



"HASTA LA SIERRA TACO"

College Professors Condemn United States Vietnam Policy

The Association of California State College Professors has adopted a resolution condemning the United States Vietnam policy.

Professor Arthur J. Kirsch, president of the organization, released the resolution after the 27 representatives and nine officers of the state council of the Association voted 20 to 6, one abstention, to pass the resolution.

The statement reads: "The ACSCP has not ordinarily taken positions on issues of American foreign policy. The present war in Southeast Asia, however, has reached the point where no American can remain silent. We as an organization therefore resolve that:

1. "We deplore the circumstances and events which have drawn the United States into the Vietnam war, with its massive allocation of

resources away from constructive pursuits, including education;

2. "We cannot support the continuation of the present American military efforts in Vietnam;

3. "We support the right of any American to speak out, write or demonstrate for or against the war in Vietnam without fear of suppression;

4. "We support any effort to secure peace through negotiations with North Vietnam, with the National Liberation Front, or with any interested parties. We also endorse efforts to seek the aid of the United Nations;

5. "We condemn the policy of continually escalating the Asian war, not simply because of the risk of a war with China, but because we believe that escalation will not bring peace. We believe that the

bombing of North and South Vietnam should cease."

Most ACSCP members who voted against the resolution indicated that they are opposed to United States involvement in the war but have reservations about the Association taking a public position on such matters.

During a lengthy discussion on the general subject of students, faculty and American foreign policy, the professors advanced several reasons for the subsequent action, including the effect on students facing the draft for service in Vietnam and the moral dilemma faced by both students and faculty as they attempt to reconcile the stated aims of the United States with the facts of its action.

The drain of American resources from desperately needed programs at home, including education, and the temptation of government and the public to suppress dissent from American policy on the campuses, thereby further diminishing freedom of speech and inquiry in a most crucial arena, were also among the concerns expressed.

The resolution was adopted at a conference organized by the Association in which some 75 members and students took part.

Chancellor Galbraith Resigns UCSD Post

Dr. John S. Galbraith has resigned his post as chancellor of the San Diego campus of the University of California.

The decision, which is effective one year hence, was made so that the 50-year-old Galbraith could accept the prestigious Smuts Visiting Fellowship at Cambridge University for the year 1968-69.

The Smuts Fellowship is named after Jan Christian Smuts, famed Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa during both World Wars.

Galbraith's resignation, submitted a year in advance to permit the Regents ample time to select a successor, was accepted by the Board at their September meeting in Los Angeles.

A native of Glasgow, Scotland, the Chancellor is an authority on British Empire history. He has been San Diego's chief executive since December 1, 1964. In the intervening three years, enrollment

at UCSD has grown from 560 to about 3,100 students under his leadership.

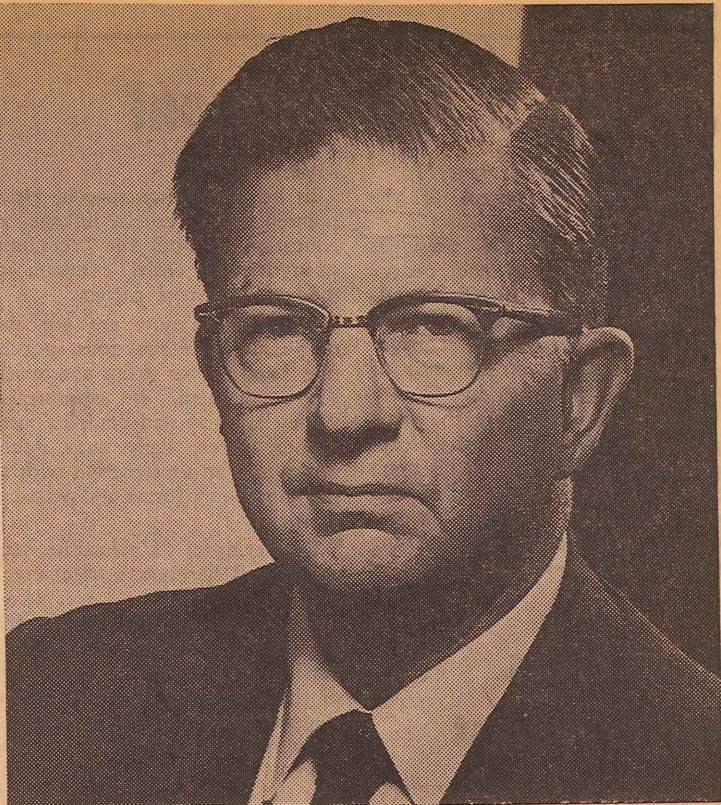
Harry Wellman, former acting president of the University, acknowledged Galbraith's resignation "with regret."

He noted in a letter that the chancellor had "made very important contributions to the welfare of that campus and to the University," assembling "an excellent administrative staff" and adding "to an already outstanding faculty."

Galbraith said he would leave San Diego "with very great regret," but believed "that (he) should return to teaching and scholarship."

Dr. Galbraith joined the faculty at UCLA in 1948 as an assistant professor, becoming an associate professor in 1952 and a full professor in 1958.

In July, 1964, he went to San Diego, serving briefly as vice chancellor and professor of history until his appointment as chancellor.



CHARLES HITCH
13th UC President

Regents Choose Hitch As New UC President

UC Regents have selected Charles J. Hitch, vice president of administration for the University, as the 13th president of the University of California.

The announcement came during the September meeting of the Board at UCLA, after Hitch received a unanimous recommendation from a special Regents committee and an endorsement from the statewide advisory committee of faculty and chancellors of the nine UC campuses.

Hitch will be the president-elect until January 1, when he will succeed Acting President Harry Wellman. At Hitch's request, Wellman will return to his former position as vice president of the University until he retires next June 30.

Wellman said he was "absolutely delighted" with the selection of Hitch, whom he had "strongly recommended," and had called "the best qualified man in America to head this institution."

At 57, Hitch is one of the nation's most distinguished scholars and administrators. His vice presidential position makes him UC's second-ranking executive.

In his present capacity, Hitch coordinates the functions of the vice presidents of business and finance, physical planning and construction, governmental relations,

and of the director of the budget.

He also serves as chairman of the Budget Review Board and the Capital Outlay Review Board. He is a professor of economics at Berkeley.

Having joined the University in 1965 as vice president of business and finance, Hitch has an unusually distinguished academic record. He received his Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Arizona in 1931, and after a year of graduate study at Harvard, he was selected to be a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford. He received his Master's degree at the British university.

He was elected a Fellow of Queens College at Oxford, a position he held for 13 years, and was general editor of the *Oxford Economic Papers*.

He has been a visiting professor at Yale, UCLA and the University of Sao Paulo, Brazil.

In 1961, Hitch was named chief financial officer for the Defense Department of the late President John Kennedy. He headed the comptroller's office, and his management skills served as a fulcrum for Robert McNamara's lever in the "McNamara Revolution": "Under McNamara, unification of the military services has been achieved (Continued on Page 2)

Take Heed!

Students who missed the *Anthill* meeting Thursday — take heed! All the choice positions, are not yet filled, we still need reporters, typists, proofreaders and all-around workers. The work is exciting and challenging and there's a place for everyone — all you need is a willingness to work. Be where it's at! Come to the *Anthill* office, 3120 Commons, today at 4:30 for position assignments and story assignments. If you are unable to attend, but would like to work on the newspaper, contact KC Westburg at 833-5546. The *Anthill* needs you!

Campbell Describes Summer Asian Journey

Ed. Note:

This summer a group of college students traveled to Southeast Asia on a fact-finding expedition. Sponsored by "People to People," the youths traveled extensively in Vietnam and talked with North and South Vietnamese students, SEATO officials, members of the U.S. State Department and members of the South Vietnamese government.

UCI was invited to participate in the month-long conference; Robert Campbell, 20-year-old junior in American history, was among the 11-member party.

During the next few weeks the *Anthill* will be printing the reactions, comments and observations of Mr. Campbell about his Southeast Asian trip. This week he discusses the Philippines, which the group visited before reaching Vietnam.)

by BOB CAMPBELL

Melita Coale was the Student Fact-Finding Delegation's attractive and outspoken tour-guide in the Philippines. A disciple of Ayn Rand and a Filipino nationalist critic of US foreign policy, Melita is a chemistry major at the University of the Philippines, the only state-supported university among Manila's 45 institutes of higher education.

Driving us from the airport to our Manila Hotel, Melita gave us sound advice on "how to get along with a Filipino."

"There is a saying here," she said, "that if you want to make an American happy, give him a cup of coffee. If you want to make a Japanese happy, give him a cup of tea. But if you want to make a Filipino happy, let him make a speech."

Melita had a captive audience for five days and must have been very happy indeed. Following are highlights of her "inside" tour of Manila and comments about the role of the Philippines in the world.

RELIGION: "83 per cent of Filipinos are Roman Catholics. There are also Protestants and some Muslims. You will find that most of the Catholics take their religion very casually. They go to a church to be hatched, matched and dispatched."

POLITICS: "If you want to be a millionaire in a hurry—run for office. There are very close family ties here, so the attitude is to take care of the clan first, and then the rest of society . . . Our politicians pave the roads two weeks before the elections. You see, the kind of politics we have in the Philippines we learned from the United States."

POPULATION EXPLOSION: "If you solve the electricity problem in the provinces, you will solve the population problem."

WORLD WAR II: "My generation may not have lived through the war, but we have heard stories and it seems that we too have suffered. The wounds may have healed but the pains have not. If you see all those old war movies

in Hollywood, you would think that the Americans won the war here, and most American tourists expect us to be very grateful to them. You Americans are very lucky to have never had a war fought in your homeland. You always manage to fight your wars outside your country."

SELF - DETERMINATION: "The Philippines is like a football. We were under Spanish government for 100 years, under the Americans for 50 years, and under the Japanese for three years. We have an inferiority complex. The Spanish came here to save us from heathens. The Japanese come to save us from the evils of the West. The United States came to save us from the Japanese. None of them have done a very good job of saving us. I think we can save ourselves . . . Our President would rather have a country run like hell by Filipinos, than have a country run like heaven by somebody else."

US AID: "It is hard to understand your foreign aid. Why is Japan getting three times the US aid that we are getting? Japan was

an enemy! Not that we are after aid, we just have a different idea of friendship."

US INTERFERENCE: "The Americans told us that they would help fight the Spanish and then give us independence. But you had other plans. Most Philippine students learned to sing 'God Bless America' before their national anthem. . . . Most people think that you have gotten more than you have given us. One-half of the Philippine economy is now in the hands of Americans. In the mountains there are gold mines and most major stockholders are Americans. Communist China has offered us inexpensive rice, but because of our treaties with the United States, the Philippines cannot trade with a communist country. But we need rice!"

VIETNAM: "I have seen US boys getting on the bus for Vietnam. I have seen them crying. Most of them get real drunk and have to be carried to the bus. . . . The younger generation feels that the United States is doing the (Continued on Page 3)

... Hitch Appointment

(Continued from Page 1)

through civilian control of the budget."

His selection as UC president appears to have been made on the basis of his skills as an efficient administrator and as a leading expert on budget processes and management, as well as on the basis of his academic qualifications.

Sharing approximately the same philosophy of the University as expressed by Clark Kerr in his book "Uses of the University," Hitch sees a utilitarian concept of a university as a training ground for technicians necessary to a complex

society.

In his acceptance speech, Hitch pointed out a "crucial linkage" of education to both the "economic strength and cosial cohesion of modern industrial society."

"Universities now are not able to pursue their functions in relative isolation from the world around them," he commented. "They are vast and complex institutions, thrust daily into public notice and into interaction with all the contending forces and pressures of society."

Furthermore, "Universities are agents and harbingers of change," he said.

Hitch also emphasized the importance of autonomy in the University. "Accepting the presidency of the University, I count on the Regents to defend and protect the University's autonomy . . . The Regents have the job of assuring that the University will endure for the long run, that it will not be overwhelmed by the public passions of the moment," Hitch stressed.

While waiting to assume his new post, the president-elect intends to work on long-range plans for improvement of the University administrative organization.

KUCI Plans For Broadcast

UCI will soon have a student-organized radio station on campus. The station will serve as another means of communication for the students and will act as an outlet for creativity and expression on campus.

Don Zweifel, junior at UCI, is heading the project. Zweifel is currently considering programs concerning topical issues, music, news, science and UCI activities. Also planned for the station is a series of presentations by UCI students of their own creative works, including plays, poetry and short stories.

The cost of the project will be about \$2,000. A fund raising program for the station's initial costs has begun and possible patrons for the station are being contacted. Local radio stations are being asked to donate equipment; Collins Radio has expressed an interest in the station and has stated that they will help.

The proposed station will have a 2,000 foot radius of listening. The on-campus location will be a maintenance shed near the Mesa Court Commons. Broadcasting on an AM frequency, call letters for the station will be KUCI.

L'Anteater francais

by ANDRE FABRE

Exister c'est sentir. La question qui se pose immédiatement est la suivante: sentons-nous avec notre coeur, avec notre intellect ou avec notre corps? La vie intellectuelle est-elle plus importante que la vie corporelle? Est-elle plus digne, plus haute? Dans une société où la véritable vertu a des tendances sociales nous devons redéfinir la culture. La chair et l'âme font l'homme. Nous ne pouvons les séparer.

Quelque soit le fondement de nos opinions nous devons reconnaître l'importance de la culture intellectuelle et de la culture physique. Lénine veut absorber le développement de la personne dans l'utilité sociale: nous devons rejeter cette idée matérialiste. A l'opposé Montaigne est individualiste, il est raisonnable.

La culture physique est non seulement un devoir mais engendre avec la compétition la création d'élites. Toutefois le sport avec sa loi dure: "Que le meilleur gagne" ne doit pas déborder et prendre une importance sociale. Nous devons cependant défendre le sport de compétition au nom de l'esthétique et des valeurs morales de courage et d'éducation. Nous devons nous consacrer à l'expansion de notre culture avec dignité et raison et partager nos devoirs équitabement.

Marijuana Laws Contested By Boston Attorney Oster

Reprinted from *Daily Californian*
by JOE PILATI
Collegiate Press Service

Over the next few weeks, Boston attorney Joseph S. Oster might become one of the most admired — and maligned — figures in the American legal profession.

Over the next few years, he might become the primary instigator of a precedent which (if underground optimists are correct) could literally make this America of duplicity and inconsistency go up in a cloud of euphoric, metaphoric smoke.

And Oster — a legal rationalist of the old school, who even looks a bit like Darrow — is simply "doing his thing." In his own words: "Five years ago, I began defending kids accused of various marijuana violations. I've been singularly impressed with these people — decent kids, not criminals, not violent, full of life and peace."

"Each one told me the same story — marijuana is not addictive, not harmful, a relatively innocuous

substance. I started checking into it and decided that the next time we got a case, we would challenge the law."

The challenge is here. It goes by the name Commonwealth vs. Leis and Weiss, and pre-trial hearings, expected to last for several weeks, have begun in Suffolk County Superior Court in Boston.

The actual trial of Messrs. Leis and Weiss, two former students caught green-handed at Boston's Logan International Airport, will be the second act in Oster's drama. If he has his way, the "action" will still be rising, wafting inexorably toward the U.S. Supreme Court, after these local hurdles are cleared.

In an interview at his office, the 36-year-old lawyer said he and his associates have lined up 23 expert witnesses who will attest to the unworkability and probable unconstitutionality of current anti-marijuana statutes.

The witnesses' names cannot yet be made public — although compendia of names from the more

level-headed recent anthologies and articles on pot provide a set of excellent hints.

Oster's firm — Crane, Inker and Oster — has offered the attorneys for the prosecution, Hale and Dorris (who are also attorneys for Boston University) "full mutual disclosure of witnesses before the hearings begin."

Hale and Dorris have not yet responded to the offer.

Spearheading the prosecution will be attorney James D. St. Clair, who was Joseph Welch's assistant in the 1954 Army-McCarthy hearings. St. Clair was appointed a special assistant for the case by District Attorney Garrett Byrne.

Oster estimates that the pre-trial hearing will take three or four weeks at the very least. "We must cut our 23 witnesses by five or six just to speed it up," said one of his assistants who also intimates that the attorneys for the prosecution are having trouble finding witnesses, not to mention reputable data, which would support existing laws.

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Traveler Campbell Discusses Thailand Trip

(Continued from Page 1)

wrong thing in Vietnam. It costs us 35 pesos to send our troops to Vietnam and it is ill-afforded. Regardless of whether it is or is not a civil war, you cannot forget seeing Americans killing one of your countrymen."

"We predict that within the next ten years there will be a social revolution in the Philippines."

This was the prophecy of the student body officers at the University of the East in Manila, a private university with an enrollment of 60,000. The students met with the American Student Fact-Finding Delegation for a round-table discussion on Filipino-American relations and Filipino-American policy in Vietnam.

The UE student leaders expressed what appeared to be a consensual demand for their country's economic, social and political self-determination.

"We know the paternalistic image of the benevolent American who is willing to give us anything we ask," said one student. "Now it is time to protect our own interests."

By their own admission, "Filipino students are not anti-American, they are nationalists," and the cry of "Please, I'd rather do it myself" seemed to punctuate their views on domestic issues as well as American economic and military aid controversies.

The students, whose academic interests seemed to focus on eco-

nomics, law and political science, pointed out what they felt were obstacles in the way of their peoples search for economic and political self-reliance.

When speaking of the shortage of capital, they commented: "... Rice and roads are the biggest issues. Our economy is stagnating and we have not been able to industrialize. In 20 years of independence, we have had 15 Five Year Economic Development Programs."

"... The farmers lack credit and the rural banks lack capital. We still use water buffalo instead of tractors. Most capital is invested in speculative real estate, yet no one wants to work on the land."

"... We have received heavy construction equipment from the Japanese war reparations. American businessmen, however, have delayed the production of necessary equipment. Our industry is in the control of five American businesses, but American businessmen are against Filipino industrialization. The Americans have still not paid all of their war damages. Seven to eight million dollars is still owing."

Reactions on "American colonial influences" included:

"... American colonial influences encourage Filipinos to patronize 'Blue Seal' rather than Filipino products."

"... Filipinos for many generations to come will be brainwashed and heartwashed by American education. For instance, I recently had a debate with my father. He became very angry and told me, 'You are becoming a Communist!'"

"... There is a growing awareness of Filipino students about real

Philippine history. The greatest mock battle in history was between the United States and the Spanish."

The students had many opinions on U.S. military bases in the Philippines, including:

"... Along with our independence, we want no foreign soldiers here. The extra-territorial rights of the Americans should go."

"... There is no need for your bases here. Rather than deterring the enemy, they invite him. Even with U.S. bases here, there is still no unconditional defense pact. There is no commitment to protect the Philippines."

"... The Filipino Navy is the second smallest navy—next to the Swiss. A recent congressional investigation says the Filipino army would last only four days. Yet JUSMAG (Joint U.S. Military Advisory Group) will allow no Filipino ammunition plant."

Filipino student leaders voiced many comments on the "Domino Theory and Vietnam". Some were:

"... There is no single Red Chinese soldier in any other country besides Red China. The real problem is internal subversion. People turn to Communism, not because of Communism, but because they are upset with our system."

"... We students have been demonstrating and lobbying in Congress against sending more troops into Vietnam. 50,000 out of 150,000 have demonstrated. But because our voting strength is small, we have had little effect on changing the policy."

"... When students demonstrated against the Vietnam bill, they were investigated by our CIA counterpart — 'NIKA', which is trained and financed by the CIA."

"... We think that the United States is in Vietnam for three reasons: (1) prestige, (2) economics,

and (3) victory in a way of ideologies. We remember that when the Americans first came to the Philippines, they said it was the next step to China—a potential trade market. This war now is a war between Red China and the United States."

Student leaders of the University of the East, as Filipinos and as Asians, seemed to feel a natural empathy with the Vietnamese. This was empathy resulting perhaps from the parallel need in both countries to resurrect and reconstruct some kind of national and cultural identity out of the scrap- pile left by a long history of foreign domination.

"Filipinos are trying to find their role in Asia," one student explained. "In thought we are Western, but geographically we are still Asians."

After the discussion I talked with two very intriguing distaff representatives on UE's Executive Student Council.

"Are there any American authors that you especially enjoy reading?" I asked.

"Oh yes, of course!" They seemed particularly excited by my question. "Do you know Ayn Rand? We like her books, especially *Anthem* and *Atlas Shrugged*. Not that we agree with everything she says, but we think that her objectivism is very appropriate here."

"Have you read Miss Rand's, *The Virtue of Selfishness*?" I inquired.

The girls had not, but the president of their student body government and others in their group certainly must have.

"What is wrong with Filipinos," the UE president confessed, "is that they tend to be so nice. They do not think of national interests for some reason. We think it is wrong to be selfish."

Another student wished to add to that statement. Addressing us, he said: "In 1946, you did grant our independence, you recognized it."

Self-reliance, selfishness, freedom—whatever one wishes to call it—appears to be the goal and guiding force behind the Filipino students' actions and their confident prediction of a social revolution.

Somewhere, I am sure, John Galt is smiling proudly.

Plans are underway for the formation of an International Student Liaison within the executive structure of the ASUCI.

The ISL will attempt to carry on correspondence with student body governments and individual students in various countries and would arrange get-togethers for visiting foreign students and UCI students.

Eventually, it is hoped, the group will work with various community and campus organizations in arranging travel scholarships and assisting in relief programs.

Students willing to devote time to this activity may leave their name and number with the Activities office.

Next week Bob Campbell will report on:

The Indonesian Student Movement — Student leaders in the successful move to oust former president Sukarno and a student member of the Indonesian Parliament give their views on the US aid, the war in Vietnam, race riots and hippies.

The Thai Student Non-Movement — Thai students explain their opinions on the conflict in neighboring Vietnam and tell why they often "never think about it." Also, comments on the United States Information Service propaganda flick shown to villagers in North-eastern Thailand.

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Irvine Installs Trailer Classes

Twenty-four trailers are in the process of being installed at UCI to provide temporary classrooms, laboratory and office space. Cost of the purchase and site preparation is \$150,000.

Campus Architect Coulson Tough said the units have been purchased from American Mobile Leasing Corp. of Chinoff. They are located on a site near the Fine Arts Building.

The trailers will accommodate four classrooms, two engineering laboratories, a water pollution laboratory and office space for about 125 employees.

UC Applications For Admissions Available Now

Applications for admission to the University of California for the fall quarter, 1968 are now available.

Forms may be obtained from admission offices at UC's eight general campuses — Berkeley, Davis, Irvine, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Diego, Santa Barbara and Santa Cruz.

Applications should be filed between October 1, 1967 and March 1, 1968 for fall admissions.

For entrance in the winter, applications are due between May 1 and November 1, 1968; and for entrance in the spring, 1969 quarter, the due date is between December 1, 1968 and May 1, 1969.

Early applicants are more likely to be accepted by the campus they prefer. Applications should be made only to the first choice campus, although secondary preferences may be indicated on the forms.

Lawyer Contests Marijuana Regulation

(Continued from Page 2)

Oteri feels that present marijuana laws "run the risk of excluding perhaps 25 per cent of the future leaders of this country, branding them as 'drug addicts.'" He says he is having trouble convincing people "I'm interested in a legal problem, not a medical problem. There are an awful lot of lives ruined by virtue of this law, and I'm trying to compel the courts and the Congress to take a long look at this problem."

"We are not advocating legalization of marijuana," he stressed, "but we say that it could be regulated, with prohibition on age groups that can get it, and so forth," he says.

He drew an analogy between current anti-marijuana laws and the Prohibition amendment of the Twenties: "Prohibition dealt with a downright dangerous and addictive drug; even now, fully three per cent of the population is addicted to alcohol. On the other side of the fence, we have the much more innocuous substance called marijuana — can we afford to prohibit it?"

The defendants' motion contends that the Massachusetts statute is "arbitrary and irrational and not suited to achieve any valid legislative end in that it fails to properly distinguish between marijuana and so-called 'hard narcotics,' such as

cocaine, opium and morphine, and it imposes harsh penalties upon mere possession of marijuana or possession with intent to sell, or bring present where marijuana is kept, without showing that use of this substance presents a threat to the public health, safety and morals.

"The claims of grave danger are contradicted by the weight of scientific evidence, which evidence is being ignored by the government, and hence the statute under which defendant is prosecuted, and the entire statutory scheme, violates the due process of law guaranty of the Fourteenth Amendment . . ."

The motion further argues that the statute "goes beyond the valid exercise of police power of the Commonwealth in that it seeks to control activity which has not been shown to pose a serious and immediate danger to the public health, safety or morals" and that it would "deny to the defendant his rights to life, liberty and property, without due process of law, as well as the right to security, privacy and the pursuit of pleasure, in violation of the Fourth and Fifth Amendments as they are applied to the states by the Fourteenth Amendment."

And it goes on: present law "would deny to the defendant the equal protection of the laws in that it has singled out possessors of (. . .) marijuana, while the laws permit use, sale and possession of substances far more harmful than marijuana, to wit alcoholic beverages and cigarettes containing tobacco . . ."

Finally, the motion points out that present law "would impose on the defendant excessive and cruel and unusual punishment (five to ten-year prison terms) in violation of the Eighth Amendment

to the Constitution, as incorporated into the Fourteenth."

Oteri noted that since most states' marijuana laws are based upon the Uniform Narcotics Act, brain-child of Harry J. Anslinger, one-time head of the Federal Narcotics Bureau, if the Massachusetts statute is declared unconstitutional, "it is reasonable to expect other states to follow along."

"I've received more than 50 letters from other lawyers in at least ten states, who have started the

same kind of proceedings," Oteri added. Many earlier cases brought to Oteri himself, prior to that of Leis and Weiss, are also held in abeyance pending a decision in the next few months.

Oteri emphasizes that he considers marijuana to be "a very harmful substance at the present time, because it's illegal. I would strongly urge everyone not to use it, but not to give up the fight to change the law."

"The only substantial argument

against marijuana is need to legalize another drug. But why put people to use this particular drug in jail?"

"And now that that marijuana leads to LSD, it's been shot down," Oteri said. "The authorities are saying it leads to LSD. That's because it amounts to a misstatement. Marijuana should be a legal drug. It leads to a misdemeanor in any case, it doesn't."

Fellowships For Study Available To Graduates

Seniors who wish to study abroad next year or who wish to apply for fellowships in graduate study are invited to an informational meeting Thursday, in Natural Sciences 1435.

The meeting, which will be held at noon, is primarily for humanities seniors, although all students may attend.

Professors Henry Meyer and Daniel Dennett will explain how students may apply for Rhodes, Marshall, Lanforth and Woodrow Wilson fellowships, as well as additional educational opportunities.

General requirements for Fulbright applicants are U.S. citizenship, possession of the A.B. degree or the equivalent, sufficient proficiency in language to permit foreign study and communication with citizens of the host country, and good health.

The stipend includes transportation, tuition and fees, and living expenses commensurate with cost and standard of living in the coun-

try of choice.

To be eligible for a Rhodes Scholarship candidates must be unmarried male citizens of the United States, between the ages of 18 and 24, of at least junior standing and have the endorsement of the Dean of his school or college.

Quality of character, intellect and physical vigor are criteria that the State Selection Committee will consider.

The stipend of a Rhodes Scholarship is approximately \$3,150 a year. The award appointment is for two years, with a possible third year if the Scholar's record at Oxford and his plan of study warrant it.

Candidates may apply for the Rhodes Scholarship either in the state in which they have their ordinary private residence or in a state in which they have received at least two years of college training.

Applicants for the Marshall scholarship, who must be under 26,

may elect to pursue study leading to a university in the United States.

The stipend of the Marshall scholarships, which is for two years, is \$2,520 a year, including a living allowance, tuition fees and travel expenses. In certain cases, a dependency allowance may be available.

Seniors interested in applying are urged to attend the meeting since most applications and additional requirements must be submitted by the end of the month.

UC students have to add a class without a \$2 service fee and without changing a class without petitioning. The deadline for a class without a grade recorded is November 1.

Soph. Nelson Gets Award

Sophomore Patti Nelson has been selected to receive the Nicholas Aeberhard Memorial Award for the academic year 1966-67.

This \$200 award is given annually to the most outstanding freshman in academic achievement and service to campus and community.

The highest honor a freshman can receive, the award was established in memory of Nicholas Aeberhard, an outstanding freshman at UCI during the fall quarter, 1965.

Miss Nelson is a Regents' scholar, majoring in math. In addition to maintaining a 3.4 GPA, she has participated in Phi Kappa Phi International, the summer orientation committee, the Associated Students activities committee, and the Mesa Court Presidents' Council.

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CHANCELLOR Daniel Aldrich meets Dr. Nicholas Begovich.

Hughes To Support Grad Program

Hughes Aircraft Company has begun a program of support for graduate level studies and research in mathematics at UCI.

Dr. Nicholas A. Begovich, Hughes vice president in charge of the company's ground systems group at Fullerton, and UCI Chancellor Daniel G. Aldrich, Jr., recently announced the plan.

The support will be in the form of part-time salaries to selected graduate students who will work as research assistants. Hughes will provide additional funds to the University as institutional support for the jobs.

The plan calls for the research assistants to work on problems suggested by Hughes Aircraft Co., as time allows, in addition to the students' regular studies and research toward advanced degrees.

Chancellor Aldrich said the plan is significant as an example of co-operative effort between industry and the University, as well as a benefit to students who will re-

ceive the assistantships.

Professor Bernard R. Gelbaum, chairman of the UCI department of mathematics, said three students will be supported in half-time employment under the plan during the 1967-68 academic year.

These will be John Clark, graduate of Mount St. Mary's College; Roger Stafford, graduate of UC Berkeley and the University of Illinois; and Robert Waterman, graduate of St. Lawrence University.

Campus Food Service In Process of Facelift

A remodeled Commons, enlarged student center and new dining hall are part of the current expansion of student food and relaxation facilities.

In addition to five new dorms, Mesa Court now boasts its own dining facility. The new Commons has three dining areas which offer food service three times a day for Mesa Court residents. Breakfast is served from 7-8:45, lunch is available between 11-1:30, and dinner is offered from 5-6:30.

There is also a recreation area for residents with vending machines, lounge and fireplace.

For the convenience of residents, the housing cashier has been moved to a central office in Mesa Court. Mail service will be shifted from in-dorm delivery to individual mail boxes (shared by two students each), within the new facility.

The old Commons in Gateway Plaza is undergoing a "facelift" to provide food and relaxation facilities for commuting students. Eventually, the large dining hall

will house a lounge, game room and food service area.

There will be a section where magazines, paperbacks, notebooks and other similar articles will be sold.

The revamped Commons will be open from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. Monday through Friday, and from 1 to 4 p.m. Saturday.

Meals are currently being served in the Commons on an a la carte basis. The hours are: breakfast, 7-11 a.m.; lunch 11 a.m.-1:30 p.m.; Short orders, 1:30-6:30 p.m.

Also being rebuilt is the student center located by the Science Lecture Hall. Plans are to enlarge the patio area and to add additional food facilities. The vending machines presently there will be replaced by short order service operating all day.

The center will be open from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m. and will be available for club and student-sponsored events.

Anticipated opening of both the enlarged student center and enlarged Commons is October 9th.

Parking Permits Guard Against Auto Citations

Every vehicle which occupies a legal parking space on campus must display a valid parking permit.

These permits can be obtained from the University Police Office in Campus Hall at the beginning of each quarter for a fee of \$6.

Special permits are available for shorter periods of time, in instances when a student will have an auto on campus for only a few weeks or when a visitor will be staying at UCI for just a short while.

Special permits for disabled students, car pools and extra vehicles are available also.

Damaged or stolen decals are replaced at no charge to the owner, upon filing a form with the University Police Department. Lost permits are replaced at full cost.

The decals are valid only in marked lots, and vehicles will be subject to police citation if they are parked in reserved spaces, red zones or other illegal and unauthorized areas. Traffic laws of the State of California and regulations of the University of California are in effect on the Irvine campus.

Students who motor to campus or who wish to keep a vehicle at UCI, but who do not wish to purchase a parking sticker, may park on University Avenue or Campus Drive. Automobiles parked in these areas without permits will not be subject to University parking regulations, since these are city highways. However, such vehicles will not be exempt from state highway laws.

A complete copy of UCI parking and traffic rules, as well as additional information on permits, is available at the University Police office.

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"Thoughts" of Mao Stress Revolution

Reprinted from *Daily Californian*
by **WILLIAM RYAN**
AP Special Correspondent

Revolutionary violence must go on and on, indefinitely. War is the highest form of struggle. Only war can abolish war.

Destruction must come before construction.

There is no such thing in the world as love for love's sake, or art for art's sake.

These are samples of the "thoughts" turning Red China upside down, reducing cities to chaos, economy to confusion, politics to anarchy.

They are capsulized in a little book bound in red plastic and entitled, "The Thoughts of Mao Tse-tung." His followers call it a "spiritual atom bomb."

The bomb exploded not only in China, but in the world of communism with such shattering force that it is questionable today whether there is such a thing as a "world Communist movement."

The "thoughts" are Mao, rather than Communist or even Marxist-Leninist. They express East and

not West. China and not the Marxism or Leninism of Russia and Europe. They reflect ancient isolation and the superiority complex of the Chinese rather than acceptance of inherently Western ideas of socialism.

Mao's followers call him the "acme of Marxism-Leninism."

Mao is an Oriental who never saw the West, never got farther away from China than Moscow. What he has produced is Maoism, a distinctive doctrine having little in common with Western ideas beyond the label through which Peking tries to lay claim to leadership of revolution in the whole vast, underdeveloped and non-white world.

Both inside and outside China, Mao's impact has been enormous.

Inside China, the book of Mao's thoughts constitutes a useful body of creed for a nation which officially frowns on religious creeds.

The "thoughts" are far from profound. In fact, they often are marked by almost overwhelming simplicity which suits them to chanting by the indoctrinated adol-

escents of Mao's Red Guard.

"Anyone who stands on the side of the revolutionary people is a revolutionary," proclaimed Mao. "Anyone who stands on the side of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism is a counter-revolutionary."

What could be more black and white than that? And what could be more chilling than the spectacle of tens of thousands of youngsters chanting it by rote, in unison?

Outside China, Mao's "thoughts" have contributed much to splitting, splintering and confusing revolutionary movements.

They have done more than that. Among Mao's disciples are people like Vo Nguyen Giap, the architect of guerrilla war in Vietnam who was Mao's pupil at Yen-an in the days of Mao's "long march" in the 1930's to escape Chiang Kai-shek's troops.

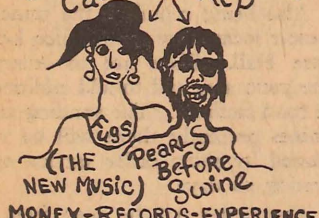
Another disciple has been Ernesto "Che" Guevara, the guerrilla-war expert of the Cuban revolution.

As Mao advises at home, so he preaches abroad that "all power

grows out of the barrel of a gun. To Mao there is no such thing as peaceful struggle, and only violence can capitalism be overthrown.

The book of "The Thoughts of Mao Tse-tung" is a compilation of pithy quotations from his various speeches and writings over many years of his chairmanship of the Chinese Communist party. The book itself is a new phenomenon, evidently produced early in 1976 in millions of copies, to arm the Red Guards for the cultural revolution.

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Bike Trips

Bicycle riders in the University community can participate in organized riding groups in the area.

A touring group rides Sunday mornings, and a faster group rides several times weekly.

Information about the bicycle trips may be obtained from the Bike Shop in Costa Mesa, 543-1515. Students who are interested in riding may contact John Vickers, the department of philosophy.

Regent Committee

To Consider Fees

Theodore R. Meyer, chairman of the UC Board of Regents, has appointed a special committee to make recommendations on a proposed charge for all University of California resident students and investigate additional sources of revenue for the University.

The action came after the Board voted down tuition for the University of California at their August meeting, but agreed to consider raising the incidental fees.

Governor Ronald Reagan, who proposed the additional "charge" shortly after Regents killed the tuition motion, suggested a \$250 bill for Californians going to the University.

However, fast talking and pointed objections from Regents Unruh and Dutton modified the Governor's proposal to exclude any fee and to send the matter to a committee for extended consideration.

Chairman of the committee Regent DeWitt Higgs of San Diego. Other members include: Regents Philip Boyd of Riverside, John Canaday of Burbank, Edward Carter of Los Angeles, Frederick Dutton of Sausalito, Edwin Pauley of Los Angeles; and (Mrs.) Ell Heller of Atherton.

Meyer called upon the committee to "recommend to the Board at the earliest possible date . . . charge to be paid by all students other than non-residents, to finance a program of student aid, faculty enrichment and/or other uses."

He also suggested the committee consider "the uses and apportionment of the funds derived from such charges" and "to study and recommend to the Board . . . additional or alternative sources of revenue that might be used or developed to help keep any student charges to the lowest possible level."

The actual resolution passed by the Regents reads in part: "It appears from studies and reports now available that present provisions for financial aid to students at the University of California are inadequate."

"It also appears that total fees paid by students at the University of California, other than non-residents, are lower than at any other of 58 public universities on which information has been obtained."



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