"

Hildebrand taught 500 students in freshman chemistry. During his years of teaching large chemistry classes, he has developed many methods for dealing with large groups.

Labs were built to hold only 25 students; full professors often taught freshman quiz sections; demonstrations in lecture were made large and dramatic.

The full professors teaching freshman quiz sections had a good effect on the teacher's assistants. "There isn't a University in the world that has so many mature chemistry teachers teaching freshman classes," Hildebrand said.

"For quizzing, where small classes are important, we are as good as any school," Hildebrand said.

"I had to put on a show that would hold their attention and be

intelligible to people in the back row during lecture," he explained. Even today, he said, alumni remind him of the lecture before one Big Game in which he changed a pale red flame to blue and gold.

Hildebrand commented on two of the biggest criticisms of the University—its size and the many research activities of the faculty.

He loves research and he loves teaching. "Discovery and telling about it are related activities."

"A small university has the advantage of a country town—everyone knows you when you arrive. A large community has just as many potential friends. There are more ways to sin but more opportunities for culture."

Hildebrand has been Dean of Men (1923-26), Dean of the College of Letters and Science (1939-43) and Dean of the College of Chemistry (1949-52), yet during all this time he carried at least a small teaching load. He avoided being an administrator whenever he could because he wanted to teach.

"Students have changed as culture has changed, but in all periods," according to Hildebrand. He emphasized that one cannot generalize over a whole period.

"If it weren't for a panty raid I'd say they're more serious minded on the whole—although they can become barbarous," he said.

"A student who really wants to



JOEL H. HILDEBRAND . . . now a professor emeritus of chemistry, he has seen a steady procession of students through his classes since he first came to Berkeley in the 1920's. During his own lifetime he has witnessed the advancement of science from the days when electricity was the latest marvel of the age to the power of the atomic bomb.

get acquainted with some scholar can," Hildebrand continued. He himself has made many friends

among students.

"Of course, we are sensitive to the apple polisher," he added.

A Look at the Academic Senate

BY MIKE FISCHER

In 1923 David Prescott Barrows retired as president of the University, bringing to an end a long age of one-man rule. Into the void he left stepped a new, yet historically old form of University administration—the faculty-run school.

The Academic Senate was and is only advisory in form, but the moral impact of its opinions is so great it is rare when the Regents or the University president will overrule a faculty decision.

The Senate's range of interests has always been great, extending

into all the academic aspects of the University.

In the coming years it will have to plan for such things as the redirection of, and how to cope with the greater numbers of students expected to enroll at the University.

The function of the Academic Senate, faculty government, is not new—its origins lie deep in the middle ages. Neither is the Senate as legally powerful as it has grown to be, for its power does not lie in the legal value of its opinions but in their moral weight. "We haven't a legal leg to stand on," James S. Cline, professor of English and vice chairman of the Berkeley Division of the Academic Senate, said.

The arguments for faculty self-government, especially in academic realms, are obvious. The arguments against such activities

are not so clear. William R. Dennes, chairman of the statewide Academic Senate and Mills Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy and Civil Policy, said, the University is often "criticized in this country for having a faculty that takes too much time away from other duties."

"This University organization is unique in the world," Cline said. "The Academic Senate runs the academic aspects of the University." Yet faculty committees have no authority to act, except in the case of approving courses.

In the 1920s the University was looked upon as a romantic, adventurous place. Its rapid growth and the many imaginative young professors who came here in the 20s testify to this. When these professors came to the University they had certain objectives, including a role in the University's administration.

The University's reputation in the 20s, while good, was not enough to attract professors itself. What lured people west was what Cline describes as "The Spirit of the Place." This spirit was reflected in the Academic Senate, which was then set up as a purely advisory body, still its main function.

At the Academic Senate's formation Berkeley was the University, although faculty members from the "Agricultural College" at Davis were permitted to take part in Senate activities.

As the University grew, the Academic Senate grew, dividing into Northern and Southern Sections—the North comprising Berkeley, Davis, San Francisco and Mt. Hamilton and the South containing Los Angeles, San Diego, Riverside and Santa Barbara.

In 1962 the Academic Senate was reorganized—the old North-South split being dropped in favor of separate campus sections with a statewide Academic Senate assembly, which meets 2 or 3 times a year.

The present Senate consists of

various policy committees. The three most powerful of these are the Committee on Courses, which can report directly to the Regents without going through the President, and the Committees on Educational Policy and the Budget.

Another function of the faculty, still only advisory, is the selection, promotion and dismissal of faculty members.

When the Chancellor is approached by a department chairman or by an instructor seeking promotion, he must call a faculty committee to decide on the promotion. The committee normally

consists of five tenured professors, two from the same department as the instructor and three from related departments.

This committee evaluates the person's stature as a scholar, his reputation as a teacher, his contributions in the way of community service to the University and any public services he had performed.

The theory of peer-judgment for promotion is just another aspect of the almost complete operation of academic affairs by a faculty which possesses only advisory powers.



MAN ON THE MOVE . . . times have changed, but some modes of transportation have not. Witness this professor commuting between classes on his bike.



WELL . . . Students often come to the University hoping the faculty will know the absolute truth. The moment of disillusionment comes when they learn there is no absolute truth, and the faculty member must also stumble over answers.



A RENOWNED FACULTY . . . The University is noted for the number of Nobel Prize winners. However, what gives the University its quality is not the famous few instructors, but those who know their field and can convey it to eager learners.

A Sample of University Alumni

Research Chief for Lockheed Missiles

BY DAVE ALLEN

What sort of person is the man who builds computers and designs spacecraft?

If his name is John P. Nash and he is vice president in charge of research for Lockheed Missiles at Sunnyvale, he is likely to be a University alumnus.

"One of the greatest problems facing us in industry today is the communications problem," Nash said, "the problem of transferring ideas and information from one person to another and from technical groups to the community."

It is a sociological, not a scientific problem, Nash said, "its solution will be aided by computers, language translating machines and other devices."

"But mutual understanding with contributions from all sides is the key to solving it."

Nash, a 1936 graduate from the

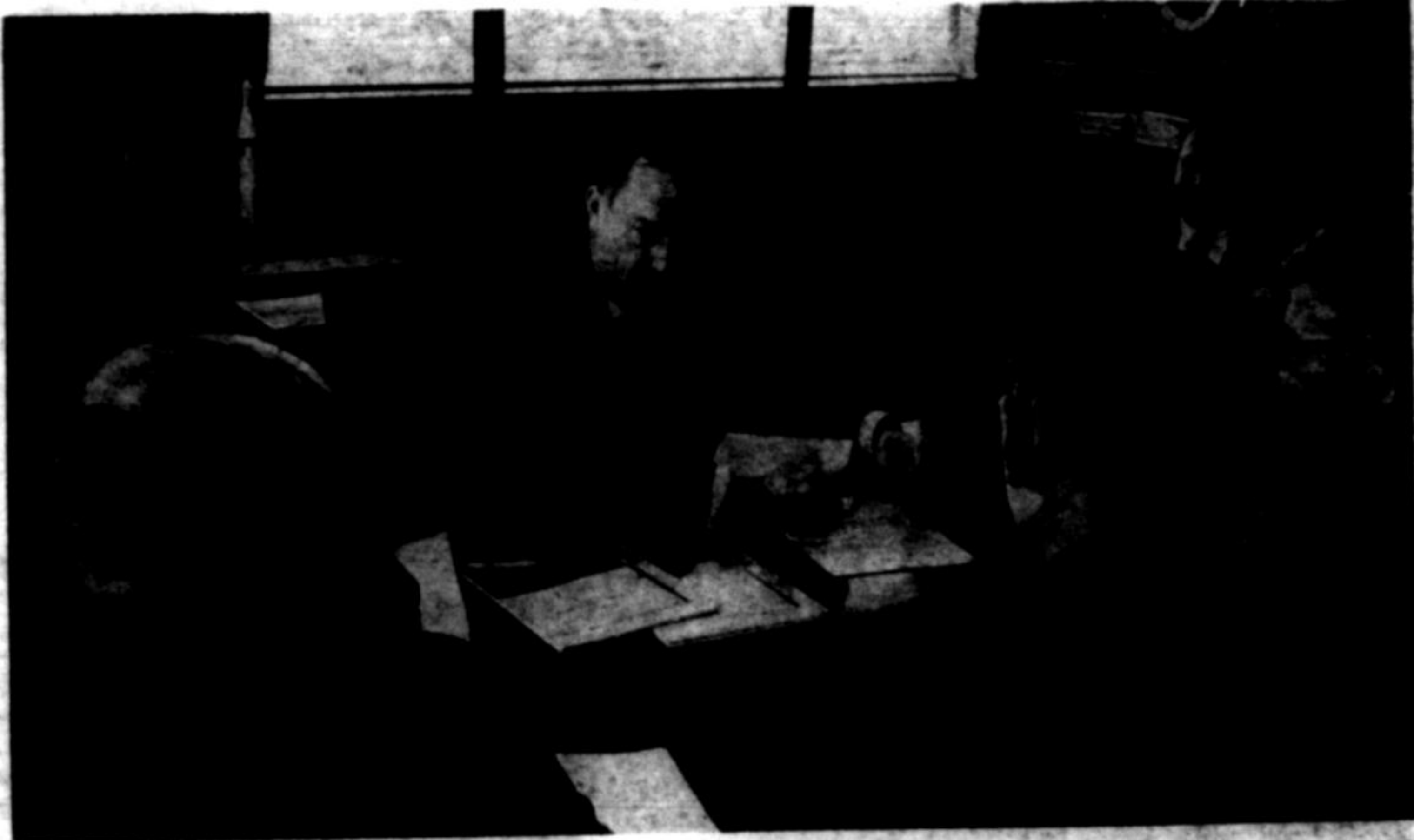
Berkeley campus, has held many positions, but always he has worked in mathematical fields.

After he took his A.B. at the Berkeley campus, he went to Rice University for graduate study at the recommendation of Berkeley Professor of Mathematics Griffith Evans.

After earning his Ph.D., Nash went out in the world to work on theoretical mathematics and practical research.

First he took a teaching position at Notre Dame. During the war, he kept busy at the radiation laboratory of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; he then went to work for the Kimberly Clark Corporation, the makers of Kleenex; in 1950 he returned to teaching—this time at the University of Illinois.

While he was at Illinois, Nash helped in the construction of one



MISSILE PLANNING . . . John P. Nash, a Berkeley alumnus, discusses with his staff new plans for research at Lockheed Missile in Sunnyvale. Nash has worked with several corporations in mathematical research since he left the University in 1936.

of the early high speed digital computers, ORDVAC.

Finally, in 1957, he took a position with Lockheed missiles at Sunnyvale.

He did not start out as vice president in charge of research—no indeed—he began as manager of information processing.

He soon transcended his early work in computers, and took part in Lockheed spacecraft and mis-

sile development projects.

Among other things, he has played a part in the Polaris and Agena programs. Currently, he is working on interplanetary spacecraft design.

Nash now lives in Woodside with his wife, Dorothy.

The father of a well-spaced family, he has three children, all boys. The oldest is now a junior at Rice. He is contemplating a trans-

fer to Berkeley, Nash said.

Of his remaining sons, one is now a sophomore in high school, while the other is only two years old. He hopes to send both to the University, which he called the "finest university in the country."

If he were to live his life over again, Nash said he would change nothing. His only "secret of success," he concluded, is "adaptability."



JACK-OF-ALL-TRADES . . . Bruce Ariss, shown here with his wife Jean, has worked in a variety of artistic fields since he graduated from the University. Among his claims to fame is the achievement of painting all the streets in Monterey gold. The Arisses currently reside in a unique home in Monterey.

From Pelican Editor To Monterey Artist

Some University graduates have become successful in specific fields: law, journalism, business or finance, for instance.

But at least one alumnus, Bruce Ariss, has succeeded in a variety of fields. Since he graduated from the Berkeley campus in 1936 he has been a novelist, a commercial artist, a cartoonist, an editor, a muralist, a theater director, and a critic.

His many-sided character showed itself clearly during his University years. During his four year stay he was a little theater art director, art director for the Occident, Daily Californian cartoonist, and editor of the Pelican.

He graduated, "much to my surprise" he says, with a B.A. in journalism, English and art.

Among his accomplishments at the University was production of an Axe Review which caused the event to be cancelled for ten years. He also succeeded in putting out an edition of the Pelican which parodied the Blue and Gold and almost brought the humor magazine to its much prophesied demise.

After graduation the six-foot-four-inch, 224-pound giant worked in Hollywood and became one of Monterey's Huckleberry Hill artists.

In 1946 he was commissioned as city artist of Monterey to redecorate the entire town for its centennial celebration. He completed the project by painting the streets of the village gold.

Although he has not painted an entire town since then, Ariss keeps busy as a muralist and illustrator. He recently completed an 80-foot mural of Old Monterey for a restaurant dining room.

Currently he is illustrating books in 30 languages for the Army language school in Monterey.

Ariss lives with his wife, Jean, in a three-story home built of material salvaged from the beach and the remnants of old Victorian-style houses which were undergoing demolition.

The roof of the house is graced by a complete ship's cabin, saved from the surf. The home is surrounded by a basket-weave redwood fence supported by majestic Grecian columns.

The delicately tinted stained

glass windows of the living rooms are a complement to the floor—a mosaic of unmatched tiles salvaged from the ashes of a burned out tile factory.

Both Bruce and Jean, who is also a University graduate, are working on novels. One of Jean's novels, "Quick Years" went through two printings within weeks of issue, and almost became a Book-of-the-Month-Club selection.

Jean, who studied journalism at the University, took up writing in 1957 "to finance the children's education."

"I have no style," Jean admits. "I just write as things come to me." Bruce, former editor of more than a dozen magazines—ranging from medical digests to avant garde literary monthlies—feels this is her greatest asset; her novels are heavy with stream-of-consciousness dialogue and clean-cut incisive description, uncluttered by pre-formed plot-line or outlines.

Included among the Ariss's five children are two who have attended the University. Two of the remaining three are in high school.

A Mixture of Banks and Farms

Agriculture and banking may sound like a strange combination, but through the twining of these fields, Robert Emerson has risen to the post of Bank of America vice-president.

Emerson, a 1939 graduate from the Davis campus, inherited a life-long interest in agriculture from his father, who owned a dairy, but discovered his love of banking only after he left college.

When Emerson first entered Davis in the fall of 1935, he filed his major as dairy industry; later, he changed to animal husbandry and finally graduated with an A.B. in agricultural education.

At the time, Emerson planned to teach agriculture and, perhaps, football—he had been a star football player during his years at Davis. But fate—in the form of the federal government—decreed against his career; the Farm Security Administration offered him a job distributing crop failure relief in San Diego county which paid \$120 per month—a fantastic sum at that time.

This job not only gave Emerson great wealth, but it also introduced him to farm loan distribution.

He worked for the government for only two years, but, after a wartime stint hatching turkeys in

northern California, he resumed his career as a farm loan expert—this time with the Bank of America.

Emerson rose rapidly in the service of his bank. He began as a lending officer in the Willows branch; a few years later he was transferred to San Francisco; in 1958 he took an important position in the agricultural loan section of the northern division; in 1960 he took over the agricultural loan department; and in 1961 he was made a vice president.

All this time Emerson worked with farmers—he took a constant interest in both farm youth and farm loan financing.

Emerson said he has been loaning more and more money to fewer and fewer farmers as mechanization and competition has forced small farmers to sell out to larger organizations.

The most important prerequisite for success in business is the ability to get along with people, he said. "You've got to make people want to do things for you."

Emerson now lives in Oakland with his wife, also a graduate of the Davis campus.

He is the father of three children, including a pair of twin daughters, both of whom have attended the University.

One of them is attending Davis, while the other, a medical center graduate, is now a practicing dentist.

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PHOTOGRAPHY—George Crow, Ron Enfield, Tom Lathrop, Jerry Stoll, Jim Steinhart, and University Office of Educational Relations.
Cover photo by Ron Enfield

Plea for an Enduring World Order

It Was A Grand Occasion

By JIM WILLWERTH

It was one of those grand afternoons.

In the midst of festooned finery and black academic robes, the Secretary General of the United Nations quietly asked at 2 p.m. the name of the "stumpy trees" to his left in front of the Campanile.

And Clark Kerr, dignified University president, replied with a quizzical smile that they were "Linden trees, not necessarily indigenous to Northern California."

Earlier in the sunlit, gusty day the international tactician ordered "coffee with heavy cream and sugar" amid the piano playing and card shuffling atmosphere of the Bear's Lair.

He was accompanied in his tour of student life by ASUC President Mel Levine and Daily Californian Editor Pat Mar. Adlai Stevenson, on a separate tour also passed briefly through the Student Union.

Later in the president's party, while Thant inquired the name of the Campanile's Linden trees, America's United Nations ambassador was besieged by autograph hunters.

"What have I started here?" he cried in mock horror when half a dozen signatures turned into surging requests for half a hundred. Only one student, 20 year old sociology major Darryl Yagi, however, obtained the Secretary General's coveted autograph. Although Thant signed willingly, his security guards halted signature seekers immediately after the first.

At 2:30 p.m., President Kerr's party entered the Greek Theater — contrasting the multi-colored academic robes with stone benches and sunburned faces.

Some had been waiting since 10 a.m. for seats.

First came the Alumni procession. Led by the excited smile of 94 year old Brooks Palmer, class of 1892, the banner-carrying grads smiled up at the half-circle sea of student faces.

(Continued on page 16)



MASSED CLASS BANNERS IN THE 96th ANNUAL CHARTER DAY PROCESSION. MORE CHARTER DAY PICTURES ON PAGES TWO AND THREE.

—Daily Cal Photo by Ron Enfield

Leaders Express Hopes

By NANCY TOLBERT

Strong hopes for world peace and firm support for the United Nations were expressed with almost a unite-or-die touch by yesterday's Charter Day speakers.

The principal addresses were given by UN Secretary General U Thant and U.S. Ambassador to the UN Adlai Stevenson with brief speeches given by University President Clark Kerr and Chancellor Edward Strong.

California Governor Edmund G. Pat Brown also gave a short welcome message.

Stevenson called upon the United States to press on for peace and to support world agencies.

"If we falter, if we lay down this burden, the world, I believe without rhetoric or exaggeration, is lost," Stevenson said.

Chancellor Strong also said the world is faced with possible extermination and stressed the need for a federal union of nations to keep the peace.

The academic theme of Charter Day was carried out in UN Secretary General U Thant's scholarly review of the history of the League of Nations and its contributions to the UN.

"In its time the Covenant of the League was a tremendous step forward, a radical change in the concept of international order," Thant said. "It was not the League or the ideas behind it that failed, rather its members."

President Kerr emphasized academics also, specifically the University's role in keeping world peace.

Kerr noted that the University has more foreign students than any other American university and that many students go from here to foreign campuses.

"As the chief repository and source of knowledge, the contemporary university has a great responsibility and a rare opportunity to help forge new links among men and among nations," Kerr said.

Stevenson called upon the Uni- (Continued on page 10)

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April Prank

Twelve-foot Bunny Rabbit Crowns Sather Tower

By K. A. BERLANDT

A twelve-foot bunny rabbit made of wire, paper mache, and string, and stuffed with three hundred balloons crowned the Campanile yesterday morning.

The first mention of the prank came at 2:30 a.m. yesterday when

an anonymous person called the Daily Californian office and asked "Have you seen the bunny on the top of the Campanile?" — then hung up without waiting for an answer.

Steeplejack Jim Thelan was summoned in the morning to

take the object down, but not before hundreds of students curiously eyed it on their way to early morning classes.

Thelan said it must have taken several hours during the night for the "students" to put it up. The elevator operators "knew nothing about it."

The steeple jack described a possible method for pulling off such a prank.

"They come up in the late afternoon in a gang. Out of a dozen that go up, the elevator operator doesn't miss three that stay up and hide," he said.

"Then, with a key, they open the spiral staircase (used by workers changing the bulbs in the Campanile lamp). Student workers on occasion have the keys. I imagine when they had the keys, they had another one made," Thelan said.

This was not the first bunny rabbit to crown Sather Tower. About three years ago, a couple of days before Easter, a four-foot stuffed bunny was impaled there, Thelan said.

Griffin Hearing Continues Today

The Faculty Committee on Student Conduct will continue to hear testimony today in the Don Griffin case. The hearing began at 8 a.m. yesterday and continued until 5:30 p.m.

Griffin, a Negro University student, was arrested March 13 by University police in the Student Union for "refusing to identify himself to an officer."

Griffin Wednesday filed a \$106,000 suit against the University claiming denial of civil rights, conspiracy to deny civil rights, false imprisonment, battery, and defamation of character.

Senate Survey on Redirection—Students Asked Their Opinions

By DON CRAWFORD

Notably absent from the pro and con voices on student redirection has been the voice of the student. Nobody seems to know exactly how University students feel about redirection, but the ASUC Senate has taken steps to find out.

Last semester Rep-at-Large Mike Gold introduced a motion that a Student Committee on Redirection be formed to study student opinion and present its findings to the Senate.

Gold, committee chairman, said his group hopes to "determine whether or not there is a separate student interest" in the diversion of students to campuses other than their first choice.

The committee will conduct an opinion survey of a sample of 1,400 students who came on campus this semester or last. The University's Survey Research Center has provided an advisor to help construct the questionnaire and handle the compilation of the survey results.

Gold said if everyone mailed a questionnaire fills it out and returns it, the committee will have a good idea who's in favor of what and why.

He suspects that student interest might be quite different from

the interest of the Academic Senate, which favors selection based on academic criteria.

"It may turn out that the students' best interest will be served by random selection," he said. "I know that no member of my committee is in favor of academic selection."

The four-page questionnaire includes 13 alternative criteria up-

LAST PART

on which preference might be given to University applicants. The 13 items include several of the suggestions which have come from many quarters since the question of redirection first came up three years ago.

The questionnaire emphasizes that criteria might be combined and asks students if they approve, strongly approve, disapprove, strongly disapprove, or are undecided whether preference should be given to:

- Applicants with better academic qualifications—taking into consideration scores on achievement tests, high school grades, subjective evaluation of academic potential.
- Those with educational objectives which can be satisfied on the campus of their first choice, or

who have scholarships to the campus of their first choice, or

- Those living within commuting distance, at home.

- Or who are sons or daughters of alumni, or who have advanced scholastic standing (e.g. juniors over frosh).

- Those who are re-entering the University, those who have extra-curricular skills, such as athletic, forensic, or musical abilities.

- Students from specific geographical areas in order to maintain diversity.

- Students whose finances require that they attend their first choice campus.

- Students who have been chosen purely at random.

(Continued on page 16)

Daily Californian Wins Top Rating

The Daily Californian has been awarded an All-American rating in national college newspaper competition.

The All-American classification is the highest of five possible rankings. The ratings were made by the Associated Collegiate Press, University of Minnesota, and were based on the fall 1963 editions.

Kerr to Receive Freedom Award

Adlai Stevenson, United States Ambassador to the United Nations, announced at the Charter Day ceremonies yesterday that President Clark Kerr and the University would receive the Alexander Meiklejohn Award for academic freedom "sometime next week." Meiklejohn is considered one of the United States' leading experts in civil liberties.

No further details were released.

BEARS

One of the many good buys in R/A's After-Easter Sale is their Ivy sportshirt at just 3.99. Check these:

- 1) "Baby cord" with buttoned flap pocket
- 2) Seersucker stripes
- 3) Solid color chambray.

All with short sleeves for the warm weather coming up. And all great for campus wear!

ROOS/ATKINS