

new University

VOL. 2/NO. 13/THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1969

hayakawa: the spirit lives on in tokyo

by dennis anthony

Six UC students participating in the Education Abroad Program (EAP) have been terminated from the Program and face dismissal from the University for taking part in a non-violent demonstration in Tokyo, Japan. The six UC students are Phyllis Ogata, Irvine; Kathleen Clarke, Riverside; Katherine Hori-koshi, Berkeley; Thomas Plumb, Berkeley; Sandra Sher, Davis and Benjamin Bortin, Santa Cruz.

All the students involved were studying at the International Christian University in Mitaka-Shi, a suburb of Tokyo. Two of the students have lost their jobs because of the dismissal, and all of them face the possibility of imminent deportation should their student visas be discontinued.

There have been no classes at ICU since March of this year. This has been due mainly to the inability of the faculty to defactionalize enough to seriously discuss the students' grievances, and because of the students' decision to boycott classes until their demands were met. The original dispute, concerning the students' desire for a stronger voice in administration, has not yet been resolved, and has been a major issue on the campus during the last two years.

The six students are protesting the policies of the newly-appointed administration of acting President Dr. Akira Miyake, who announced that students must register for classes by November 1 or be expelled. To enforce his policies, Miyake called in riot police and ordered the construction of a corrugated metal fence around the classroom buildings.

The protest of the UC students took two forms. On October 28, the six students stood outside a check-point at the University gate quietly holding placards. There was no chanting, harassment, attempt to block passage, or other forms of disruption. On November 1, all of the students except Benjamin Bortin, Santa Cruz, failed to register for classes they could not recognize as "official." In a letter to the EAP office at UCSB, four of the students wrote: "By refusing the register we passively protested against the Miyake administration by not recognizing its authority and its attempted activities in opening classes and resuming business 'as usual' in an obviously very unnatural atmosphere. With only 250 students officially registered out of a total of 1,200 students, and approximately 20 faculty members, out of 75, refusing to teach, we could not recognize the classes to be 'official.'" According to Phyllis Ogata, a UCI student, as of November 3 between 400 and 500 students still have not registered and three faculty members refuse to teach.

It seems that Dr. Miyake thought it more important that business be resumed "as usual" before dealing with the students' grievances. By calling in riot police he broke the first confirmation, a commitment made by the faculty to the students and ratified by the ICU faculty on March 15, 1969, which abolished the guardsmen system and prevented any future introduction of any "private device of violence" on the campus.

These six students, then, have been dismissed from the EAP for exercising the constitutional right of free speech, a right held sacred in Japan as well as the U.S., and stated in the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights.

Dr. Hans Baerwald, Director of the UC Tokyo Study Center, officially terminated the six students from EAP on November 1, thereby giving them little hope of reinstatement at their home campuses. He interpreted their actions as a breach of the EAP Student Contract, specifically referring to paragraphs 5 and 6. From Paragraph 5:

"It is understood between the parties hereto that the international implication of this agreement are such that the conduct of student during the course of the Program is of utmost importance. Student, therefore, agrees to conform to standards of conduct consistent with the maintenance of the reputation of the host university and the University of California and to conform to all applicable rules, regulations and policies of each institution. Student agrees to respect the social customs of the host country."

Can an interpretation of any contract which denies a citizen his constitutional right of free speech, guaranteed in this country as well as the host country, Japan, be considered valid, or even legal? The six students who have been dismissed feel that it cannot. Dr. Baerwald, however disagreed and exercised the authority granted to him under paragraph 6:

"... Anything in this agreement to the contrary

notwithstanding, Student specifically understands and agrees that in the event Director, in his sole and exclusive discretion, shall determine that the conduct of academic standards of Student are detrimental to the best interests of the Education Abroad Program."

Although the demonstration against the administration was passive and quiet, Baerwald interpreted this act of peaceful protest as a breach of contract, and then used his almost dictatorial authority to terminate the students from EAP. According to Miss Ogata, "the students' attempt (the letter sent to the EAP Office reprinted here) to halt EAP from officializing the termination was ignored—Mr. Alloway chose to make the termination official while he knew the students' letter and petition were being sent to him." These six UC students, then, have been dismissed from a program of the University, with no consideration or provision for appeal of their dismissal.

The NEW UNIVERSITY, in an attempt to gain more information on this matter, encountered some difficulty. Seymour Menton, Coordinator of EAP at Irvine, was in San Francisco at an EAP conference. We then called the office of William Alloway, head of EAP. He also was in San Francisco, but his office referred us to Mr. Shorrock, an associate of Mr. Alloway. Mr. Shorrock read an official EAP bulletin which reported that the students had been dismissed for their part in a "peaceful but unauthorized" demonstration and that their status as UC students would be decided on by their respective campuses. Mr. Shorrock, when asked for additional information pertaining to the matter, referred us to James Kline, who is handling publicity on the incident. Mr. Kline was then called but was reluctant to add anything besides that already stated in the somewhat verbose official bulletin.

It would seem that the repression of student and faculty dissent within the California system of higher education is not confined to Berkeley, San Francisco, and Los Angeles, but extends as far away as Tokyo, Japan. Dr. Hans Baerwald, the head of the UC study center in Tokyo, who recommended the dismissals feels somewhat frustrated about the incident. In a story which appeared in the L.A. TIMES on November 6, he said: "That's the most frustrating thing about all this. As a teacher, I just can't get through to them."



artwork reprinted from leviathan

letter

Tokyo Study Center
International Christian University
10-2; 3-chome Osawa
Mitaka-shi, Tokyo Japan

November 1, 1969

Office of Education Abroad Program
University of California, Santa Barbara
Santa Barbara, California

Dear Mr. Alloway:

We want to make clear our stand that it is not that we WANT to leave the Education Abroad Program, but rather, that because of the rigid structures of the Program, the Program proved that it could not change to meet the needs of the students. Hence, due to the inflexibility of the rules, our director, Dr. Hans Baerwald, has received your request for our dismissal from EAP. We choose overlook the option of withdrawal "in favor of" dismissal since the act of a termination is indication that the rules in the Program clearly do not account for the necessary student input. Rules that do not include effective student opinion (e.g. no mention of a student appeal before dismissal) reflects a program whose main purpose is to maintain tight control over its participants solely for the survival of the Program.

In order to maintain its tight controls the Program has delegated almost dictatorial powers to the director by authorizing him to dismiss any of the participants at his own discretion. And although the director's manual does serve as a guide in interpreting the very vague and broad statements in our contract with EAP, it has been shown that the director ultimately has complete responsibility and power in interpreting and exercising his authority.

An example of the rigidity of the Program was its reaction to our demonstration against the Miyake administration's use of force (i.e. riot police and fence) as a means of enforcing their authority over the students. Although our demonstration was a quiet and passive gathering of six EAP students standing in front of the check-point with placards, the director interpreted this action of peaceful protest as a breach of contract.

Another example of the conflict in interpretations of the contract is the case in which we refused to register for classes. By refusing to register we passively protested against the Miyake administration by not recognizing its authority and its attempted activities in opening classes and resuming business "as usual" in an obviously very unnatural atmosphere. With only 250 students officially registered (i.e. registered with payment of fees)*, out of a total 1,200 students, and approximately 20 faculty members, out of 75, refusing to teach, we could not recognize the classes to be "official." Yet, because the director defined the classes to be official solely on the grounds that they were resumed by the ADMINISTRATION, he again interpreted our action as a breach of contract.

The director has also denied us the responsibilities as individual full-time students of I.C.U., the status given to us under the Program. We submitted a written petition (signed by 15 of the 22 EAP students) to Dr. Miyake, condemning the administration's show of force and calling on the administration to make the first move toward "rational discourse." Our petition was followed by a letter of apology from Dr. Baerwald to Dr. Miyake, apologizing for our petition.

The director, by judging our actions to be intervening in the internal affairs of the host university, has somehow decided that the administration's recent actions were totally distinct from our role on campus. It was of our opinion that since we were also I.C.U. students the situation was also of concern to us. Although the director stressed a course of neutrality, we found that neutrality was impossible (since in this case registration was admission that Kiyake's use of force would work) as well as undesirable. Nine students have been arrested and three hospitalized with head injuries; students have been denied the right of assembly and have been amazingly non-violent in the face of a police force armed with shields and wooden sticks. Morally, we could not remain silent.

It would be unfortunate should the university remain too rigid to change along with the changes evident in its students. Our case may be minor, but we believe it is significant — it is an example of the increasing conflict between institutional survival and value-oriented individuals.

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NEWS/CAMPUS

INTERVIEWS OF INTEREST: Nov. 18, Kimberly-Clark (Prod. and Fin. Mgmt. Trainees, Engineers); Nov. 19, Garrett Research & Dev. (research chemist, organic and inorganic prod. and proc. research); Nov. 20, Aetna Life & Casualty (Mgmt. Train., Mktg., underwriting, claims); Nov. 21, Naval Undersea Research (training program in res. and dev. of underwater acoustics, hydrodynamics, simulation anal., oceanography); Nov. 22, USAF (exam for training as commission officer). Please call the Placement Center (Adm. room 1441) on ext. 7231 for appointments or further information.

An undergraduate student from the School of Biological Sciences is needed to sit on a committee for planning the Spring Commencement. The duties entail attending four meetings and helping to bring forth some fresh ideas. The 1st meeting will be Nov. 19 at 1:30 p.m. Those interested should contact Mr. Heckman in Room 330 of Bio. Sci.

Campus organizations wishing to publicize future events may utilize the UC Items, the weekly calendar circulated on campus.

Information about the events may be submitted at either the Student Activities Office, first floor Commons, or the Public Affairs Office, 580 Library. Deadline is Wednesday noon of the week preceding the event.

CAMPUS HAPPENINGS: German Club is beginning its series of films based on noted German musical and literary works this Saturday with the "Threepenny Opera" by Bertolt Brecht and Kurt Weill. The production will be in German, with English subtitles and will be shown at 2 and 7:30 p.m. in the Science Lecture Hall. Tickets (available at the door or at Student Activities) are \$2.00 and \$1.00 for students. Series passes are half price.

UCI Varsity Waterpolo will face its last competition of the year, prior to the NCAA Tournament, this Saturday, when the San Diego State Aztecs walk into the Anteater's Home Den, Saturday at 11 a.m.

Sunday, Nov. 16, UCI Aquatics and Irvine Cinema are sponsoring the classic film "Citizen Kane," at 7 and 9:30 p.m. in the Science Lecture Hall. UCI students, 75c and faculty and staff, \$1.50.

All students and faculty interested in procedures of faculty retention and promotion in the school of social sciences are invited to a meeting Tues., Nov. 18 from 1-3 p.m. in the Social Science Lounge (HSS 300).

A specific proposal will be presented with the hope of generating comment and additional proposals before the December meeting of the social science faculty.

TO ALL STUDENTS WHO ARE DRIVING TO THE S.F. MARCH: The UC Santa Cruz campus will be made available for overnight both on Friday and Saturday nights. Coffee will be served both nights, and a Continental Breakfast will be made available for less than a dollar, on Sunday morning. If there is space in your car, please stop at the campus to pick-up those who are in need of a ride.

The Meeting place will be the Crown College (UCSC) Dining Commons. To get to Santa Cruz, take Highway 1, turn right at Bay. For more information, UC tieline number 408-429-2281.

Tomorrow, Nov. 14, is the last day for students to add or drop courses and or change to a pass not pass option for the Fall Quarter.

Monday, Nov. 17, is the first day for Winter Quarter registration and enrollment for continuing students. Enrollment continues through December 5.

FROM THE SWASTIKA
TO THE CROSS
DR. FRED CASMIR

speaks to the Irvine Community
*Former Hitler Youth Leader: Speech Prof. Pepperdine College

Tues., Nov. 18
7:30 PM
3rd Floor Commons

Sponsored by Campus Advance, ASUCI, Interfaith

asuci senate hours

All students who are interested in speaking with their ASUCI Senator, the ASUCI Senate office hours are listed below:

HUMANITIES

Monday, 12-1 p.m., Joe Broido
Tuesday, 11-12, Janet Shepherd
Wednesday, 12-1, John Reider
Thursday, 12-1, Bob Crane
Friday, 11-12, Pat Geary

SOCIAL SCIENCES

Monday, 1:30-3, Scott Morlan
Tuesday, 1-2, John Halverson
Wednesday, 2-3, Chris Vega
Thursday, 1-2, John Halverson
Friday, 2-3, Chris Vega

BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

Monday, 1-2, Mike Forrester
Tuesday, 1-2, Roger Farel
Wednesday, 1-2, Jim Caspario

FINE ARTS
Tuesday, 10:15-11:30, Larry Lott.
Thursday, 10:15-11:30, Larry Lott.

PHYSICAL SCIENCES
Tuesday, 12-1:15, Dave Rumbellow.
Wednesday, 2-4, John Fiedler
Thursday, 12:1:15, Bob Campbell

AT LARGE
Monday - Friday, 8-10 a.m. Fred Engbarth
Tuesday, 1-2, Tim Young
Wednesday, 12-1, Tim Young
Thursday, 1-2, Ann Doyle
Friday, 3-4, Wally Moore
Friday, 9-10 a.m., Wendy Loffland
Note: ASUCI Senate offices are located on the 1st floor of Gateway Commons.

to chancellor daniel g. aldrich:

The use of University facilities for military recruiting is a privilege extended to the military by the University. The exercise of this privilege by the military contributes to the ability of the government to wage war, both directly, by facilitating recruitment, and indirectly, by involving civilian institutions in the recruitment process and thereby encouraging the militarization of civilian life. The extension of this privilege to the military is not a neutral act, but is supportive of the war in Vietnam. The University Moratorium Committee requests that such support be terminated immediately.

University Moratorium Committee

Steering Committee of University Moratorium Committee: Richard Kalarski, Stu Kramsky, Neil Malmberg, Neil Nalbon, George Reiter, Rich Robertson.

FETTI - GRAPH

Help Wanted-National leader in Entertainment industry has immediate part time openings for college girls to work in our production and distribution facilities. Conveniently located in the Irvine Industrial Complex near Orange County Airport. We offer ideal part time hours 4 to 8 P.M. and in addition provide the opp. for full time summer employment. Call Mr. Little at 546-1632 for interview appointment.

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Coordinator: Prof. Frank Paal
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90803 Tel 438-2179

History 192 still open. Read and discuss 14 books & plays about ideas of education from Plato to Conrad. Class meets every other Monday evening till March 10th. Room for three students. Books cost \$9.40 Call Mr. Payne 675-4744 NOW!

Applications are available in Act. Office for Student-Parent Orientation Program committee membership. They must be turned into Activities office by Nov. 14

San Francisco, November 15.

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LONDON - LA.

Flt.	Dep.	Ret.	Wks.	Price
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2	6/16	7/23	6	\$265
3	6/20	8/27	10	\$265
4	6/22	O/W		\$140
5	6/28	8/7	6	\$265
6	7/4	8/29	8	\$265
7	7/11	8/5	4	\$265
8	8/3	9/1	4	\$265
9	9/14	10/5	3	\$245
10	O/W	9/10		\$140

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will be on campus Tuesday, November 18
Contact The Office of Academic Advising

ED CARTER: MONEY UNDER THE BRIDGE

by alison cross
reprinted from the daily bruin

The U.S. Internal Revenue Service (IRS) is investigating circumstances surrounding Regent Edward W. Carter's donation of a garden to the University.

Five years ago, Carter contacted former Chancellor Franklin D. Murphy regarding an acre of Japanese gardens in Bel Air that the University wanted to acquire.

In an interview with the DAILY BRUIN, Murphy recalled that "Ed Carter called me one day and said, 'You know those gardens you were interested in a few years ago? Gordon Guiberson (the owner) wants to sell his house and I think there's a way for me to give you both the house and the garden.'"

Murphy said any problem between Carter and the IRS was Carter's concern and had nothing to do with the University.

The Guiberson estate consisted of a two story, Georgian colonial house and two acres of land. The garden covers an acre of hillside behind the house.

Carter, who is chairman of the Regents' Finance Committee, turned over to the Board of Regents a block of stock valued at approximately \$200,000, most of which was used to purchase the garden.

In private negotiations, Guiberson and Carter agreed on a sale price of \$250,000 for the entire estate. Carter obtained a life interest in the house and the University acquired the garden.

By contracting to give the house to the University when he dies, Carter was required to pay only a percentage of the value of the house in order to receive the title.

He and his lawyer calculated the cost of the life interest by arbitrarily determining the value of the property he was buying.

Although their estimation was much lower than the official county assessment, Carter's outlay of capital was based on this independent evaluation. Carter explained he arrived at the estimation by his "knowledge and feeling for property."

The state attorney general's office has not investigated Carter. "We took a long look at the facts and decided there was no violation of state law and no alleged violation of state law," Deputy Attorney General Charles O'Brien said. "But I've heard another agency might be investigating him."

"If he is getting value of more than he paid, there probably would be a basis for investigation," IRS auditor Charles Daugherty said. "Probably an IRS agent would question the entire deduction of the stock because this is not actually true value of what he turned over to the University."

He added that the county assessment "would be one way of proving" that Carter paid less for his life interest than it was worth.

However, Henry Diehl, representing Carter's tax lawyers, maintained that "it would be to the assessor's advantage to be very generous with the property that was going to stay on the rolls so that taxes could be collected on it." (University property is not taxed.)

Denying Diehl's claim, chief field deputy Gene Eley said, "We don't do that. We don't operate that way — normally we are approximately two per cent under fair market value."

Daugherty agreed that overassessment would be "a really unusual situation."

In 1964, the appraised values of Bel Air property were even lower than two per cent under market value, according to Eley. The area had not been recently reappraised, although property values had soared. Two years later, the Bel Air section was re-evaluated and assessments increased accordingly.

The 1964 assessment rolls show that the Guiberson house and land, excluding the Japanese gardens, were assessed at \$44,390. Principal appraiser Ralph G. Rose noted that the assessment on land and improvements was 25 per cent of market value. Consequently, the assessor's office considered the value of the property Carter acquired to be \$177,560.

Carter valued the house and the land it was on at \$153,000. If the cost of his life interest had been based on the officially assessed value, he would have had to pay approximately \$85,000 rather than the \$75,000 that his escrow instructions showed.

By paying \$75,000 for a 48 per cent life interest, Carter said he was able to deduct the entire amount of the stock over a five year period. He emphasized that he paid full value for the life interest. "That \$75,000 wasn't deductible and it wasn't deducted," Carter explained. "I'm awful careful to make sure my tax returns are accurate."

The Board of Regents agreed to pay Guiberson \$178,750 for the garden. Although the county assessor valued the hillside land at \$24,000, buyers' and sellers' instructions between the Regents and Guiberson reveal an allocation of \$75,000 for the land alone. Real estate brokers in the area estimate that a cleared, level building site in Bel Air is worth \$50,-75,000.

"The land isn't worth very much," senior appraiser L. White said. "There's not very much that's level — it's a question of what's usable. Landscaping is an ephemeral thing," he added. "It has incredible impermanence. It's here today and gone tomorrow, but we consider it as part of our judgement."

Carter and Murphy insisted the official assessment never reflected the actual worth of the garden. "Appraisals don't mean anything," Murphy said.

Guiberson allegedly spent \$295,865 developing the Japanese garden. Together with the original price he paid for the house, he was reported to have had \$551,252 tied up in the estate.

The escrow instruction showed that the Regents paid an additional \$103,750 for "other items, namely statues, artifacts, works of art, water pumps, filter systems, electrical lighting equipment, etc."

Chancellor Charles E. Young noted that the garden was assessed by an independent real estate appraiser and that the escrow figures were based on this evaluation. (The price paid by the Regents was below this appraisal.)

"It took about a year and a half to build," Guiberson said. "I went to Japan two or three times. I brought men over from Kyoto and we worked 12 and a half hours every day including Sunday."

He explained that his costs were further increased by "having to feed them (the workers) special food and house them, but they were very industrious."

Most of the rocks and stones were imported and a temple and gate were prefabricated in Japan, then reassembled here, according to Guiberson.

"I won't discuss money, but it was a great deal of money," he said. "I sold the property to the University for about 25 cents on the dollar of what it cost."

Asked about the mechanics of the deal, Guiberson said he "did not care how they (the Regents and Carter) did it, I got my money."

At the time of acquisition, Young had been, concerned with "a potential problem if the Carters weren't meticulous in not using the gardens. However, he believes that "the Carters have been meticulous in recognizing their property ends at the fence and ours begins."

Although the gardens have been fenced off from the property, Carter holds keys to three gates that give access to the paths crisscrossing the gardens.

Admitting that "the Carters walk through the garden and look at it," Art Eddy of the Chancellor's Office said. "But then so do the rest of us." (The gardens have been closed since the January mud slides.)

"I haven't been in the gardens in eight months," Carter added. "But all Regents have access to all University property — I also have access to every other gate in the UC system."

He explained that the gates enable him to "scare off vandals" that he discovers in the garden and that maintenance is facilitated by having gates rather than a solid link fence.

"\$75,000 might sound like a bargain price, but it isn't," Carter said. "My out-of-pocket cost was \$157,000. Although Guiberson had been very generous in the garden, the house was in a very rundown condition. I had to put in \$82,000 in renovations."

He argued that "the asset value (of the gardens) was there. It didn't cost the University a damn thing, and they're going to get my house — they just have to wait for me to die."

Murphy described one function of the gardens as serving "as an adjunct to the teaching programs of several UCLA departments including botany, art, architecture and theater arts."

However, a clause in the grant deed specifies that the Regents "must maintain the existing Japanese garden... in a manner consistent with the use of such garden for purposes normally associated with its use in conjunction with a private residence." (When the University acquires the entire estate, this additional covenant will terminate.)

Despite this stipulation, the Board voted unanimously to buy the garden, according to Carter. "No one had to be sold on this," he said. "I, of course, took no part in the University's decision to accept the gardens from Guiberson or me. I disqualified myself because of conflict of interests."

As reason for donating stock to buy the garden, Carter noted that he had "always wanted to do something for the University — here was an opportunity to accommodate the University and the Regents in a way that was pleasing to them, in way tax tax-wise advantageous to me."

He added that the transaction was also a means of providing himself with "adequate housing" during his lifetime.

"The tax advantage that I'm talking about is income tax advantage," he said. "I think you have a responsibility to your family to preserve your capital by taking the fullest tax advantage — we spend a lot of time figuring out ways to save money under the law."

By donating stock, Carter was also able to avoid paying capital gains on the profit he would have made if he simply sold the stock and donated the gardens or the cash directly.

"I don't think you would have had Pauley Pavilion if Pauley and the others with him hadn't been able to get a tax advantage," Carter said.

Although Carter denied stipulating that the stock had to be used for the garden, Murphy noted that the stock was "given for purpose of acquiring the gardens. It was my understanding that the stock would be converted into money."

He explained his interest in the garden by saying "we needed something to balance our friends in Berkeley and Stanford who had elaborate facilities for entertaining foreign visitors, distinguished scholars, etc."

According to Murphy, before the University acquired the garden, botany professor Mildred Mathias told him, "We don't need it, but it would be nice if we could have it."

In addition to "instructional purposes," the gardens are used for departmental entertaining and as a source of class materials, according to Young.

The chairman of the Regents' Finance Committee does not consider any personal advantage gained by these real estate transactions to be unethical. He hopes that the house will become a new chancellor's residence when it reverts to the University.

SDS SUPPORTS

by leslie lincoln

At least part of the anti-war movement is waging concrete fights on the side of American people hurt most by the war, against the big corporations who have a stake in it. People going to San Francisco this Saturday can begin the day by joining a demonstration in support of workers who are on strike against General Electric, the nation's second largest "defense" contractor.

The demonstration, planned by Students for a Democratic Society, will begin at 9 a.m. at the General Electric executive offices at Montgomery and Bush, and then march to join the main line of the Mobilization/Moratorium demonstration. SDS will put forth its "No Negotiations, U.S. out of Vietnam Now" position, and clearly dissociate itself from any part of the government, whose spokesmen, "liberal" and otherwise, have attacked workers' wage struggles as "inflationary."

GE's 20¢ an hour general wage offer doesn't even make up for what the workers have lost in the war inflation of the last few years. The average GE worker is making less in real wages this year than he did five years ago. Yet the company took its usual hard line "take it or leave it" attitude, and the unions went on strike October 27. At least 147,000 GE workers across the country are now manning the picket lines, including, in Orange County, workers at the GE apparatus service shop in Anaheim.

Secretary of Labor George P. Shultz says that GE is resisting the unions' offer because President Nixon's anti-inflationary policies put a squeeze on profits. Yet GE's profits went up 11% in the third quarter of 1969 alone. GE makes about \$25,000 in sales receipts off each worker, but the average employee gets only about \$6,500. The government itself says that it takes \$10,000 a year to support a family of four "moderately," but the government attacks GE workers and not GE owners.

This giant corporation, with its 115 foreign subsidiaries, has needed the government's help before. Federal courts put out an injunction against the 1966 GE strike. The reason, according to President Johnson, was that the strike hurt the Vietnam war effort. When workers defied the injunction they were attacked by cops, and they fought back.

GE STRIKERS

So far the government has not intervened in the present strike. But local attacks have occurred. When strikers at a large GE plant in Schenectady, New York, blocked scabs (strikebreakers) who were trying to get through the picket line, cops tried to beat up the strikers. Chicago police recently attacked pickets with Mace and dogs (but the pickets fought back!).

Pointing to maximum wages of \$1.40 PER DAY in Saigon, 25¢ per hour in US owned factories in Korea, and waves of strikes against US corporations at home and abroad, SDS national officers say, "Working people are hurt the most by US imperialism, and they alone have the power to end it."

What can students do concretely to aid the GE strikers? In many parts of the country students have gotten out information on the strike and have helped man picket lines. Workers in Orange County and elsewhere have urged students to help get public support for the workers and to boycott GE products while the strike is on.

recruiter ...

Another military recruiting visit to UCI has been cancelled, probably because of planned demonstrations.

The US Marine Corps has decided not to come looking for officers on Monday, November 17, the day on which Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) had called for an action to block the recruiter. The US Army called off its visit planned for today after the University Moratorium Committee voted to support an SDS proposal to prevent recruiting.

APPLICATIONS

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E.A.P. - LETTER

continued from page 1

On the basis of our above arguments we would like to enter a request that the decision of dismissal from EAP be reconsidered in our case. Alternatively, we would like to request that we not be terminated at our home campuses should the decision of dismissal be irreversible. Above all else, we are requesting that EAP give our letter the same consideration it has given to our director's letters and Mr. Shorrock's advice*; we are requesting that EAP be flexible, that it incorporate rules to allow for effective student opinion in the final decision making as well as in interpreting and practicing the rules of the program.

We would appreciate any replies to this letter - if you care, PLEASE REPLY. Thank you.

signed by Kathleen Clarke (UC Riverside)
Katherine Horikoshi (UC Berkeley)
Phyllis Ogata (UC Irvine)
Sandra Sher (UC Davis)

* As of Oct. 30, 1969, according to Dr. D. Worth, Dean of College of Liberal Arts at I.C.U.

** Mr. Shorrock himself voiced his belief in using riot police, I.C.U. JOURNAL, June 18, 1969.

APPLICATIONS ARE NOW AVAILABLE FOR--

THE

STUDENT-PARENT ORIENTATION PROGRAM
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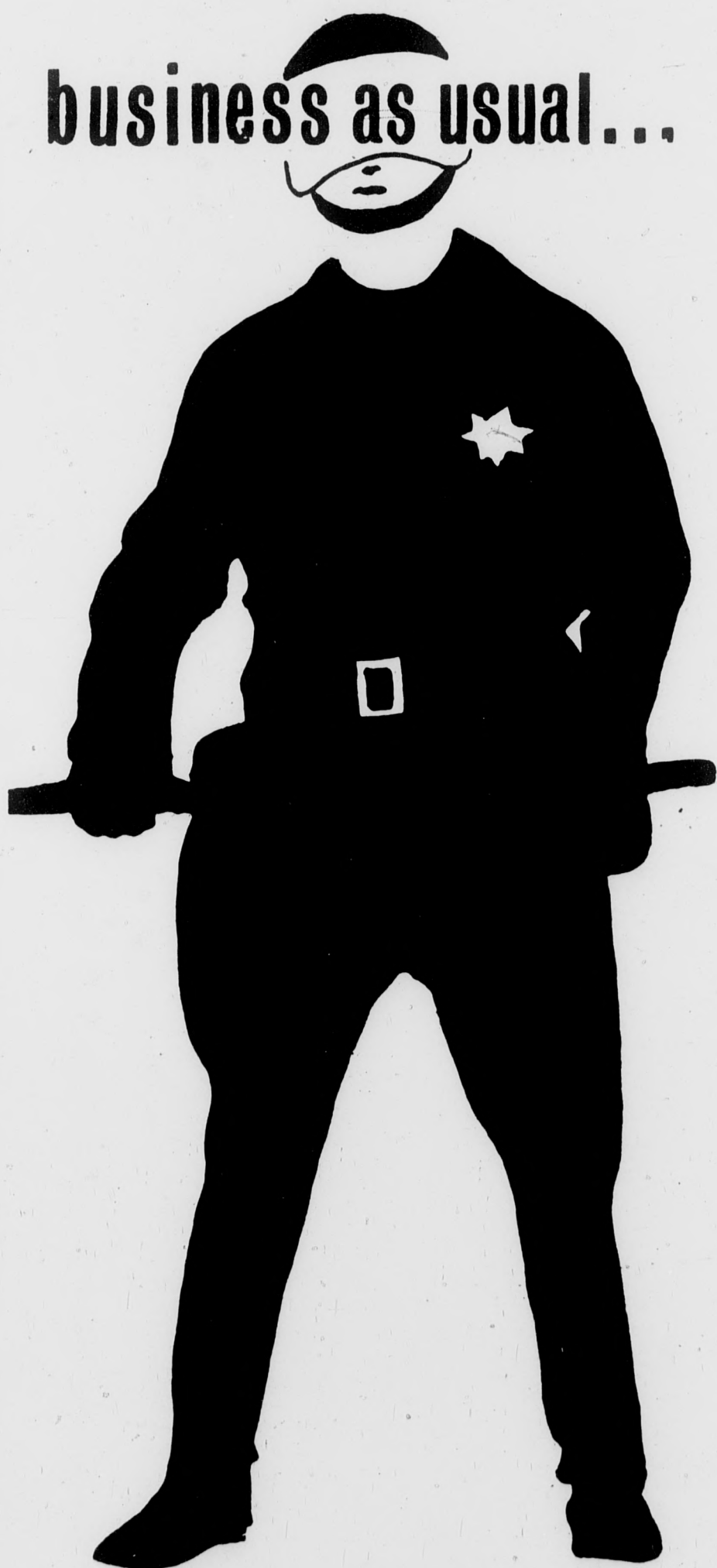
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excerpts

IS THE LIBRARY BURNING ?

business as usual...



artwork reprinted from leviathan

(Ed. Note: *IS THE LIBRARY BURNING?* is a book about campus unrest written by two former editors of the *MICHIGAN DAILY*. One interest it has for the university student lies in the insights it presents into the minds of people most deeply involved — in this case S.I. Hayakawa.)

The following excerpts from *IS THE LIBRARY BURNING?* are taken from chapters Three and Eight, "The Administration," and, "The War Against the Radical," with the expressed permission of Random House and authors Roger Rapoport and Laurence Kirschbaum, copyright 1969, Rapoport and Kirschbaum. The book is soon to be released by Random House (180 p. \$5.95 hardback, \$1.95 Vintage paperback.)

At many colleges the student body president has become bail bondsman, the student newspaper editor, has replaced AP with Liberation News Service, the young professor is exhorting black students to defend themselves with guns, and the campus minister is sheltering local cell meetings.

Against these pernicious forces one university president had only three means of defense: a way with words, his foil, and a high powered public relations operation. Fortunately, Dr. S.I. (Don) Hayakawa had all three. The well-known semantacist fenced weekly at an athletic club in downtown San Francisco and was carefully groomed by his personal publicist, on loan from his right-wing millionaire friend W. Clement Stone.

On December 2, 1968, his first school day as Acting President of San Francisco State College, Hayakawa welcomed 600 police to campus at 7 a.m. Urging moderation with students, he vainly tried to get police to wear floral leis as peace symbols. Later in the morning Hayakawa demonstrated his own language and thought in action by charging through a student mob and ripping the wires out of a sound-truck. As photographers snapped his picture for front pages across the country, Hayakawa beamed and said "It's the most exciting thing since my tenth birthday when I rode a roller coaster for the first time . . ."

During the next two weeks he was engulfed in the politics of joy. Hayakawa watched appreciatively as the police prodded strikers across the campus commons. Suburban police departments begged for a chance to send their rookies to the campus for some spring training. But Hayakawa only had eyes for his seasoned regulars. From the window of his office he marveled at the police efficiency. "It was a pleasure to see their training improve as the days went on." On January 23, when police surrounded 459 students attending an "illegal rally" and arrested them, Hayakawa experienced nirvana. "It was a perfect police sweep, a complete joy to watch. I'm sure it will go down in police manuals as a classic maneuver, a textbook case."

But Hayakawa made sure that the police and students didn't completely steal the show. He always held major press conferences on violent days. Then he would retreat to his office to watch the TV show while sipping scotch with colleagues. P.R. man Harvey Yorke explains, "We usually found that every minute we could get Don on Cronkite was one minute less of the bloodshed."

By the time the strike ended in March 1969, Hayakawa had become a national celebrity. He had visited with President Nixon, spoken before Congress, appeared on national television countless times, and joked with reporters about running for "Emperor of California." At the University of Colorado he put on his famous tam-o'-shanter and did a dance in rhythm to the derisive chants of dissident students.

But most of the time Hayakawa was busy courting middle class audiences. His so-called tough style was seen during one of his speaking tours in the late spring of 1969. While traveling by jet to a meeting in Los Angeles to a meeting of the Pacific Coast Electrical Contractors Association, Hayakawa glanced at a copy of the campus paper, the *DAILY GATER*. He had cut off the paper's funds and tried to have it banned for its less than sympathetic coverage of his regime. The paper survived independently through ads and benefits. Turning to public relations aide Harvey Yorke, Hayakawa asked, "Aren't these kids all working in university facilities, can't we throw the little bastards out?" Yorke, a 20-year veteran of the Air Force, shook his head. "I wouldn't try anything until summer vacation." Hayakawa sputtered, then leaned back in his seat and dozed off.

During the limousine ride from the airport, an electrical-contracting executive asked Hayakawa if the campus activists were being led around by Moscow. Hayakawa denied it. "I resent the notion that outsiders are running this thing. We're quite capable of growing our own sons of bitches right here on campus."

Hayakawa's speech in the Century Plaza Hotel was an overwhelming success. The contractors were so impressed that they gave him a plaid hard-hat, an obvious reference to Hayakawa's symbolic tam-o'-shanter. Afterwards, the president took a group of electrical-contracting executives up to his fifteenth floor suite for cocktails and a panoramic view of Beverly Hills. They laughed appreciatively at the inscription on his cigarette lighter, a gift from a Marine regiment in Vietnam, which read, "When you've got 'em by the balls, their hearts and minds are soon to follow." During the ensuing conversation he spelled out his ideas for campus reorganization. He planned to consolidate academic power in the hands of the central administration and curb the autonomy of social science departments that have led radical causes. Hayakawa also planned to block liberalization of the art department curriculum and discipline campus radicals more effectively. By lowering the student fee from \$10 to \$1, he had pushed the student government toward bankruptcy. Now the students wouldn't be able to finance their experimental college or tutorial programs. He was also putting pressure on clerical officials to prevent the Ecumenical House from being used as a staging area for the strikers.

While Hayakawa was talking, P.R. man Yorke called SF State vice-president Earl Jones and Frank Dollard and took notes on the results of a student government election. Hayakawa had voided the election in advance. This turned out to be a smart move because radicals swept all but one student government seat. Students also voted for the immediate ouster of Hayakawa and Air Force ROTC. Yorke passed Hayakawa the bad news and the president grabbed the phone.

"Is there any evidence of fraud . . . Well that's o.k. because I already declared the results invalid . . . No don't wait. Say the election is voided . . . Well I know the *BERKELEY BARB* isn't going to like it, but I guess we're used to that by now . . . Take a hard line, be real mean and nasty with the students . . . Use Draconian methods. . ."

Hayakawa laughed slightly into the phone and then turned to his guests, "They want to know wo Draco was."

After Hayakawa hung up, he mentioned that he would accept no speaking engagements during the summer. This would leave him free to work in his college office on plans for the future. Thanks to the strike, Hayakawa's office had all the comforts of home — a big TV, a well-stocked liquor cabinet and a refrigerator. "I enjoyed myself immensely during all the rioting," he said, beaming. "Whenever there was any trouble, I stocked up for lunch in the office. From then on the biggest problem was whether to have sardines or pate' de fois gras."

OUR FEET ARE TIRED



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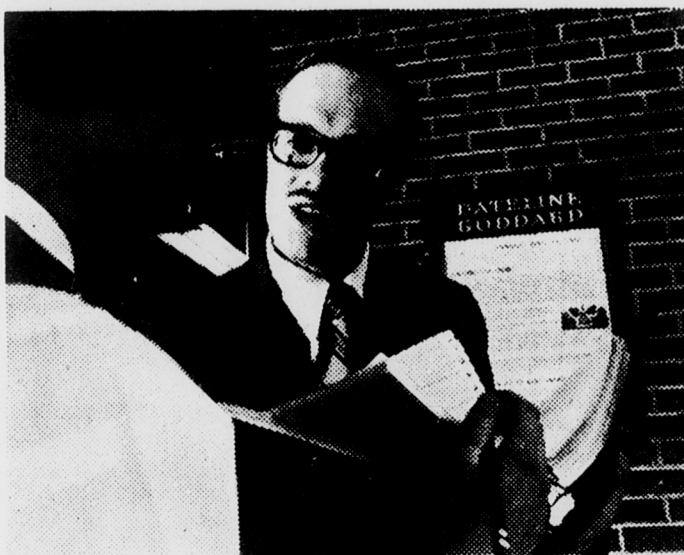
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UCI WATER POLO TEAM TAKES

A 2ND by jeanette valdivia

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The Nov. 7th Water Polo Tournament held in Santa Barbara on the UC campus brought together nine top teams from throughout California and Utah. The UCI Anteaters, who were shooting for their third straight West Coast Tournament Championship, were defeated in final rounds by host Santa Barbara, finishing in second place.

With a record of 13-6, the poloist defeated Claremont with a shut out score of 7-0. Freshman star Jim Bradburn scored four of his tourney total of nine goals against Claremont.

In the second game, UCI dumped Cal Poly Pomona by the score of 11-1. Junior All-American Mike Martin along with High School All-American Bradburn teamed up, scoring three goals each. The remaining members, S. Farmer, B. McClellan, and

J. McDonald, scored single goals, with R. Eason adding two. The highlight of the victory against University of Pacific was the saves made by goalie Don Ronaldson. He made 11 saves which was one of the factors for being chosen to the All Tourney's second team. The scoring of the goals was divided quite evenly between all players. Ballback and McDonald scored two points with all others scoring one.

With the help of three All-College-Americans, Pat McClellan, Mike Martin and Steve Farmer and promising newcomers — High School All-Americans Jim Bradburn and Bob McClellan, Coach Ed Newland has been able to accumulate a record of 16 wins and 7 losses.

The UCI water polo team will finish it's regular season Saturday, the 15th with a game against San Diego State at 11 a.m. in the Anteaters Pool. UCI hopes to snare a spot in the national tournament, Friday and Saturday, Nov. 28-29 at Long-Beach's Belmont Plaza. Last year UCI captured third in the national tourney.

sports

sports

sports

big i booster dinner

The first UCI Big I Booster Club event of the year will be a special Member-Guest Dinner Tuesday, Nov. 25, at the Balboa Bay Club.

The event will feature guest appearances by sports and entertainment celebrities, talks by University of California, Irvine Chancellor Daniel G. Aldrich and Big I Boosters President Ralph Berke, and a color slide review of the intercollegiate athletic program by Ray Thornton, Director of Athletics.

With UCI Dean of Students, Bob Lawrence, serving as master of ceremonies, the event will begin at 6:30 with a cocktail hour, followed by a steak dinner at 7:30 p.m.

Priced at \$6 per person, ticket reservations may be made by telephoning Dorothy Clark at the Balboa Bay Club at 548-2211, Ext. 189. The reservation deadline is Friday, Nov. 21.



The tale of the minor miner

ONCE upon a time there was a young miner named Olaf. He couldn't be considered a major miner, having only a very small gold mine with one ore car and a single track.

Although his mine was small, he mined a considerable amount of gold, which he hid under his bed. Soon, however, his hiding place became apparent: his bed stood four feet off the floor on a pile of gold nuggets.

One day one of his brothers said to Olaf, "Hey, Olaf, why don't you put your gold in some safer place? Like Security Pacific Bank."

"Nope," said Olaf.

"You'll earn interest."

"Nope," said Olaf.

"You can even open a checking account there."

"Nope," said Olaf.

Olaf's brother shrugged his shoulders and went off to polish a tarnished silver mine.

The next morning Olaf awoke to find his gold gone. Tiny elf tracks led from his ex-pile of gold to the woods. If only he had listened to his brother, he wouldn't still be pushing that ore car up and down that track.

But then, as everyone knows, you can't tell anything to a kid with a one track mine.

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FORUM

book review

THE SELLING OF THE PRESIDENT

by paul ideker
college press service

(CPS) — If "The Selling of the President 1968" tells us anything, it tells us that despite the recognized need, at the time, for a political leader who could "bring us together," Richard Nixon was sold to the American voter through a campaign which soft-peddled white racism and took an ignorant public for granted.

Joe McGinniss should be criticized only for not letting the American people in on some of the "behind scenes" manipulating which resulted in the election of Richard Nixon as the 37th President of the United States while they still could do something about it. Now, in retrospect, the book could easily be retitled "Understanding Your President" and promoted as a handbook for people who want to know why Nixon is Nixon.

"The Selling of the President 1968" states, without reservation, that the American people were "sold" a bill of goods during the Nixon campaign. Surrounded by an expert team of media manipulators, Richard Nixon won on technique rather than substance. One of those aides is quoted, candidly, in a conversation; "... The most powerful man in the world. And he's (Nixon) going to be elected on what he didn't say. He's created an image of himself through cornball sunsets and WASP-y faces and no one remembers what he says. Which is gobbledey-gook anyway, of course."

When a hint of substance did creep into the Nixon campaign it was carefully engineered to assure maximum results when the voters went to the polls — every detail was examined and evaluated.

A commercial entitled "Vietnam," which included a series of "wounded soldier" pictures backed with the Nixon "nonposition" on ending the war, was judged, according to McGinniss, not acceptable for showing the the South and Southwest by one of Nixon's media men. "His reasoning was quite simple:" states McGinniss, "A picture of a wounded soldier was a reminder that the people who fight wars get hurt. This, he (the aid) felt, might cause resentment among those Americans who got such a big kick out of cheering for wars from their Legion halls and barrooms half a world away. So bury the dead in silence ... before you blow North Carolina."

The major part of Nixon's television campaign was centered around hour long "man in the arena" shows staged by the Nixon media troops. Packed with local members of Republican clubs for affect, and including questions tossed at the candidate by a panel of average citizens, the shows were geared at regional audiences. It was in this phase of the campaign that McGinniss found the greatest evidence of racism. The feeling among the "engineers" was that a balanced panel was essential.

"First, this meant a Negro. One Negro. Not two. Two would be offensive to whites, perhaps to Negroes as well. Two would be trying too hard. One was necessary and safe. Fourteen percent of the population applied to a six or seven member panel, equaled one, Texas would be tricky, though. Do you have a Negro AND a Mexican-American, or if not, then which?"

McGinniss recalls in the book a conversation which took place while the "team" was preparing for an arena spot that was to be shot in Philadelphia:

"... On this one we definitely need a Negro. I (an aid) don't think it's necessary to have one in every group of six people, no matter what our ethnic experts say, but in Philadelphia it is. U.S. News and World Report this week says that one of every three votes cast in Philadelphia will be Negro. And goddammit, we're locked into the thing, anyway. Once you start

it's hard as hell to stop, because the press will pick it up and make a big deal out of why no Negro all of a sudden.

"... I (a local production man) know one in Philadelphia ... He's a dynamic type, the head of a self-help organization, that kind of thing, And he is black.

"What do you mean, he's black?"

"I mean he's dark. It will be obvious on television that he's not white."

"You mean we won't have to put a sign around him that says, 'This is our Negro'?"

"Absolutely not."

"Fine. Call him. Let's get this thing going."

In the still commercials, which became a trademark of the campaign, the undertone of racism was also found. McGinniss reports the reaction of one of the creative people in the campaign to "political" changes in his work.

"They had to change something in every single spot.

The riot commercial originally ended with a picture of a Negro boy staring into the smoldering ruins of what had been his home. That had to go: for political reasons, they said. They (the Nixon advisors) were afraid they'd be accused of trying to stir up sympathy for Negroes who riot. We also had to drop a shot of a group of Negroes looking at the same kind of thing. It wasn't bland enough. We had to use uninhabited ruins."

In another still commercial a young black soldier's face filled the screen while Nixon was saying "They provide most of the soldiers who died to keep us free." The remark was intended for the "forgotten Americans" but the Nixon manipulators decided that the black soldier would have to go.

"We can't show a Negro just as RN's saying 'most of the soldiers who die to keep us free' ... That's been one of their big claims all along — that the draft is unfair to them — and this could be interpreted in a way that would make us appear to be taking their side."

Later when the person directing the still commercials wanted to do one on Black Capitalism he encountered something that no one on the Nixon staff could understand. He had sent a photographer out to take some appropriate pictures!

"An hour after he started work, the photographer called Gene Jones and said when he had started lining Negroes up on the street to pose he had been asked by a few young men what he was doing. When he told them he was taking pictures for a Richard Nixon commercial, it was suggested to him that he remove himself and his camera from the vicinity. Fast."

The head engineer of the Nixon media campaign remarked upon hearing this account, "Gee, isn't that strange ... I can't understand an attitude like that."

And so it went. The carefully planned campaign that won Richard Nixon a nation and lost the nation its dignity. But where are the media men now?

It is a well-known fact that Nixon feels ill-at-ease on television and has, at very best, a low esteem for the printed media. In view of the image crisis that it would appear the President is faced with at present it would seem that the men who gave the "image" life in the first place should be called back to give a transfusion.

The "new" Nixon of 1968 is rapidly reverting to the Nixon we all knew in 1962. His reluctance to be the "man in the arena" for reporters over the past months indicates that his image-makers really didn't finish their job.

Their "image" is terribly insecure about his "image."

art work by greenblat toy co.

REVOLVERS

a case of psychedelic tunnel vision

by steen

If you can imagine what an SDS cum acid head musical comedy would be like, complete with chorus line (high kicking beauties wearing leather banderos with live 30-30 shells in them and not much else) and vapid grandiose production numbers (Grace Slick as Earth Mother singing and playing a white grand piano from high above the stage on a silver platform held up by Mighty Joe Young), then you are beginning to see where the Paul Kantner/Marty Balin collective head is at; all of their material on the new Airplane album, VOLUNTEERS, reminds me of nothing so much as isolated shots from a vast rock musical hyping the revolution, but nothing like HAIR, rather more like a re-writing of SPRING-TIME FOR HITLER.

Can't you just see it:

One generation got old (kick)
One generation got soul (kick)
This generation got no destination to hold
(kick, spin, turn)

Volunteers for America, volunteers for America . . . etc.
(Keep on truckin', exit stage left)

But, it seems that the Airplane, especially that part represented by Kantner/Balin, is suffering from a serious lack of vision; it seems as if they are trapped in an endless circle of acid/revolution revolution/acid:

We are all outlaws in the eyes of America . . .
We are forces of chaos and anarchy
Everything they say we are we are
And we are very proud of ourselves . . .
Up against the wall motherfucker . . .

And I say, so what?

If the Airplane, through their psychedelic tunnel vision, really sees the "revolution" as a great mass of singleminded stoned freaks who only need and want to get loaded, and who only need to be reminded to "get it on together" (whatever that means) and tear down the walls of repression by a frontal attack of ballsy pent-up adolescent frustration, then they are defeating their own ends. Because all they are doing is engaging in the empty masturbation of their audience that was so characteristic of fifties rock and roll; instead of clarifying the problem through specifics, or pointing the way toward a solution, they only provide a focus for your frustrations, a socially acceptable way for you to work them off through vicarious participation in a fantasy revolution, leaving you in the end more manipulated and powerless than you were before.

This is the source of the basic hypocrisy that infects so many rock bands. If they really believe in their vision of an army of freak revolutionaries, then they're fooling themselves if they think they're writing anthems for them. The people they're singing to don't buy records, they buy dope and live on the street. And it's all very well that they're proud of being forces of chaos and anarchy, but what if that anarchy included a breakdown in the system that insures the manufacture, distribution and sale of their album? When they sing that "we should be together," do they mean that everyone should be in the Airplane and live off all that bread, or would they come down off the pedestal and live with the masses who are groveling in the streets and starving in the communes? I really wonder . . .

This dichotomy becomes even more apparent when you compare their version of "Wooden Ships" to that of Crosby, Stills & Nash. With C.S. & N., the song is a beautiful piece of fantasy, depicting a time when the gentle people are driven from the land of radioactive hate and horror; the singing is soft and haunting, full of honest regret at the stupidity of mankind, of honest regret that the silver people on the shoreline could never go with them to the new land. But the Airplane doesn't see it that way; first, they stepped up the tempo until the song sounds like a march, then they run through the lyrics with a sing-song cadence that completely destroys the subtlety and fragile power of the images, and they end up with a polemic, telling that same revolutionary audience of theirs to fuck all those crazy straight people, they'll never dig where our heads are at anyway, "c'mon, ride the music, c'mon and ride it child," (and buy our records?). Just look at the lyric sheet and try to understand why they changed "coat" to "coke"; of course, "coke" is one of the supreme symbols of the techno-industrial superstructure that is a "target for your enemy . . . and your enemy is we . . ."

The only material on the album that deserves the Airplane reputation are the two songs by Grace Slick. "Hey Fredrick" has strong memories of "Rejoyce," with a great sense of dynamic control and clever syncopation; the lyrics are typical Slick imagistic pessimism: spaced-out paranoid semi-impotent male figure vs. the Earth Mother. This cut also features a good double-tracked guitar run-out at the end by Jorma over a Nicky Hopkins piano vamp. "Eskimo Blue Day" is very similar, except here the Earth Mother gives us a lesson: life as a totality, the human ape, it's all meat from the same bone, etc. The lyrics are excellent and really powerful, with hard consonants matched against the hard accents in the music: "You call it loud/ But the human crowd/ Doesn't mean shit to a tree."

"A Song For All Seasons" is an interesting attempt at parody, but it really doesn't work. It's supposed to be the Airplane's message to the Doors, Canned Heat, Moby Grape et. al. But the lyrics just don't fit with the shit-kicking Cal's Corral music, and besides, they just can't do hick music with any authenticity because they hate it too much. To be able to carry off a parody, you must know the music you're satirizing well, and they obviously don't, although Hopkins' piano track tries hard and almost makes it.

In the end, I can't really recommend this album to anyone. Unless you're having your own private revolution on the living room floor in front of the stereo, you'll probably be just as bored with a lightweight effort from the Airplane as you would from any other group.

the record industry

'i shouldn't call it a conspiracy'

by steen



"GET BACK, when it comes out, will be a \$10.98 list, and it's only one record . . . it's just going to have some booklet in it . . . now the Beatles might think it would be groovy to put out a good album and throw in a booklet of some kind, and it might be out of sight . . . but they don't have any idea what the fucking record company is going to charge for it . . . they don't have any control at all over that . . ."

The above statement was made by a very friendly freak whom I know only by the name of Ken; in his capacity as owner and operator of the Groove Company record store in Newport Beach (including connections with the early Family Dog operations, the late Pinnacle and High Toor concert production companies, and an earlier Groove Co. in the Hollywood area), he has gained a thorough working knowledge of the business practices of the American recording industry, and, more importantly, the impact of those practices upon the record buying public, mostly in the form of slowly but steadily increasing prices coupled with a decrease in quality of the manufacturing of the record itself.

"They (record companies) spread false rumors about a release to build up sales and then when the album comes out they jack up the price two dollars, like they did on the Beatle album . . . and they only do it so they can make more money off of the groups . . ."

"You go through my racks and you'll find any number of records that have been jacked up from the basic list price of \$4.79 to \$5.98 or more . . . it's just the old greedy trip where they want to make more money on top of the good money they're already making . . . the manufacturer himself makes a minimum of a dollar a record, no matter what . . . that's a hell of a lot of profit right off the top . . . because the dealer will only average less than fifty cents a record . . ."

"You noticed that recently, in the last year or so, there was a drop in prices, that regular \$3.99 albums became \$2.99? (Almost all Groove Co. records are prices at \$2.99). Well, I shouldn't



call it a conspiracy, but there is a 'thing' in the record industry now to raise the prices again . . . The manufacturers recently raised their prices a dime and in two months they're going to raise it again, so that our cost is going to increase another twenty cents and it will be impossible for us to sell at \$2.99 . . ."

And what is their rationale behind that?

"To make more money."

There hasn't been any increase in their costs at all? For instance, doesn't their plastic cost more now?

"No . . . as a matter of fact, it's costing them less . . . If you notice the weight between a British album and the American copy, here, let me show you . . . (he brought out two copies of a Hendrix album) the lighter the plastic is, the better it is . . . (with lighter plastic you're able to get a better quality of sound from the master dub onto the pressings and the records wear longer) . . . We get a lot higher ratio of defectives from American makers than British because the British use a lot better plastic . . . about 40% of the American white double Beatle albums were defective and I had to take them back, but I've only had to send back four or five British records since I've been open . . ."

"The real bummer of the whole thing is that when you pay four of five dollars for an American record the quality you get is so shitty that it's not worth it . . . pick any English album and the American copy and play the two and there's no comparison . . . They have the best technical skill and the largest recording industry here in the United States and they make the worst recordings . . . except for this cat I know, Stinson Records, he has fantastic quality, the best pressings in the country . . . (he dug out a Stinson record to show me) now this is a good record,



it's pressed right and you'll never get a defect . . . but hell, every other Beatle album I sell comes back defective . . . same with the new Band album too . . . the American copy of this (Abbey Road) is a really bummer recording, the whole record is covered with what sounds like tape hiss . . ."

What about the artists' percentage? How do they fit into the picture?

"The artists don't make that much money off of the record sales . . . they make their real money on concerts and tours, and on the royalties from their writing . . . but they have to pay their end of it too . . ."

"The artist's percentage of the record is small, practically nothing . . . the highest I ever heard of was the Beatles and I think they once got eight percent . . . now the publisher is the cat who makes all the money. . ."

"What they do is get to a band that is getting pretty good, one that's getting a big local reputation, and start impressing them with all this bullshit about how they're all gonna be millionaires and here we'll give you a new car . . . and then when they've got them all hyped up with this fantasy, they talk them into signing away their publishing rights . . . and from there on all the money that their songs make from being recorded by other people goes to the record company"

"There has to be a way to fight these record companies . . . the logical thing is to go on strike (and not buy their records) but that's not likely, you know . . . So I don't know what to do. . ."

What about the groups getting together and forming their own companies?

"It's been done (Apple) but the problem is getting national distribution . . . unless you've got your own trucks and airplanes you can forget it . . . most of the entertainers are in the same place as the record distributors though . . . you know they're after the dollar . . ."

What about individual store owners?

"The store owners have to be made aware of what the companies are doing . . . most of them just shine it on and pass it along to the customer . . . people have to be aware of who they buy records from . . . I'm talking about places like Wallich's, May Co., White Front, etc., with their bullshit \$2.66, and then they sell everything else at \$5.98 . . . if the record buying public is young and they feel anything at all, the best power they have is to divert their dollars away from that kind of bullshit . . . now I'm not saying bring it to me, or trying to cut my competition, I'm just saying put it where your head's at . . . and that's not with Wallich's etc."

"Plus the fact that there's a record store opening up on every other block now . . . which is all the better for the companies . . . you could predict what would happen years ago when the whole discount price war started . . ."

"What happens eventually is that all these little stores will force each other out of business, and everything is going to be back to Wallich's Music City once again . . . and everybody will be on the same bummer trip again, except that the record companies will have profited because they were able to jack the price up a dollar . . ."

"Plus the record companies all own their own retail stores . . . Columbia Records owns Discount Record Center Stores, so who gets all the new Columbia releases first? . . . (you guessed it).

"The record thing has to change . . . it has to change through the store owners and it has to change through the system . . . you can't really blame individual store owners or individual people in the industry . . . it's just that the whole system has to come down . . ."

photo by cathy jones

book review

IS THE LIBRARY BURNING?

by jim heck
college press service

SAN FRANCISCO (CPS) — In my nearly four years of covering the campus I've found myself spending late evenings with Trotsky, Marcuse, Dewey and others meticulously trying to siphon from their voluminous works some formula that would be helpful in explaining the terrible absurdity of the university today.

I, personally, was at a loss to extrapolate generalities from the hideous events of demonstrations or academic tragedies. And Trotsky's dialectic, while it could almost be applied to any self-contradiction, didn't seem to enlighten the situation, only burden it. And Marcuse seemed only to agree with my observations and could supply no real understanding. Dewey, Hutchins, Schlessinger — the whole team just couldn't come up with any viable explanation for why things were so incredibly fucked up.

I think the book, *IS THE LIBRARY BURNING?*, released this fall by Random House, does a lot to simplify the search for understanding the university today. When Roger Rapoport and Laurence Kirschbaum began writing it, they had glamorous intentions of discussing such august topics as "The Death of the University," or, "The University of Tomorrow." But, "We just couldn't do that," Rapoport explains. "There were no ways of telling what would happen in a year. Nothing could be pinned down."

Events in the university were almost arbitrary, if not completely absurd and random. How could you predict what would happen to the university tomorrow when you still couldn't understand why what had happened today, did happen?

So the book quickly changed character and came out as an interesting series of anecdotes. With his almost insidiously macabre smile Rapoport now boasts, "We got everything funny into it." But to me the book is not so funny as frightening. For the first time I seem to realize that what happens in the universities is not so much dependent on the dynamics of the educational complex. The understanding of why this president calls in cops or why that one doesn't has little to do, really, with tradition, or branches of university government, or the structure of the university at all. It is in part explained by the kinds of people that run our universities. The cartoonists' character of a university administrator as an absent-minded bungling fool who sometimes caught up in hopes for prestige or reclusiveness in timidity, are really more true than the literati's interpretation of him as a master craftsman of education. Rapoport and Kirschbaum's book succors this characteristic.

And with such arbitrary penetrable fools at the heads of our nation's educational institutions, the university becomes dangerously susceptible to the whims and biases of the community in which it is placed. Thus, the southern university is the most brutal segregationist, and the Ivy League the most arrogant elitist.

The book will no doubt be viciously attacked. The stories about what really happens in universities have been stripped of their academic qualifications, their "proper" presentations, or their literary quality. They are simple gossip stories, crude, sometimes choppy, but told just like two world war cronies exchanging stories about V-Day. The facade of excellence and quality that is presupposed of universities shows up as the farce it really is.

see excerpts page 5

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