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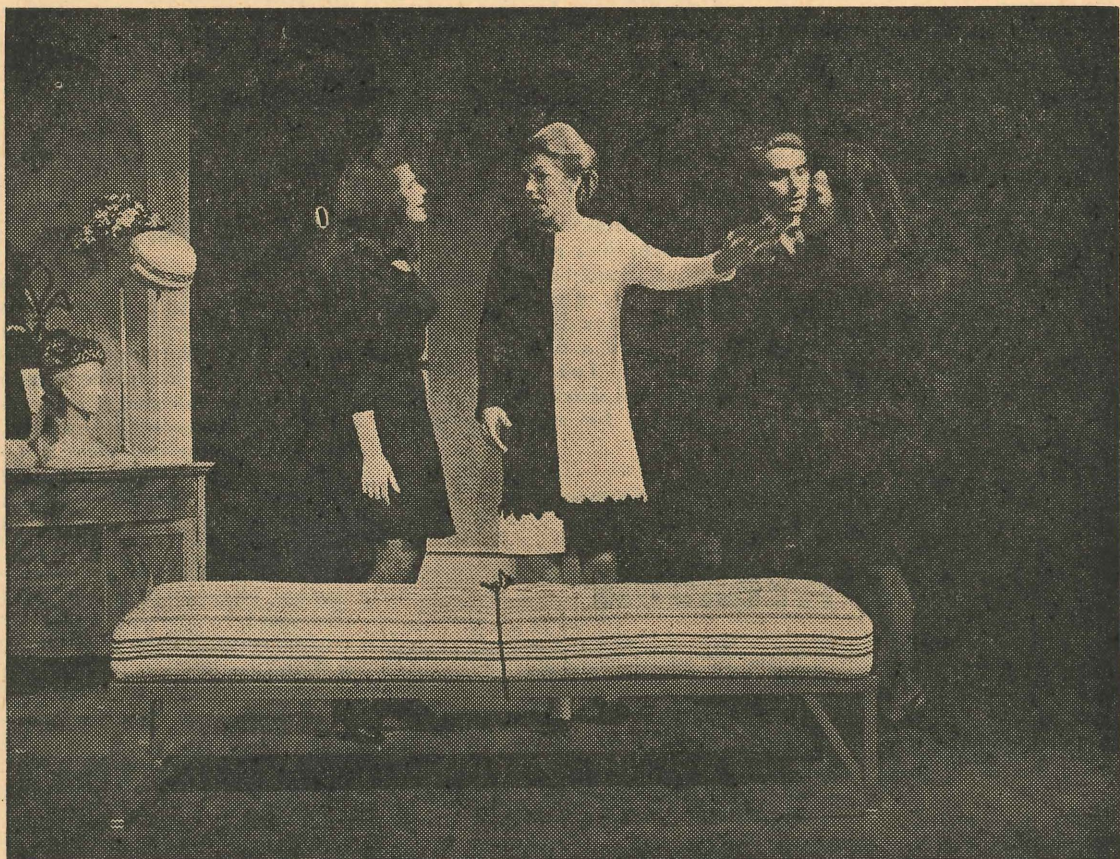


Volume 1, Number 21

SPECIAL VIETNAM ISSUE

APR 13 1967

Thursday, April 13, 1967



CAST MEMBERS of the Repertory Theatre production "Six Characters in Search of an Author" will give their last two performances Friday and Saturday night. From left to right are featured Penny Marienthal, Betty Tesman, Bob Gunton and Ricky Harris.

CONSTRUCTION CONTINUES

Mesa Court, Verano Additions Will Provide More Housing

Apartments and dorms presently under construction on campus will be available for student housing next fall.

Additions to Verano Place and Mesa Court and a Mesa Court dining room should provide facilities for all those interested in on-campus housing, according to Mrs. Ellene Sumner, housing and food administrator.

The present 100 apartments at Verano Place will be doubled. Twenty-five percent of the new apartments will be furnished.

Priorities for the apartments will be given on the following basis: married graduate and undergraduate students; single graduate students; some undergraduates now living in Verano Place; faculty and staff; UCI seniors; and UCI juniors.

Single undergraduates presently living in Verano Place may apply for space there next year. Re-assignment to Verano Place is sub-

ject to approval of the office of the Dean of Students and the office of Housing and Food Services.

Beginning July 1, 1967, all apartments will be rented on a month to month basis with one quarter minimum. Costs have not yet been determined, but the cost of the singles may rise. At present costs are \$105 for a one-room apartment; \$120 for a two-room, two-person apartment, and \$150 for a two-room, three-person apartment.

Mesa Court facilities will grow from the present 500 accommodations to 800 next fall. Eventually Mesa Court will facilitate 1200 students. The Mesa Court Commons, which will accommodate all Mesa Court residents, is being built to accommodate the projected figure.

Each new unit will house 60 students, as opposed to the present 50. The allotment of the dorms to men and women has not yet been determined, but Mrs. Sumner foresees some changes. Applications for housing will determine the final arrangement.

Priorities for Mesa Court will be

decided on the basis of present residents; present UCI students not now in residence; and new students admitted to UCI. Mesa Court will be entirely for undergraduate students.

Mrs. Sumner urged students not presently in residence to apply. She stated that enrolled students are given preference in housing over new students. However, they must come in the Housing Office and make their reservations.

Residence forms for students presently living on campus may be obtained from resident advisors (RA's). Other students may make reservations in the Housing Office.

(Continued on Page 9)

Anaheim Firm Wins Physical Sciences Bid

J. B. Allen and Co., Anaheim, emerged as the apparent low bidder for the six-story physical science building at Irvine.

The Anaheim construction firm, one of eight bidders, offered to build the university's first major campus addition for \$5,274,000. A UCI spokesman said the firm's low bid will be forwarded to the Board of Regents for final approval and contract award.

The local spokesman said the contract should be awarded by mid-May. The new classrooms and laboratories are planned to open for about 900 students in the spring of 1969.

Total cost of the structure, plus instructional and research facilities that include a nuclear reactor, is estimated at \$9.3 million.

University officials said \$6.2 million, which includes payment for the nuclear reactor, will come from

Two Senators Resign From 'Sandbox' Senate

Two ASUCI Senators resigned Monday night after a motion which they had presented calling for the abolishment of the student Senate was defeated.

Chairman of the Senate Don Cline accepted the resignations of Jim Bell, representative from Fine Arts, and Greg Hofmann, representative at large, after Senators dismissed their proposal with an 18-to-5 vote.

Senators Pat Kennedy (biological sciences), Floyd Norris (at large) and Peter Herman (humanities) also voted in favor of the move to dissolve the student organization.

The Hofmann-Bell suggestion moved that "the Senate show some degree of responsibility, recognize that it is irrelevant, immaterial and unresponsive to the real need of the students, declare itself null and void, and cease to exist."

This proposal, however, is incongruous with policies set by the ASUCI Constitution, and it was therefore amended to have the Senate "suspend all meetings indefinitely."

The two Senators called student government a "fraud" and a "sandbox." They stated that it was the duty of members of the Senate to abolish the organization, since it is "not doing anything that a registered on-campus finance club could not do."

Bell and Hofmann also expressed their opinions that "the general tenor of the meetings and the level of dialogue (indicated) that this Senate is not interested in dealing with the most important issues confronting students."

In their formal resignation letter, the two representatives gave several reasons for leaving the Senate. They feel that they can "more constructively serve the true interests of the students from outside the Senate (since) the student Senate is merely serving to co-opt (their) revolutionary zeal."

They submitted their resignations as a "symbolic warning to the students."
(Continued on Page 9)

Trustees Vote To Move CCM

Trustees of the California College of Medicine recently voted to move the college to UC Irvine. No date has been set for this move, but a spokesman for the CCM said that it was "some years off."

The move of the CCM from its present location in Los Angeles near the Los Angeles County Hospital has been a subject of controversy for the last two years. The UC Board of Regents is expected to give final approval at its next meeting at UC Riverside, April 20.

Chancellor Daniel G. Aldrich said that it would "take at least three seasons" to accomplish the move. This period would include the time needed for the planning and building of facilities in which the medical school would operate. Money for this project was included in the Proposition 2 bond issue, but these funds have been held up until a solution for the problem was found.

"For the good of CCM and for the development of medicine at Irvine, this was something that should come to pass," said Chancellor Aldrich.

Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs J. W. Peltason stated, "Everybody who has studied this has concluded that the University of California wanted CCM to be a good medical school. The only way to be a good medical school was to affiliate with an existing university campus."

No mention was made of a report which would have the CCM affiliate with the Orange County Medical Center.

Friday Concert Features Pianist

The second "Friday One O'Clock Concert" will feature a piano recital. Pianist Linda Shannon will play selections by Webern, Liszt, Debussy and Rachmaninoff. The April 14 concert will begin at 1 p.m.

The concert series, sponsored by the UCI division of fine arts, features student performers and offers a wide variety of works.

These concerts draw performers from UCI students, faculty and staff in addition to performers from the surrounding communities.

All interested performers may contact Mrs. Traugher in HSS-400 (833-6613) for information about participation in these concerts.

The concerts are free of charge.

Fair Housing Art Exhibit Opens April 17 At Chapman

"New Era I," a benefit art exhibit for fair housing in Orange County, will open tomorrow, April 14, at the Purcell Gallery, Chapman College.

The showing, sponsored by the Orange County Fair Housing Council, will contain work by 70 artists. The artistic contributions are in a variety of media. The artists have listed their works at below gallery prices for this benefit.

The exhibit will include works by Sister Mary Corita, John McLaughlin, Tony Delap, of the UCI Art Department, and Connor Everts.

John Coplans, UCI; Richard Swift, Long Beach State; and G. Ray Kericiu, Cal-State Fullerton are

among the representatives of art departments of local colleges.

The theme "New Era I," explained Dixie Swift, chairman of the event, anticipates both an annual exhibit and a new age of concern for the dignity of all men. This benefit art exhibit will help the Fair Housing Council in its struggle to prevent the development of racial ghettos in Orange County.

The show opens Friday with a public reception from 7 p.m. to 10 p.m. Every day after the reception the gallery will be open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sale days are April 14, 15 and 16. The exhibit closes April 21.

Film Group To Present 'The Trial'

"Help," the second motion picture made by the Beatles, will be screened Sunday night at 6 and 8:30 p.m. in the Science Lecture Hall. The cost of tickets is 75c.

Orson Welles' provocative film, "The Trial," will be presented Wednesday, April 19, at 7 and 9:30 p.m. in the SLH. Admission for students, faculty and staff is 50c.

The films are being presented as part of the Irvine Film Group series.

Openings for membership in the Film Group are now available. Applications may be obtained in the Activities Office or from any of the IFG members.

Lane Lectures At Cal-State

Mark Lane, author of the best selling book, *Rush To Judgment*, will lecture at California State College, Fullerton, Sunday, April 23rd at 8:30 p.m. in the gym. The lecture will be sponsored by the Open Forum of the Jack London Society, a student-faculty group.

Besides talking on the Kennedy assassination, Mr. Lane, whose book disputes the single assassin theory of the Warren Report, will speak about his recent two weeks spent with New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison.

According to Mr. Lane, Garrison plans to release new facts very shortly in the trial of Clay Shaw.

Tickets will be on sale at the door the night of the lecture for \$1.25 general admission and 50c for students. Advance sale tickets may be purchased from the Titan bookstore across the street from the college.

University Photography Contest Offer \$250 Prize To Students

The University of California is sponsoring an All-University photography contest. Students registered in the Fall, Winter or Spring quarters of 1966-67 are eligible for the contest.

Entries will form the basis of an exhibition to be shown at the 1968 All-University Student Art Festival.

Judges will look for entries reflecting the individual character of each campus. Photographs should encompass buildings, landmarks, etc. which are specifically representative of a campus of the University.

Judging will be made in two phases. Entries from each campus will be judged on each campus by a panel comprised of at least two faculty members from the campus and two students together with

members of the staff and the community.

The panel will select 10 entries to be entered in the All-University contest and determine the winner of the \$50 prize for that campus.

The 10 entries from each campus will be judged by a state-wide panel appointed by the Intercampus Cultural Exchange Committee and composed in the manner of the campus panels. This panel will award the \$250 All-University prize.

Each entrant may submit no more than three photographs. Photographs should be black and white. Three copies of each photo should be submitted. One should be mounted for exhibition, and two un-mounted for distribution to campus and statewide publications.

Deadline for submitting photo-

graphs is June 15, 1967. Judging will take place during the summer and winners will be notified by mail.

For further information contact the UCI Arts and Lectures Office, 400 RSS building.

Geneva Pays Their Students For Studying

The idea of paying students to go to school because society needs their skills has long been a student dream, and in Switzerland the canton of Geneva just voted it into law. Starting this spring, all regularly enrolled university students, except foreigners and those who have flunked and must repeat, will receive about \$70 a month plus a special allowance for books and supplies.

Students in such fields as medicine and physics will receive a \$45 allowance.

Although the system sounds ideal, at least for students, it did not exactly meet with overwhelming popular approval. In civil elections, the proposition received 16,997 "yes" votes and 13,222 "no" votes — out of 163,415 registered voters.

Apparently 81 per cent of Geneva's citizens are not interested in governments' paying to send their children to school.

An editorial in Geneva's leading newspaper declared: "To pretend that the state should arbitrarily take over the national duties of a father and assume his expenses is an error" — an error, no doubt, that millions of American fathers dream of.

—Parade Magazine (2-26-67)

Staff Completes Eye; Book Still Available

Paul Ideger and Carla Wiley, editors of the *UC EYE*, announced this week that the final deadline for this year's yearbook has been met and the book is now in the final stages of printing. The 200 page book, containing a coverage of this year's activities, color pictures of the campus, and many other features will arrive on campus during the week of June 5.

Yearbook sales will continue through the delivery date in the Activities Office and in the yearbook office on the third floor of the commons.

Beginning Monday, April 17, the book's price will be raised from \$5 to \$6. 400 presale books have

been purchased and a set number have been ordered from the publisher.

Reines To Speak

The Dean's Cabinet of the School of Engineering at Irvine will present a talk by Dr. Fredrick Reines entitled "Pursuing a Particle."

The subject of the talk will be the history of the neutrino discovery and current researches being carried out by Professor Reines and his associates in a two mile deep South African gold mine.

The neutrino is a fundamental particle with an extreme power to penetrate matter: it can easily pass through the earth and stars — a characteristic which makes it at the same time difficult to observe and unique in its possible utility as a tool for astrophysics.

Reines talk will be given tomorrow night, April 14, at 7 p.m. in FA 1616. The admission is free.

There will be a meeting of the UCI Sailing Club Thursday, April 13, at 7:30 p.m. in Campus Hall.

Plans for a second Sailing Day will be discussed. All members and guests are urged to attend.

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Is scientific research moral?
Dr. Walker, Dr. Krassner, and Dr. Miller will be
discussing the morality of
suspended animation in
medicine. Monday night
8:30 in Viento.



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ASUCI Scouts 50-Yr.-Old House For Possible Activities Center

by KC WESTBURG

It's big, it's old and it's groovy. And it may soon belong to the Associated Students of Irvine.

A 50-year old house with a waterfront location on the Balboa Peninsula has been offered to the university by its present owners. A family "heirloom," the Binney House was built in 1914 as a family beach home.

The owners, however, have chosen to destroy the antique in favor of two separate living units. Since they no longer have a use for the home, it will be demolished unless an outside concern can take it over.

The father of grad student Vince Healy is a realtor who has been handling the property. He learned that the family would give the house to Irvine, if the school would cover moving charges — roughly a

\$25-\$30,000 project. Vince approached members of the administration on the matter, and "higher ups" are presently considering the feasibility of using the structure.

Should the university accept the gift, the nine-bedroom building

would be transformed into an Associated Student Body building; its facilities would be used for ASUCI offices, activities and meeting rooms.

The question of where to locate (Continued on Page 9)



KEEPING WITH THE STYLE of the Binney House, this Model-A characterizes the antiquated elegance of the structure which soon may belong to the Associated Students. The side of the home is pictured above.

Juke Box Controversy Plagues Silent Snack Bar

by AMANDA SPAKE

Probably the greatest single problem facing the UCI student today is not the draft. It is not his indecision over the United States' involvement in Vietnam. Rather, Irvine students are occupied with the ever-increasing dilemma surrounding the Great Juke Box Controversy.

I go into the snack bar below the Commons about four times a day. But it was not until last week that I became aware of the pressing problem of the juke box.

I had gone into the snack bar one day last week to get a coke with a friend of mine. We sat down at a table when she suddenly stood up and screamed, "It's back. Look it's back."

Thinking she was having some sort of fit, I tried to calm her, "Sit down; it's alright. It will go away."

She quickly ran to the juke

box and began running her fingers over the buttons carressingly. "I've got to play something," she yelled. "Give me a dime. How about B6?"

"Fine," I said, somewhat stunned and fumbling for a dime.

We heard B6. "Now what's going on," I asked? "Hasn't the juke box been in the snack bar all the time?"

She stared at me. "Of course it hasn't! Didn't you know that . . . Oh no!" Her face had become twisted with fear.

"Now what's wrong," I asked?

"Look whose coming. Has she got it with her?"

"What are you talking about? Got what?"

"The key. Has she got the key?"

"What key?"

"The key to the juke box. Here she comes. She's going over to it. She's opening it. Oh no! She's turning it down."

The music had become bare-

ly audible. Louise Henry from the Activities Office was marching away from the juke box with a triumphant look on her face, key in hand. I suddenly realized the problem. We both became very grave.

"Does she do that everyday," I asked?

"Everyday," my friend answered on the verge of tears. "The only time it's loud enough is between 11:30 and 1:00."

"Only then?"

"Yes."

"Why?"

"Because they can't work in the Activities Office with it loud. It's louder in there."

"Oh. I'm sorry," I said, thinking I should say something consoling. "I imagine everyone is upset about it."

"Yes," she said. "But what can we do? We certainly can't hear it this way."

"Sit-in in front of the juke box perhaps."

Prof Scores With Budget Speech

by DEBI MURDOCH

Daniel C. Dennett, assistant professor of philosophy at UCI, drew apparently mixed emotions from local sounding boards on a speech presented to the Huntington Beach Exchange Club two weeks ago.

Cries of indignation appeared between the lines as "metropolitan Orange County's watchful newspaper" covered the presentation, emphasizing Dennett's accusation of (could it be true?) cultural deprivation in the county. No mention or interpretation of the accusation was attempted.

On the other hand, the other community paper made no mention of the county's deprived situation, in covering Dr. Dennett's speech. Underlining the threat to UC "magnetism" made felt by looming budget cuts, the media's coverage characterized by Dr. Dennett as a much more constructive individual.

Dr. Dennett, who was graduated from Harvard University with honors and earned a Ph.D. in philosophy at Oxford University, England, had a reason for suggesting cultural deprivation in the county. His speech, also presented at the

Laguna Beach Democratic Club meeting March 27, was geared to illustrate the positive aspects which can be interjected into a community by a quality institution of learning in its midst.

His final objective in such a presentation should be easily recognized in an excerpt from the speech.

"This remarkable magnet is now in danger of being turned off. For a savings of a few percent in state support, the entire 'capital' of the University is being put in jeopardy. If UC loses its reputation for well-supported, high quality, politically independent education, it will lose its powers of attraction. Currently UC is 42nd in the na-

tion in faculty salaries; that it can survive at all with this low salary rating is testimony to its great attractiveness across the land."

Dennett continued, "This attractiveness can disappear if California indicates through lack of support and threats of interference, that it is not willing to maintain excellence in education, and if this happens even being first in the nation in salaries will not keep UC magnetic."

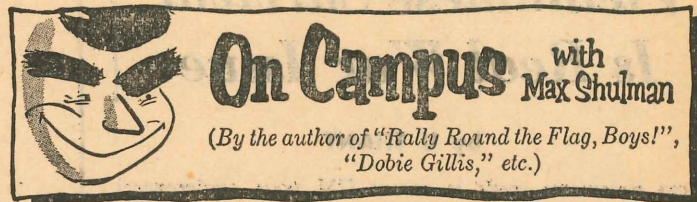
As so often is the case, those who could benefit most from a man's words are most deaf to them.

The support of such a locale "without the flaw of cultural deprivation" is heart-warming.

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South Coast Repertory



On Campus with Max Shulman

(By the author of "Rally Round the Flag, Boys!", "Dobie Gillis," etc.)

REQUIEM FOR A SQUARE

You, like any other lovable, clean-living, freckle-faced American kid, want to be a BMOC. How can you make it? Well sir, there are several ways, none of which will work.

You're too puny to be an athlete, too lazy to be a valedictorian, and too hairy to run for Homecoming Queen.

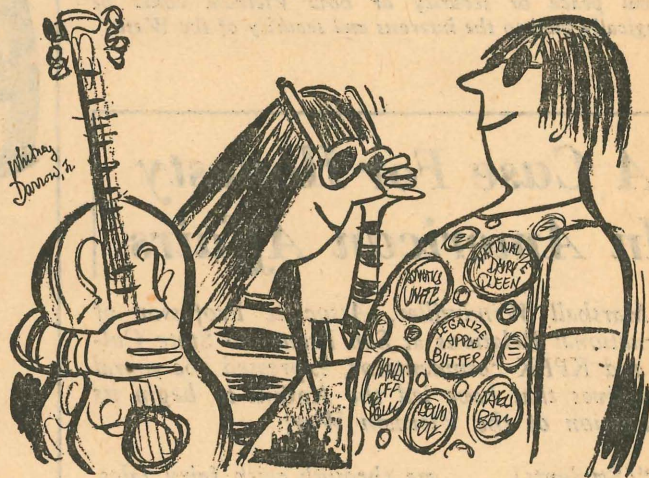
As for becoming a best-dressed man, how are you going to buy clothes with a miser for a father?

Are you licked then? Is there no way to make BMOC? Yes, there is! And you can do it! Do what? This:

Become a hippie! Get cool! Get alienated! Have an Identity Crisis! Be one of the Others!

How? Well sir, to become a hippie, simply follow these five simple rules:

1. Read all of Tolkien in the original dwarf.
2. Have your Sophomore Slump in the freshman year.
3. Wear buttons that say things like this:
NATIONALIZE DAIRY QUEEN
ASTHMATICS, UNITE
LEGALIZE APPLE BUTTER
HANDS OFF AIR POLLUTION
4. Go steady with a girl who has long greasy hair, a guitar, enlarged pores, and thermal underwear.
5. Attend Happenings regularly.



This last item may require some explanation, for it is possible that Happenings haven't reached your campus yet. Be assured they will because Happenings are the biggest college craze since mononucleosis.

A Happening, in case you don't know, is the first formless art form. Things just happen. For example, eighty naked men come out and squirt each other with fire hoses containing tinted yogurt. Then eighty more naked men come out and light birthday candles in the navels of the first eighty men. Then one girl, clothed, comes out and pulls three thousand feet of sausage casing through her pierced ear. Then eighty more naked men come out and eat a station wagon.

There is, of course, a musical accompaniment to all these fun things. Usually it is "Begin the Beguine," played by 26 trench mortars, a drop forge, and a rooster.

There used to be, some years ago, still another requirement for becoming a hippie: a man had to have a beard.

But no longer. Beards were worn in the past not so much as a protest, but because shaving was such a painful experience. Then along came Personna Super Stainless Steel Blades.

Today if you don't want to shave, well, that's your hangup, isn't it, baby? I mean when you've got a blade like Personna that tugs not neither does it scrape, what's your copout, man? I mean like get with it; you're living in the past. Shaving used to hurt, used to scratch, used to gouge, used to give you all kinds of static. But not since Personna. It's a gas, man. It's a doozy; it's mom's apple pie. You dig?

I mean, man, you still want a beard? Crazy! But you don't have to turn your face into a slum, do you? Shave around the bush, baby, neatly and nicely with Personna. I mean like Personna comes in double-edge style and Injector style too. I mean like any way you try it, you gotta like like it.

* * *

© 1967, Max Shulman

Hey, man, like how about doubling your shaving cool? Like how about wilting those crazy whiskers with some Burma-Shave? Like regular or menthol? Like have you got a better friend than your kisser? Like treat it right, right? Ye-ye!

Why Do Peasants Revolt Against The South Vietnamese Gov't?

by LESLIE LINCOLN

Why is it that a lot of South Vietnamese want to fight their government? Douglas Pike, an officer of the U.S. Information Service, has recently tried to answer this question in a book called **Vietcong: The Organization and Techniques of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam**. He claims that the only people who choose to join the NLF are "draft dodgers, military deserters, the adventurers" Pike displays here a typical modern American attitude: that all people's problems are rooted in purely personal, rather than social, conditions; and that people who join movements are blaming their troubles on "society" when they should really be trying to solve them in a personal way. This is the view of most Americans who call all demonstrators "kooks," and of southern whites who call black protestors "crazy niggers." This is the view of Joe Pyne when he says that all you have to do to be happy in the U.S. is to go out and work for your "share"; this is the view of college doctors who suggest to kids who are messed up by the pressure that they see a psychiatrist; this is also the view of government administrators who dream of channeling activists' energies into more "constructive" activities like the Peace Corps or VISTA.

Yet we have witnessed a partial and grudging admission that Negroes in the U.S. have legitimate social and political grievances. And in Vietnam we maintain a curious contradiction. On the one hand we say we are defending an already free people from aggression, and we hold that no one would join the Vietcong out of any legitimate desire for social change; but on the other hand we admit — we could hardly do otherwise in the face of the obvious character of the Saigon regime — that South Vietnam isn't quite the epitome of democracy. Rather we claim we are in the process of **building** free institutions in Vietnam as Johnson said on Guam, helping a people "to forge a free nation." This is the crux of the matter. This, after all, is what the whole cold-hot war is supposed to be about — communism vs. freedom — with us on the side of the angels. And this is also the best place to apply that word "arrogance" — we are so incredibly arrogant as to presume to define the word "freedom" for the entire world. Somehow we have a hot line to the ultimate authority, whereby we know what it is that constitutes a "free institution" at any time, any place, for any people, in any conditions. We know what people would choose if only they had the sense to choose it; since they don't have the sense, we have the right to impose it upon them.

And, of course, our democracy matches up with our rhetoric even less in Vietnam than it does in the U.S. It is hard to see just what free institutions we think we're building in Vietnam. The pacification program (when it doesn't mean the forcible resettlement of peasants in "strategic hamlets") is usually merely military occupation of a village along with an intensive government propaganda barrage. American troops involved in these affairs are commonly quite unaware that the peasants

they're "protecting" don't own their land; pacification often just aids the absentee landlords by making regular farming possible again — 50% of the crops go to the landlords (CBS Evening News, 1-27-67).

Better tailored, perhaps, to traditional American concepts of democracy was South Vietnam's 1787-type constitutional convention. This Constituent Assembly was born in an orgy of ballot-box stuffing, and its every move was subject to the approval of Premier Ky's government.

Once upon a time the people of Vietnam had a chance to make their wishes a little better known. The Geneva agreements of 1954 provided for free elections reuniting North and South; President Eisenhower estimated that 80% of the people would vote for Ho Chi Minh. This, apparently, didn't fit our definition of freedom; so the U.S. created a government in the South headed by that fabled democrat, Ngo Dinh Diem, and the elections were simply never held.

In any case, this whole discussion is really secondary; it is perfectly clear that our major activities in Vietnam involve not peace and freedom but war and destruction. More than half of the war casualties in South Vietnamese hospitals are civilians (N.Y. Times, 2-1-67); a G.I. says, "I hated to do it, but they were 100% Vietcong." South Vietnam used to export rice, but now the U.S. must supply one-third of the country's rice needs; recently rationing began. Refugees from the devastated countryside pour into Saigon, and the slums mushroom while Premier Ky spends money on parades and celebrations. The few people in the city with much material or money are mainly Americans; so a huge black market and a raging inflation have grown up. A Saigon newspaper editor says the people must "prostitute themselves" in many ways to the Americans in order to live (CBS, 3-14-67). Asked why negative opinions of the Saigon government and the U.S. don't come out in the open more often, he said, "we pretend because we need the money and we are afraid of being beaten." Morley Safer, a long-time CBS correspondent in Vietnam, says that when you're pouring in more and more money and therefore demanding results, "you find yourself becoming more and more a fascist every day."

Recently historian Henry Steele Commager told a Senate committee that we are in danger of winning the war but losing the purpose we're fighting for. Commager, along with many bewildered Americans, fails to realize that the reason **we got into the war in the first place was that we had already lost that purpose**. We lost it with Teddy Roosevelt's Big Stick; with the denial of freedom to millions of black people and poor people; with big business domination of the Board of Regents; with oil company control of Venezuela; with the United Fruit Company and the U.S. Special Forces in Guatemala; with the popular contention (I first heard it from Richard Nixon in early 1965) that "people shouldn't be allowed to dissent because they're impairing the progress of a war that's being fought to protect their freedom to dissent." **What's going on in Vietnam itself is just the extreme extension of attitudes and practices like these.**

We tell the South Vietnamese that they must choose between "communism" and "freedom"; there is no third alternative. What would this choice mean to me if I were a South Vietnamese peasant? "Communism" means the assassination of Saigon-appointed local "leaders," but also the promise of the land reform that the Viet Minh had once begun. "Freedom" means napalming my children and wiping my village off the face of the earth. I think my choice would be clear.

Vietnam Booklist:

The following books give a detailed analysis of U.S. involvement in Vietnam:

Vietnam: History, Documents, and Opinions on a Major World Crisis; Edited by Marvin Gettleman; One of the most complete and readable books on the subject; gives emphasis to primary historical documents. Published by Fawcett World Library Paperback; December 1965.

The Arrogance of Power; Written by Senator J. William Fulbright; A critical study of the national power drive of this nation as it relates to Vietnam and other world problems. Published by Vintage Books; November, 1966.

Peace in Vietnam; American Friends Service Committee; Alternative to present U.S. policy in Vietnam. Published by Hill and Wang; 1966.



. . . Who is Blame?

(Continued from Page 4)

are **all guilty**. Howard Zinn in an article entitled "Vietnam: Setting the Moral Equation," (*Nation*, January 17, 1966) wrote that in discussing Hochhuth's *The Deputy* with one of his students, "I asked if we were not all 'deputies' today, watching the bombing of Vietnamese villages; she replied, no, because this is not as bad as what Hitler did." Clearly such evasions miss the point that atrocity does not have to reach a certain "level" of atrociousness to be atrocity; or that we do not have to reach a certain "level" of complacency to be guilty.

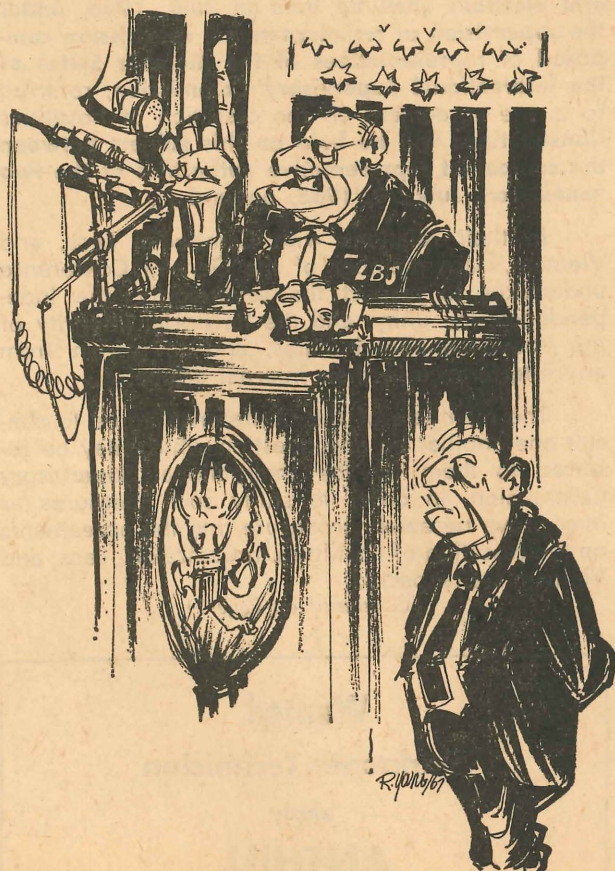
If there is a maximum degree of guilt, it must be assumed by our leaders and policy makers. These leaders, make no mistake, are not all militarists, reactionaries, racists, **but have for the most part been liberals**. The men most influential in formulating U.S. policy have been members of the so-called "anti-Communist Left." Dalton Trumbo gives a vivid and amusing description of them:

. . . Arthur M. Schlesinger's "anti-Communist Left" bursting out of the river and crossing the trees in its first wild stampede toward the Center, starting to their feet great herds of creeping socialists, while Max Eastman and Sidney Hook, riding the flanks and bearing down hard, fired buckshot and bacon-rind at the face of the wandering moon . . . They were going so fast they overshot their mark, but toward dawn they found themselves in some pretty fair pastureland slightly to the Right of Center. The grass was ankle-high, there was a stream to drink from and defecate into, the horses were winded and they were bone-tired, so they decided to settle permanently. Bugles blared, enlisted men stood at attention, and censors swung great pots of diabolofuge, and the chief ideologue christened the place Vital Center. (*Nation*, 100th Anniversary Issue, p. 185)

They made a sterile anti-Communist desert and called it consensus.

In fairness to Schlesinger, the architect of liberal Establishment ideology, it must be said he now opposes the War in Vietnam. He is part of the liberal opposition (Lippman, Kennan, Gavin) that admits some "mistakes," and says we should now negotiate out. Yet he does not question the **basis** for our involvement in the first place. Those opposing the War should, while accepting aid from such "allies," as Schlesinger, remember that they may not be as critical of our other wars (e.g. Lippman, who is opposed to Vietnam, approved of the Dominican intervention). This especially holds true for Robert Kennedy. Before anyone opposed to the Vietnam War goes overboard for RFK, they should take a look at such things as Robert Scheer's article in the February *Ramparts*.

Awareness of **who** the men most responsible for our foreign policy are will not change that policy, but it is basic knowledge for any rational, **sustained** opposition. Reflecting upon the "liberals" who have managed our society in recent decades should move all "liberals" to a profound reconsideration of their politics. As Carl Oglesby put it, "Think of the men who now engineer that (Vietnam) war . . . Bundy, McNamara, Rusk, Lodge, Goldberg, the President himself. They are not moral monsters. They are all honorable men. All are 'liberals'. Perhaps, Oglesby speculated, we have here two quite different liberalisms: one authentically humanist; the other not so human at all." (*Progressive*, June, 1966, p. 23) Furthermore, the greater the support given this latter type of "liberal" — as the "lesser evil" or for whatever other reason — the more we, those who consider themselves to be humanists and moral men, have ourselves to blame.



"We'll fight to the last minority group to win"

Soldier Comments On U S Dilemma In Vietnam

by PETE E. CLECAK

Assistant Professor of English

Several months ago I received a letter from an American field grade officer completing a one-year tour of duty in Vietnam. My friend's angle of vision is partial, limited, but it is also fresh and immediate. He speaks eloquently about an unspeakable war:

Dear Pete,

"I've tried to look at the entire situation as objectively as possible. My feelings can best be summed-up by saying, 'As of today, I have 69 days to go.' This practice of counting days seems to be the foremost thought on everyone's mind. It's the most anyone I've talked with can say about our effort over here. I have yet to meet anyone who will say, 'Yes, we should be over here to keep the Communists out of South Vietnam so that the people can be free to choose their own way of life' (in our official documents, we don't capitalize Communist. How's that for ignoring their existence?). But the thought on most everyone's mind is to do the best he can for a year and then get the hell out of here. Let the next guy take over. I suppose that in most of our past wars we have always had a cause, of sorts. Not so over here. In a way, it reminds me of the holy wars. A nebulous reason for shooting up the countryside, but no physical objective. Here, there is not even the vision of a Holy Grail.

"We have been here for six years now — in real force for a year and a half. The government still owns as much territory as it did in 1960. We went over the 6,000 KIA mark last week. But the 'kill ratio' has usually been favorable. That's impressive. Our troops go out and conduct what is known in the new tactical books as a 'Search and Destroy' operation. They sweep through the jungles and the rice paddies, and sometimes they find the VC — most of the time they don't. The VC just sneak off and then return when we have gone by. It's not hard to do since the jungle is so thick you can't see anything and, if you see anyone in the rice paddies, they're only farmers. They may have a weapon hiding in the grass, but they're only farmers when we're around. When the operation is over, we've lost a few to mines and a few more drown, but it was a 'successful' operation because the VC have been swept out of the area . . . officially. They're back in by nightfall. It's sort of like a speedboat. It goes along and disrupts the hell out of the water but, a few minutes later the water is back where it was and the only traces of the boat having gone by are maybe a crumpled cigarette pack and a couple of floating beer cans.

The people themselves don't seem to give a damn. The Vietnamese just go about their business. They give the impression of just wanting to be left alone — to pursue their own little business and let someone else fight the war for them. It's not that I blame them, but it's just not the type of reaction you would expect from a populace which, supposedly, is fighting for its very existence — according to our State Department.

"When we conduct joint operations with the Vietnamese Army, we don't tell them about it. There is a common saying over here that if a joint operation is conducted and contact is made with the VC, it's only because 10% of the VC didn't get the word.

"Most of the area around Saigon belongs to the VC. By day they terrorize the city with grenades and an occasional satchel charge. At night, there are all kinds of little fire fights and some big ones. I mentioned contrasts. At night I'll mix a martini and go out on the balcony, sip away, and watch the game of the day . . . democracy vs. communism.

"I suppose the thing that concerns me the most is the way the VC keep at it. Our troops have the finest equipment available and, through our help, so do the Vietnamese. Our fire power is tremendous and, when we find the VC, we blow the hell out of him. Our air power is tremendous since it is unopposed. The VC have some good equipment, a lot of small arms, and plenty of ammunition and mines. Their food is meager, most have malaria, and they're all undernourished. They have to haul in all of their supplies by hand. You compare what we have and what we give the Vietnamese against what the VC have, and you wonder why they keep going. Why do they keep it up? They can get all the staples of life they want if they come over to the Governmental side. But most of them don't. They keep right on with their war. Do they have something going for them which we don't care to admit or think about? Just a thought — maybe they believe that communism (perhaps nationalism would be a more accurate word) offers the peasant a little more than does caucasian democracy. There must be more to it than the direction from Hanoi."

* * * * *

Reread these excerpts when you hear President Johnson once again renew "our sacred pledge to a brave people that we shall work together to bring freedom and democracy to South Vietnam," or when you read the "news" that "American in-

fantrymen *mopped up* a bloody jungle battlefield near the Cambodian border . . . " (UPI, November 21, 1966, italics mine). The comparisons may result in new perspectives on the war — and perhaps on the speakers as well.

Who Violated The 1954 Geneva Agreements?

by JOHN MONSEN

Editorial Director

The final declaration of the Geneva Conference of 1954 is one of the most important documents relating to U.S. involvement in Vietnam. The essential parts of this declaration are reprinted below, followed by comment on their subsequent violation. Nations taking part in the conference were Cambodia, Democratic Republic of Vietnam, France, Laos, China, State of Vietnam, Soviet Union, United Kingdom, and United States:

The conference takes note of the agreements ending hostilities in Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam and organizing international control and the supervision of the execution of the provisions of these agreements . . .

The conference takes note of the clauses in the agreement on the cessation of hostilities in Vietnam **prohibiting the introduction into Vietnam of foreign troops and military personnel as well as of all kinds of arms and munitions . . .**

The Conference takes note of the clauses in the agreement on the cessation of hostilities in Vietnam to the effect **that no military base under the control of a foreign State may be established in the regrouping zones of the two parties**, the latter having the obligation to see that the zones allotted to them shall not constitute part of any military alliance and shall not be utilized for the resumption of hostilities or in the service of an aggressive policy . . .

The Conference recognizes that the essential purpose of the agreement relating to Vietnam is to settle military questions with a view to ending hostilities and that the military demarcation line **is provisional and should not in any way be interpreted as constituting a political or territorial boundary**. The Conference expresses its conviction that the execution of the provisions set out in the present declaration and in the agreement on the cessation of hostilities creates the necessary basis for the achievement in the near future of a **political** settlement in Vietnam.

The Conference declares that, so far as Vietnam is concerned, the **settlement of political problems, effected on the basis of respect for the principles of independence, unity, and territorial integrity**, shall permit the Vietnamese people to enjoy the fundamental freedoms, guaranteed by democratic institutions established as a result of free general elections by secret ballot. In order to ensure that sufficient progress in the restoration of peace has been made, and that all the necessary conditions obtain for free expression of the national will, **general elections shall be held in July, 1956, under the supervision of an international commission composed of representatives of the Member States of the International Supervisory Commission**, referred to in the agreement on the cessation of hostilities **Consultations will be held on this subject between the competent representative authorities of the two zones from July 20, 1955, onward . . .**

In their relations with Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam, each member of the Geneva Conference undertakes to respect the sovereignty, the independence, the unity, and the territorial integrity of the above-mentioned States, and to refrain from any interference in their internal affairs.

The members of the Conference agree to consult one another on any question which may be referred to them by the International Supervisory Commission, in order to study such measures as may prove necessary to ensure that the agreements on the cessation of hostilities in Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam are respected.

(Continued on Page 7)

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—Senator J. W. Fulbright

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... Who Violated 1954 Geneva Agreements?

(Continued from Page 6)

Although the United States did not sign the Geneva Agreements, Bedell Smith, Under Secretary of State said the following at the close of the Geneva Conference: "The Government of the United States of America declares with regard to the aforesaid Agreements and paragraphs that (1) *it will refrain from the threat or the use of force to disturb them*, in accordance with Article 2 (Section 4) of the Charter of the United Nations dealing with the obligation of Members to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force; and (2) it would view any renewal of aggression in violation of the aforesaid agreements with grave concern and as seriously threatening international peace and security.

According to our government in recent years there seems to be *two* Geneva agreements, one real, the other illusory.

President Johnson has given strict observance to the latter. For example, in an address to the National Bar Association on August 12, 1964 he stated, "For ten years, through the Eisenhower Administration, the Kennedy Administration and this Administration, we have had one constant aim — the observance of the 1954 Geneva Agreements." He added, "These agreements guaranteed the independence of *South Vietnam*." Neither Bedell Smith nor the Geneva agreements make any mention of an entity called South Vietnam; rather they discuss *one*

independent nation with a "military demarcation line (that) is provisional and should not be interpreted as constituting a territorial boundary." The Geneva Agreements contradict a basic premise of U.S. policy: that South Vietnam is the victim of external Communist aggression. Vietnam is legally and ethnically one nation that has been artificially divided because of violation of the Geneva Agreements. The only foreign troops there are those of the U.S. and its allies.

Today the North Vietnamese and the National Liberation Front are fighting for the very national sovereignty promised them under the Geneva Agreement after they had defeated the French. As Marvin Gettleman points out in *Vietnam: History, Documents, and Opinions On a World Crisis*, to the Viet Minh, the Geneva Agreements meant that after more than a decade of war, the struggle for control of Vietnam would be transformed to a political plane where they felt certain of victory. As President Eisenhower points out in *Mandate for Change*, Ho Chi Minh was the only national political hero in Vietnam, and had elections been held as scheduled in 1956, he almost certainly would have won. Thus, it was in the North Vietnamese best interest to strictly observe the agreements that were essentially a face saving way for the French to turn over control of Vietnam to the Viet Minh.

(To be continued next week)

Public Opinion Has Little Effect On Vietnam Policy

by NELSON POLSBY
Reprinted from the April Issue of *Trans-action*

(The results of the Stanford poll that is discussed in the following article will appear in next week's *Anthill* — EDITORIAL DIRECTOR)

... Soon after the Stanford poll was publicized, commercial surveys began to turn up confirming evidence of a large body of public opinion willing to support moves to de-escalate the conflict. But by then, as reporters noted, the White House use of polls had diminished.

Public opinion polls, it is clear, could no longer be invoked in support of certain policy alternatives. In order to justify these alternatives, more compelling reasons of state had to be given. It is doubtful that public opinion was ever regarded as more than a very insignificant factor in the actual de-

termination of policy. Therefore, subtracting public opinion from the rhetoric of justification in the Vietnam war must be considered an important aid to clarification of the premises upon which choices are being made.

Far from focusing upon what public opinion forbade the President to do, the poll's impact seems to have had the opposite effect. As Richard Rovere put it in *The New Yorker*:

[The polls] show that the majority that supports the President as a war leader would also follow him in almost any effort he might make toward negotiation, going so far as to approve, the Stanford survey reported, "forming a new government in which the Vietcong took part. . . . So far as public opinion is considered, it appears that a considerable leeway exists for American policy makers."

LBJ Comments On US Policy

by LYNDON B. JOHNSON

(The following are representative excerpts of President Johnson's April 1965 speech at John Hopkins which spelled out the intentions of U.S. policy in Asia — Editorial Director)

"... Tonight Americans and Asians are dying for a world where each people may choose its own path to change.

"This is the principle for which our ancestors fought in the valleys of Pennsylvania. It is the principle for which our sons fight in the jungles of Vietnam . . .

"The world as it is in Asia is not a serene or peaceful place. The first reality is that North Vietnam has attacked the independent nation of South Vietnam. Its object is total conquest . . .

"Why are we in South Vietnam? *We are there because we have a promise to keep.* Since 1954 every American President has offered support to the people of South Vietnam. We have helped to build and we have helped to defend. *Thus, over many years, we have made a national pledge to help South Vietnam defend its independence.* And I intend to keep our promise.

"To dishonor that pledge, to abandon this small and brave nation to its enemy, and to the terror that must follow, would be an unforgivable wrong.

"... To leave Vietnam to its fate would shake the confidence of all these people in the value of American commitment, the value of America's word. The result would be increased unrest and instability, and even wider war.

"We are also there because there are great stakes in the balance. Let no one think for a moment that retreat from Vietnam would bring an end to conflict. *The battle would be renewed in one country and then another.* The central lesson of our time is that *the appetite of aggression is never satisfied.* To withdraw from one battlefield means only to prepare for the next. We must say in Southeast Asia, as we did in Europe, in the words of the Bible: 'Hitherto shalt thou come, but no further.'

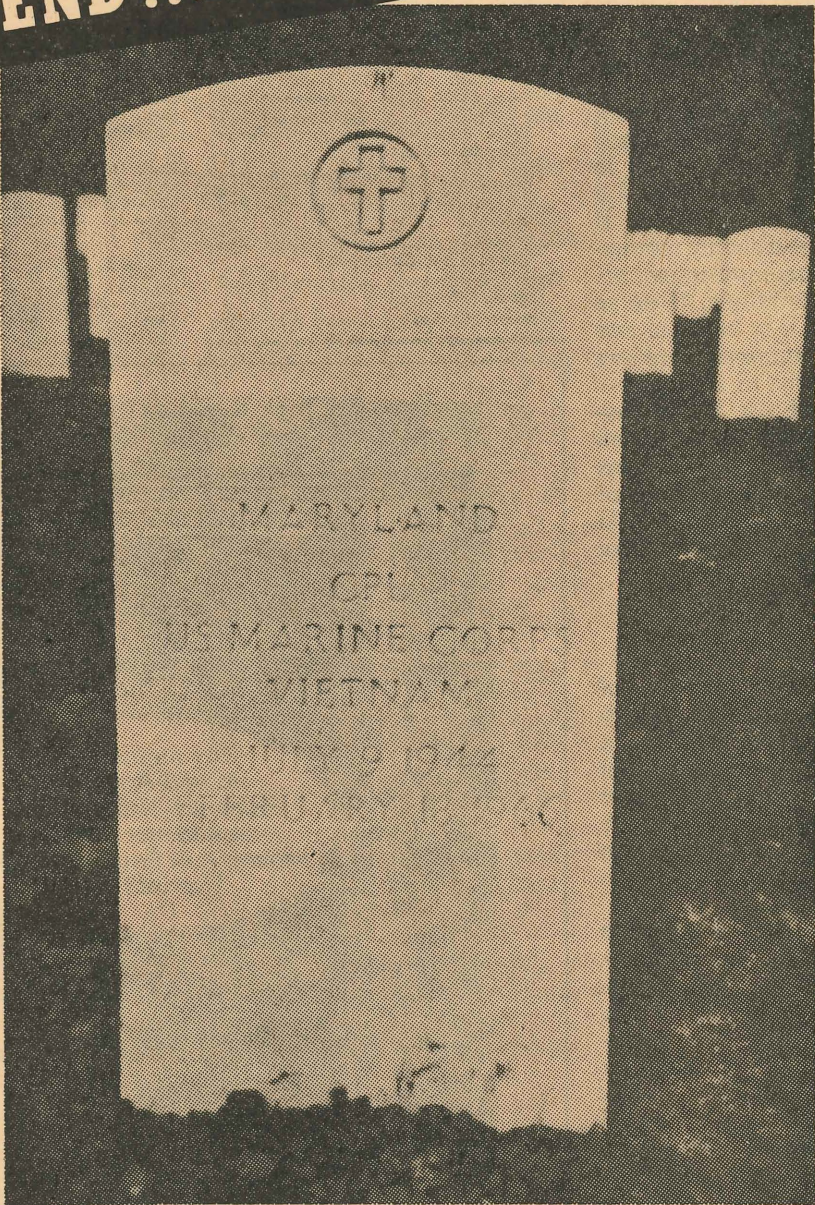
"... Our objective is the independence of South Vietnam and its freedom from attack. We want nothing for ourselves, only that the people of South Vietnam be allowed to guide their own country in their own way." (Italics added).

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Senates Take Action On Pass-Fail Change

Several actions concerning the pass-fail option at Irvine have been taken since the recent Academic Senate decision to raise the passing grade level to "C".

The Academic Senate has altered the pass-fail system to grade on

a basis of pass-not pass, rather than pass-"F" (fail). This system has gone into effect this quarter.

The change in passing minimum, however, has not and cannot be accepted until the group receives an official ruling from the State Academic Senate, a University-wide body. The UCI Senate has requested a variance from this board, which, if granted, will make Irvine the only University of California campus not recognizing "D" as passing.

Secretary of the Senate Richard Barrutia stated that should a variance be granted to UCI, the "C" level will go into effect during the fall quarter of '67.

Under this system a "pass" would be recorded with any grade of "A" to "C"; a "not pass" would be recorded for "D" or "F". Although this raises the passing level, it has the advantage of eliminating "F" grades from being recorded on student records.

The pass-fail option committee established by the ASUCI Senate submitted a recommendation to the Academic Senate that a special committee, including students and faculty, investigate the alternatives to the proposed pass-fail program (raising the minimum grade). However, the group later with-

drew its motion since this committee was a duplication of the Education Policy committee of the Academic Senate.

Senators, instead, adopted an official Statement of the ASUCI Senate, to be presented to the Academic Senate by representative Bob Currier.

This measure reads: "We sincerely commend your recent resolution to record a 'not passed,' which would not be computed in with a student's grade-point average if he fails a course taken pass-fail.

"We recommend the establishment of a student-faculty committee which will investigate both alternatives to the present pass-fail system and the entire problem of grading.

"In addition, we reaffirm our earlier position that a 'C' minimum passing grade would effectively destroy the pass-fail program and urge you to comply with the state-wide policy of having 'D' as the minimum passing grade."

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L'Anteater Francais

by ANDRE FABRE

Dada naquit de la bouche du Roumain Tristan Tzara le huit février 1916 à Zurich. Cinquante ans après, Dada survit, revit et nous offre aujourd'hui le même état d'esprit anarchiste. Cet état d'esprit est-il maintenant spontané ou organisé?

Il réunit les objecteurs de conscience, les non-conformistes, les vagabonds, les dégoutés puérils qui se moquent de toutes les formes de la pensée et ne se prennent pas au sérieux. Pour nous autres non-initiés ils offrent le pop-art, l'anti-art, négation de toute expression réelle et vivante. Destruction, mort réincarnation de l'idiote, de la fumisterie, de la farce, de la laideur. Institution de l'adoration du pot de chambre avec fourrure gisant sur un sol jonché de peaux de bananes. Avant tout le doute. C'est le sel qui chatouille le dada. Le vrai dada, lui, est anti-dada. Il ne fait partie d'aucun mouvement littéraire, intellectuel, artistique ou politique. Il ne se conforme ni à la barbe ni aux sandales, ni au costume, ni aux normes des uns ni à l'exemple des autres, ni aux lubies passagères d'un groupe ou d'une société. Il joue le jeu, mais reste à part et ne s'assied ni sur la glu ni sur la fourrure. Il combat la vie et lutte contre la mort.

★ ★ ★

Dada nacio de la boca del Rumano Tristan Tzara el ocho de febrero 1916 en Zurich. Un medio siglo después Dada sobrevive, revive y nos ofrece hoy la misma disposicion de espíritu anarquista. Está esa disposicion de espíritu espontánea u organizada?

Dada reúne los objetantes de conciencia, los no-conformistas, los profugos, los disgustados pueriles que se burlan de todas las formas del pensamiento y que no se toman en serio. Para nosotros no-iniciados ofrecen el pop-art, el anti-art, negacion de toda expresion real y viva. La destruccion, la muerte, la reencarnacion de la idiotez, del engano, del chasco, de la fealdad. Institucion de la adoracion del orinal con piel que yace sobre el suelo cubierto de pieles de bananas. Ante todo la duda. Es el sal que hace cosquillas al Dada. El verdadero Dada, el, es anti-dada. No pertenece a ningún movimiento literario, intelectual, artistico o político. No se conforma ni al bigote ni a las sandalias ni al traje, ni a las normas de unos ni al ejemplo de otros, ni a las chifladuras pasajeras de un grupo o de una sociedad. Juega según las reglas, pero se queda aparte y no se sienta ni sobre la liga ni sobre la piel. Combate la vida y lucha contra la muerte.

Calender of Events

Thursday, April 13

Supreme Courts Candidates Meeting.

Academic Senate Meeting, FA 1616, 4 p.m.

Interfaith Graduate Group, "The Reality of the Unknowable," Dr. Bernard Gelbaum, Chairman, Math Department, 4127 Seton, dinner 6:30, discussion, 7:30.

UCI Democrats Lecture, "Problems in the New Left," Tom Kahn, League for Industrial Democracy, Science Lecture Hall, 7:30 p.m.

Friday, April 14

Lecture, "In Search of a Particle," Dr. Friederich Reines, UCI Dean of Physical Sciences and discoverer of the neutrino, FA 1616, 1 p.m.

Friday One O'Clock Concerts, FA 1616, 1 p.m.

Student Repertory Theatre, "Six Characters in Search of an Author," 8:30 p.m.

Ciudad Dance, Commons, 9 p.m.

Saturday, April 15

Non-Academic Staff Dinner Dance, 7 p.m., El Toro

Cuesta Computer Dance, Commons, 8 p.m., 75 cents.

Student Repertory Theatre, "Six Characters in Search of an Author," 8:30 p.m.

National Mobilization to End the War in Vietnam March on San Francisco and rally.

Sunday, April 16

Student Repertory Theatre, "Six Characters in Search of an Author," 8:30 p.m.

Monday, April 17

Campaigning begins for Supreme Court offices.

Tuesday, April 18

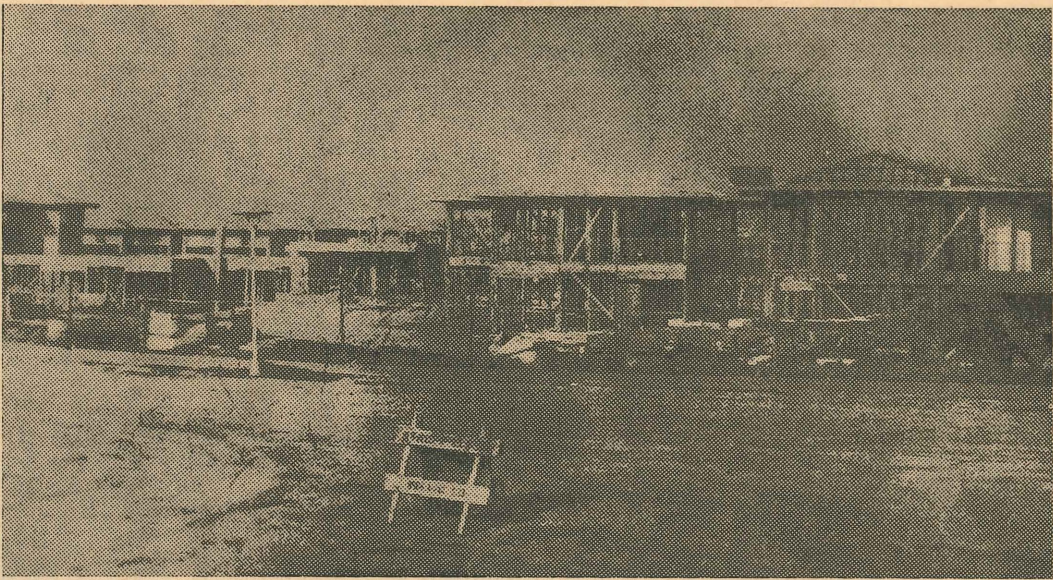
Public Lecture, "Peace Through International Cultural Relations," Hon. Robert Cecil, C.M.G., FA 1616, 8 p.m.



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Aptheker Debate Causes Wruchous

The appearance of Bettina Aptheker, UCB senior and an avowed Communist, on the University of Redlands campus may cause the student body president and 22 students to be suspended.

The young activist was invited to debate an honors student from Redlands on the Vietnam issue. Her appearance was sponsored by a group of U of R students.

Her sponsors were members of a recently formed ad hoc committee protesting a University closed speech policy. Miss Aptheker's presence violated a ruling which bars American Communists from speaking on the campus.

Although the debate between Miss Aptheker and David Cramer took place before an orderly crowd, Student Body President Don Stillman has said that disciplinary action may be taken against the committee.

"The possibility of suspension exists," said Stillman. "We wanted to bring her here to have an intellectual discussion. We knew we were violating a policy, but we did it because we believed in an open debate of all ideas."

Stillman emphasized that the ad hoc committee does not necessarily agree with Miss Aptheker's political views, and the fact that she was invited to speak "doesn't mean the University or students advocate Communism," the president continued.

He also stated that the invitation was issued responsibly, and not as a defiant attempt to cause disruption."

Miss Aptheker's visit to Redlands was part of a Southland tour of college campuses, during which she is urging students to participate in the Spring Mobilization Committee's campaign to end the war in Vietnam.

Senior Receives Hon. Mention

Senior Virginia Schroader has been awarded an honorable mention from the Woodrow Wilson Foundation. She is the first UCI student to receive such an award.

Miss Schroader was nominated from the history department to participate in the national competition, which presents grants for graduate study. After having submitted an official application, she was among 50% of the total applicants to be personally interviewed by Foundation representatives.

Henry Cord Meyer, chairman of the Department of History pointed out that competition was very "stiff." Since Miss Schroader was not only the first UCI student to participate in the competition, but also the first to be recognized, Mr. Meyer stated that her award was "a great honor to herself and to the history department."

... Construction

(Continued from Page 1) The deadline is April 20. Mrs. Sumner also announced that students may rent an apartment on a month to month basis during the summer if they are working in the area and need housing. Those interested should contact the Housing Office immediately.

... Old House

(Continued from Page 3) the house seems to be slowing any formal action. Because of its obvious lack of architectural harmony with other campus structures, some administrators feel that it should be placed in an unobscure area.

Chancellor Aldrich feels that an appropriate location would be just beyond Verano Place. With future uses in mind, he has suggested this place since it may be the center of campus activity in the coming years.

Other members of the staff, such as Coralie Turbitt, and some ASUCI officers have suggested the knoll area adjacent to the HSS building, the other side of the bridge. This location answers present needs, since it is near the Activities Office, the Administration building and the area that is presently the "center of campus activity."

The problem of moving the massive structure is matter of concern also. Because of its size, the house could not be moved on Peninsula streets. It would have to be sectioned, floated on barges across the channel to Pacific Coast High-

way and moved by vehicle from there.

The cost of reassembling the structure on campus would involve carpenters to rejoin the sections, replumbing, rewiring and probably redecorating. Furnishings would also have to be purchased.

In addition to its nine bedrooms, the house has a large kitchen and pantry, two large living rooms (one of which can be used as a dining area), four fireplaces, eight bathrooms and an 80 square foot veranda. The split-level home has a large picture window on the second story and is presently surrounded by numerous trees and bushes.

... Senators

(Continued from Page 1) dent body and future candidates, that the Student Senate, as presently instituted, is essentially irrelevant, meaningless and fraudulent." They concluded by saying that "student life is absurd enough for us. We feel no desire to involve ourselves in another absurdity — UCI student government."

A.S.U.C.

CAL FLIGHTS — SUMMER 1967

EUROPE

Flight No.	Airline	Seats Available	GOING from/to	RETURNING		Fare
				date	from/to	
1	LUFTHANSA	SOLD OUT	S.F./Paris	June 22	London/S.F.	Sept. 12 \$476.50
2	LUFTHANSA	5	S.F./Frankfurt	June 19	Frankfurt/S.F.	Sept. 5 \$494.50
5	BOAC/QANTAS	SOLD OUT	S.F./London	June 28	London/S.F.	Sept. 19 \$456.50
6	AIR FRANCE	50	Oak. or L.A./Paris	June 22	Paris/Oak. or L.A.	Sept. 13 \$476.50
7	TWA	SOLD OUT	N.Y./Paris	June 20	London/N.Y.	Sept. 21 \$265.00
8	TWA	30	N.Y./Zurich	June 21	Paris/N.Y.	Sept. 21 \$283.00
9	TWA	35	N.Y./Frankfurt	June 21	Paris/N.Y.	Sept. 20 \$283.00
10	TWA	5	N.Y./Paris	June 21	London/N.Y.	Sept. 20 \$265.00
12	TWA	5	N.Y./Paris	June 26	London/N.Y.	Sept. 26 \$265.00
13	TWA	15	N.Y./Paris	June 27	London/N.Y.	Sept. 26 \$265.00

CAL FLIGHTS is a non-profit service of the Associated Students of the University of California, Berkeley, to provide members of the University community with low-cost air transportation to and from Europe during the summer months.

New low fares have been established by the major airlines for groups of 50 or more passengers travelling together to and from Europe between April 1 and October 31. Travel will be on regularly scheduled jet flights, not charter flights. No one-way flights are available. All passengers must pay a full fare, except that children over 2 and under 12 pay only half-fare and occupy their own seat. Infants under 2 occupy the same seat as their parent and pay these fares: to London — \$24.50; to Paris — \$26.50; to Frankfurt or Zurich — \$28.30. In addition, A.S.U.C. charges each passenger a non-refundable \$10 fee to cover administrative costs. No insurance is provided by the A.S.U.C. The fare for flight 6 includes a round-trip connecting flight between Oakland and Los Angeles.

These flights are open to all students, faculty, and staff members of any campus of the University of California. The spouse, children, and parents living in the same household as the eligible person may also participate, providing they accompany the eligible student, faculty member, or staff member.

The required deposit, including A.S.U.C.'s \$10 administrative fee, is \$50 per person (\$25 for infants under 2), payable only by check or money order to "A.S.U.C. Cal Flights." The balance must be paid prior to April 15 to "Travel Service, Inc.," 235 West MacArthur Blvd., Suite 440, Oakland; OL 3-0300), the travel agency assisting A.S.U.C. in the handling of these group flights. Travel Service, Inc. will mail your ticket to you by May 20. Switching flights or reselling tickets is not permitted.

If you have any questions, please call us on weekdays, between 12:15 and 2, at TH 8-4800, ext. 2229 or 4504; or, write A.S.U.C. Cal Flights, 509 Eshleman Hall, Berkeley.



IRVINE RUGGERS — Hazard rain and mud at Santa Catalina in tournament action against Westerner's Rugby Club. The contest

ended in a 9-9 deadlock, but was won by UCI team captain Tony Joyce in a tie-breaking kickoff, 4-2.

Ruggers Close Season At Catalina

UCI's Rugby Club closed out their season competition at the California Invitational Rugby Tournament, winning two of four contests.

The Catalina tourney is an annual event to which the best 15 teams in California are invited. Also included in this year's competition was Brown, the most powerful college rugby team on the Eastern seaboard.

According to team captain Tony Joyce, Irvine's ruggers established themselves as "one of the up-and-coming teams in California rugby as a result of the tournament play."

For the first game, Irvine drew the team that was to take second in the tourney, the Monterey Peninsula Ramblers. In this game, the ruggers narrowly lost by one penalty kick, 6-3.

The club's second game was

played against Westerner's Rugby club and ended in a 9-9 deadlock. The tie was broken by a kick-off easily won by Irvine's Joyce, four kicks to two.

The Ruggers then faced UCLA, who had embarrassed the club early in the season, 35-3. Much improved, Irvine again lost, but by only a penalty kick, 6-3.

Facing San Diego State in their final game, Irvine closed out this year's competition on a high note, winning 6-0. The ruggers suffered their only tournament injury in this highly contested match, Roland Markham breaking his nose and arm.

Netters Win Three; Meet UCSD Tomorrow

After racking up three straight victories in four days, Coach Myron McNamara's tennis team travels south tomorrow for a match with UCSD.

This is the second meeting between the two UC teams, Irvine having copped this first clash, 7-2. The UCI netters won five of six singles matches and two of three doubles in that competition.

After last Friday's meet with Cal State L.A. was cancelled because of rain, the netters hosted both Cal Western and Air Force

on Saturday and won both matches, by scores of 5½-3½ and 6-3 respectively.

Against Cal Western, Carl O'Neill won his singles match and combined with Steve Teal to win the final doubles match. Craig Neslage, Gayle Dukelow, and Larry Lawrence won in singles competition to account for the other points. Irvine's married men, Jody Rush and Harvey Klyce, No. 1 and 2 respectively, were both upset by Western's John Rolph and Bill Kuhle.

Against Air Force later that day the netters won all six singles matches and lost all three doubles, to win 6-3. Rush, Klyce, O'Neill, Neslage, Dukelow, and Teal were the Irvine victors.

The team has won 10 of 14 matches thus far, losing to Stanford, Cal, Redlands, and Long Beach State. According to McNamara, the team is looking forward both to the Ojai Valley Intercollegiate later in the month and the NCAA small college championships in June.

"I think we've got a chance to take the small college division in both of those meets," McNamara said.

Intramurals Plan Six Spring Sports

With the arrival of warm weather, softball and water polo have become the focal points of Irvine's intramural sports program. Tennis, golf, swimming, and two-man volleyball round out the competition.

In softball the English Department, the defending champion, will face strong competition from a power hitting Arroyo team. The Sam Bippy Memorial All-Stars will also finish high. In water polo it looks as if the league race will center around three teams. Loma, the defending champion, has lost some key players off last year's team, but still looks strong. Verano Place and Ciudad also have fine teams.

Tennis and two-man volleyball will both be run as tournament competition. Bob Johnson, Ed Taylor, and Jim Farley will be the hunch favorites in the tennis tournament. Taylor and Farley are both defending champions from last year.

Dick Davis and Dan Rogers will again be the number one seated team in the two-man volleyball tournament. Davis was an All-American in the sport. Tom Bryan, Mike Savage, Dave Fontius, and Dale Finney will furnish the top student competition.

The golf tournament will be played at the Rancho San Joaquin Golf Course, Friday, May 12. The green fee is \$2 and must accompany each entry. Charlie Brande took the student flight last year with an 80. English professor Jim McMichael had the lowest round with a 72.

The girls will also have the chance to take part in intramurals

this quarter. Tennis and swimming are both being offered.

Kathy Nethery and Pam Pape will battle for the championship in tennis. Kathy was ranked nationally last year. In swimming Leslie Cooper and Dana Small will compete for top honors.

Point Totals for Intramural Trophy	
Ciudad	361
Arroyo	319
Loma	282
Camino	171
Viento	179

Irvine's gymnastic team will make their first and only home appearance in an intercollegiate triangular meet tomorrow night, April 14, in Campus Hall at 7:30 p.m. Coach Dick Beckner's gymnasts will compete against Cal State Fullerton and Fullerton JV.

UCI Sailors Finish Series With Two Weekend Meets

Irvine's sailing team winds up PCIYRA elimination competition this weekend with regattas on both Saturday and Sunday in the North Lido Channel.

Saturday's competition, hosted by UCLA, will begin at 11 a.m. as will Sunday's, hosted by UCSB. Between 13 and 15 schools will participate in each regatta.

The ten 20-minute races are held in the Newport Arches Marina, near the Berkshire Restaurant at

the intersection of Newport and 101, at the extreme west end of the Lido Channel.

The Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Yacht Racing Association six Southern Series Regattas serve to narrow the field of competition to six schools for the Pacific Coast Regatta to be held next weekend. The winner of that regatta will be state PCIYRA champion.

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Irvine Golf Team Hosts UC Riverside Friday

Coach Dick Davis' duffers, with a 2-6 won lost record, host UC Riverside's golf team tomorrow afternoon, April 14, at Santa Ana Country Club. Tee-off is at 1 p.m.

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