



the new university

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by LESLIE LINCOLN

A pure physics research project deep in a mine in South Africa has brought up again, in sharp and immediate terms, the questions of how to define "academic freedom" and how to determine what the responsibility of the university community should be.

A committee of the Students for a Democratic Society, brought the smoldering question of the implications of Physical Sciences Dean Frederick Reines' work to the surface earlier this fall. In the context of the discussion of racism in the University and the Regents' restriction on Eldridge Cleaver, SDS attacked the university community's "double standards" and called for it to "Remove Professor Reines' neutrino research from apartheid South Africa."

The issue first came up last February when philosophy professors Munsat, Dennett, Vickers, and Brittan, in an open letter addressed to Reines, charged that "you have involved us and the AEC with the institutions of a country whose policy is explicitly and oppressively racist in the worst traditions of white colonialism. Our concern is, . . . that our involvement may have political and economic features which go considerably beyond such communication. . . (and that we) are your unwitting accomplices. . ."

Dean Reines replied that "the experiment is being conducted there because there exists no other such location in the entire world in which to carry on these scientific cosmic ray investigations." He said that the work is completely open and publishable and went on: "As to the political aspect— we are all observers of a society beset by deep problems. In this role we are not party to interference pro or con in how these problems are to be resolved.

"Our presence in South Africa, . . . neither condones nor condemns the policies of the state, whatever our private views might be."

Neither the ANTHILL (last year's student newspaper) nor any student or faculty group publicly continued an investigation of the matter. Pati Nelson, undergraduate representative to the Academic Senate, asked that body in the spring to look into the South African research. Her resolution was referred to the Academic Freedom Committee, where it was not discussed.

After SDS issued the leaflet at the last Academic Senate meeting, Kenneth Ford, President of the Senate, asked that members of SDS talk with him. After an

inclusive meeting with Ford and Robert Montgomery, Chairman of the Senate's Committee on Privilege, Tenure, and Academic Freedom, the SDS committee made an appointment to meet with Dean Reines on Monday, Oct. 28.

In the meeting Reines repeated much of what he had said in his letter last year. He added that it would cost 30 to 50 million dollars to construct a hole deep enough to conduct the research in. He supplied more details about the 2-mile deep setup in South Africa:

The project started in September, 1963, and will probably run three or four more years. To date about \$1,000,000, all in AEC funds, has been spent on it. \$250,000 of Reines' current \$480,000 AEC grant is spent on the South African project. The expenses split about 50-50 between salaries and equipment. Four American physicists, an American engineer, a graduate student and a professor from the cooperating University of Witwatersrand, and 2 technicians currently work on the project in the mine. They are, of course, all white. Reines explained that it was highly unlikely that a qualified person with a black skin would apply to work on the project, but that if one did, "he probably couldn't get a visa to South Africa."

The project uses regular mine employees to help with the physical construction work. Equipment is all American and British, and is allowed into South Africa on the basis that it will be removed when the work is finished.

Reines pays for services, but not rent, in the East Rand Proprietary Mine, a member of the South African Gold Producers Group.

Reines said "The Gold Producers Group realize that it's a useful thing to support Wits (University of Witwatersrand). They're interested, in addition to their other crass motives, in research." Except for the small corner reserved for the research, the gold mine is fully operational.

Asked if he was aware that miners in South Africa do not make a living wage, Reines said:

"I don't want to say anything pro or con" about the gold miners' situation. "I am not in a position to take a position pro South Africa or con South Africa."

Did his refusal to take a position result from lack of information, or did it have to do with his project?

"It has everything to do with it. . . There are some things one chooses not to talk about." He later explained: "I refuse to say things which will hurt friends. . . And it is impossible to discuss the pros or cons without doing this." He also added that "The black miners are not starving; they are well fed."

Dean Reines repeated again and again that the political effects of the project are essentially neutral.

"If I add up, in my own mind, those features which might be construed to help or condone the Union of South Africa, and those which hurt it. . . I come up with a stalemate."

But he refused quite vehemently to discuss his methods for arriving at this crucial judgment. "I simply cannot divulge how I arrive at conclusions with regard to matters of conscience."

Dean Reines made it clear that although students had "a right as citizens" to inquire about his project, they had no right to affect it. "If you presume to judge that I cannot do open, free research. . . then you restrict my rights as a member of this community, just as members of the extreme right do. . . I'll fight pressures from either the right or the left."

However, he conceded that he accepts the authority of the AEC, the State Department, and presumably the Board of Regents, all of whom had to approve his project.

The committee suggested that they would invite representatives from these agencies to participate in an open meeting to discuss the project. Dean Reines then said that he thought the issues "cannot be decided in this way. . ."

"Situations require different tactics. Some situations can be usefully discussed in the open, and others cannot," Reines stated.

The committee intends to go ahead with its plans to invite the "authorities" and open the matter up to the broadest possible discussion.

Does academic freedom include the right of any member of the academic community to make moral and political judgments on behalf of that community without involving it in the process and without divulging how he makes those judgments?

If the authority of certain agencies— of the University and the government— to approve an undertaking is accepted, why shouldn't that authority include other faculty and students? Do the members of the community have, in fact, a responsibility to insist on their right to part of that authority?

Opinion

'DIRTY' WORDS

There have been complaints from various groups of the academic community on the use of the word "fuck" and its derivatives in this newspaper. These complaints have arisen from members of the faculty, staff and administration. Only a few students have voiced opinions that these words in some way offended them or might offend people in the community that they did not want to become offended. We are extremely concerned with what the students feel offensive. The students support this newspaper, they write it, and they read it.

The next question, however, is more important than whether or not the students are offended by so-called "dirty" language. The real question is why are some students offended? Why do they feel that a newspaper is no vehicle for common slang that some people deem "dirty" but only a place for intellectual discussions of lofty problems?

It is first, necessary to point out how the word "fuck" has been used in this paper before we can look at the reasons, no matter how irrational they may be, for which some students and apparently a number of faculty, staff and administrators feel that this word has no place in a student supported and student operated newspaper.

"Fuck" was first used in a news story reporting on a speech given by the now infamous Eldridge Cleaver during orientation week. The word was quoted in a story on the front page. It was a direct quote, recorded on tape.

We were asked why the Los Angeles Times did not quote Cleaver as saying "Fuck Ronald Reagan." The Los Angeles Times is owned by the Chandler family. Mrs. Dorothy Chandler sits on the Board of Regents. We were asked why the Herald Examiner did not quote Cleaver as saying, "Fuck Ronald Reagan." The Herald Examiner is owned by the Hearst chain of newspapers and magazines. Mrs. William Randolph Hearst sits on the Board of Regents. The commercial press is renowned for the tactics of slanting and editing the news in a fashion that will please their owners and backers.

Secondly, the words "fuck" and "mother-fucker" have been used in letters to the editor and contributions from people not on the New University staff. A professor asked us why we don't edit letters to the editor and proceeded to tell us that the commercial press edits their letters all the time. I agree with this man completely, the commercial press does edit their letters. BUT WE DON'T. The news and letters in the commercial press are most certainly edited by editors who do not want to offend Mrs. William Randolph Hearst or Mrs. Dorothy Chandler. We have, up to this moment, printed every single letter in its entirety that has come into our office.

One of the primary concerns of the New University is to help in any way possible to create a dialogue between students, faculty and administration. The newspaper is a vehicle for this dialogue, as well as, we hope, a reporter of issues around which dialogue can be created. It is the policy of this newspaper to present that dialogue in the way that people write it and say it. Honesty under the name of honesty. What would become of the dialogue if letters were edited to fit outmoded concepts of "good taste"? They would say nothing and the dialogue would be hollow or simply not there at all.

But apparently the dialogue is too honest for some people. We feel that is good too. The dialogue is there and the dialogue is honest and if some people can't cope with it then they had better take another look at this world because the world is not softened by "good taste."

We absolutely refuse to edit letters to the editor that come in as part of this dialogue. We are much too happy that this dialogue is going on to ruin it by editing to please some people who can not face realities. Let the commercial press edit their letters. They are forced to edit them to preserve their outlook presented in the form of editorials disguised as news stories that appear on the front pages of their papers. But we will not sink to that level. The editorial pages of this newspaper are yours... they are for the dialogue and that dialogue will not be edited as long as any member of this staff is still working on this newspaper.

We have explained this stand on dialogue and letters to everyone who feels language has been

used in poor taste on our editorial pages. They say that they are liberals and that they understand and that they agree. . . BUT dirty language is dirty language and the people who think it is dirty will not see it in the context of dialogue; they will only see the words used in a newspaper.

To these people we reply that you are indeed "liberals" in every concept of that word and you are indeed the danger in this society. You deceive yourself into thinking that you see the context of the way in which a word is used. You rationalize to yourself that you agree with that context and with that usage yet you still come to us and ask why we use "dirty" language. Isn't there a contradiction here?

You believe in using the words as long as no one else knows that you use them and you feel a bit guilty when you see them in print. This is a great deal more dangerous than the reactionaries who simply run their finger down the columns of the paper looking for "dirty" words. They will admit they are hung-up on words that in a sense titillate them. . . you can't even reach that degree of honesty with yourself or with us.

Finally, to that group of "liberals" who tell us that they agree with the use of these words in stories, novels, plays, poetry but not in a newspaper. "A newspaper is not a form of literary expression," they tell us and they imply that it is not an art form and can never be construed as an art form.

These people are the most pitiable of all. They believe "dirty" language is correct for fiction because it is fiction. They believe such language is not correct for a newspaper because they have been brainwashed to believe that a newspaper, although it may be a little slanted, prints basically the TRUTH.

Newspapers are exactly what these people have been taught to believe they are not. They are most certainly a form of literary and creative expression through words, graphics and photography. They are an art form. No newspaper in this country prints the TRUTH. The commercial press attempts to convince its readers that it does print the truth but the discrepancies between two stories in two newspapers about the same event are incredible.

The New University prints what its reporters see, hear and analyze as the way in which events take place. Understanding that we do this, we sign our stories. We are most certainly a vehicle for literary expression. . . if we are not then what are we? A newspaper can be nothing more than an expression of facts. . . facts that go through a reporter's head and come out as fiction. Every event that takes place and is reported on goes through someone's senses in a different way. No one can say what actually took place because everything is perceived. And until man has learned to subtract his own faculties completely from reconstruction of an event or series of events, reporters on any newspaper will print fiction.

An expression of that fiction through words, graphics and photographs is literary expression. That literary expression comes out as a newspaper, an art form which is distributed free of charge every Tuesday and Thursday.

The New University has been operating under the premise that the Irvine community understands the dialogue and art form concept of our newspaper. We have assumed a high degree of literary and social sophistication and have operated under that assumption. Now we are told that the assumption is false. . . the newspaper prints "dirty" words and newspapers aren't supposed to do that because newspapers always tell the TRUTH.

The NEW UNIVERSITY staff has given this issue great consideration. We have decided that in keeping with the policies of this newspaper to print letters as we receive them, quote speakers as they say express themselves and present interviews and issues as we think they arise, it would be hypocritical to denounce our use of the word "fuck" or to preclude any and all use of that word in upcoming issues of the paper. We feel language in this newspaper has been used in good taste and we would be extremely willing to talk with any member of the Irvine community about our decision.

The New University

Editor Under Fire

The following is an interview with Art Johnston, the editor of the Wayne State University student newspaper, the SOUTH END. The interview answers some of the complaints we've encountered concerning the NEW UNIVERSITY and defines our concept of an alternative press. Read it, you may learn something about yourself.

Q. The SOUTH END has been accused frequently of not being objective.

A. Well, yea, sort of. You see, objectivity doesn't even exist. It can't even be approximated. Our values, and all our previous experiences determine what we perceive, how we evaluate what we do see, and how important it seems. Objectivity is an inoperative concept. It's the great American hoax. As everybody knows, newspapers aren't anywhere near being objective. It's a cloak used to dupe the public into seeing and believing that portion of reality the writer thinks is important. People are led to believe the stories are "objective" and, therefore, true.

Basically, our value system determines what we're going to write about in the first place. The SOUTH END didn't print a detailed budgetary breakdown of faculty expenditures this year, but we did present an interesting look at the way the president of the place spends University money. Why? Because we feel his expenditures constituted embezzlement and we don't value embezzlement or the president.

Another thing—this is a university, and it's a place where people are supposed to learn to think, to make decisions. Pseudo-objective stories and articles are, you know, dead on the page. The "facts" filter through your brain without really registering. Something happened. So what.

But we hit the reader, you know; he reads an article in the SOUTH END and he says "Wow! That's right; boy, am I mad!" or he says "What a bunch of bullshit!" But he REACTS—he has to react. And either way he reacts, he starts to think about it, about WHY he thinks it's all bullshit, or what should be done about something he agrees is wrong. He has been stimulated to think, and to even FEEL, to get emotionally as well as intellectually involved. We are trying to bring to life a dead medium.

The day of the aspiring young man who works his way from the ghetto to the presidency of his own business is past—today you work your way from the ghetto to college, because the society needs all these highly skilled people. Well, what's happening is that the universities are now catering to these industrial and military interests, which in turn help the universities financially. And they justify it by saying that this is the same as serving "society" at large.

Well it's not. And as the day of the private university fades into the era of the large, government-supported state universities, our schools are becoming conduits for corporation interests. Everybody sees this.

Kids don't come to school anymore to learn how to use their mind, to learn how to make decisions, to acquire the sense of responsibility for making decisions, to study alternatives. No, they come to school to be trained, molded, conditioned and socialized.

Well, this is where the student newspapers have to come in. They have to start doing the job of shoving an issue in the face of the student, and saying THINK ABOUT THAT, GOD DAMN YOU, and pretty soon the student newspapers might be contributing to some actual learning in the university.

Q. Why don't you present the other side more often?

A. Kids are getting the "other side" served at them 48 hours a day, not only on tv, in the other papers, at home, but in the classroom. We don't have to belabor the "other side"—they know it! They've been weaned on it.

We're trying to show them that there are alternative viewpoints, and that in fact, the ideology of cherry pie, hot dogs and John Wayne they've been fed all their lives may even be WRONG.

We're trying to get them to at least critically examine the great American corduroy dream; we're trying to help them to understand that other people, meaning the authority figure, whether it be mother, the Dean of Students, or General Hershey, can't make decisions for them.

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newUniversity

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poem

"Oh, what'll you do now, my blue-eyed son?
 "Oh, what'll you do now, my darling young one?"
 I'm a goin' back out'fore the rain starts a fallin',
 I'll walk to the depth of the deepest black forest,
 Where the people are many and their hands are all empty,
 Where the pellets of poison are flooding their waters,
 Where the home in the valley meets the damp dirty prison,
 Where the executioner's face is always well hidden,
 Where hunger is ugly, where souls are forgotten,
 Where black is the color, where none is the number,
 And I'll tell it and think it and speak it and breathe it,
 And reflect it from the mountain so all souls can see it,
 Then I'll stand on the ocean until I start sinkin',
 But I'll know my song well before I start singin',
 And it's a hard, it's a hard, it's a hard, it's a hard,
 It's a hard rain's a gonna fall.

Bob Dylan

Vote in the Streets

BY LESLIE LINCOLN

"Watching Chicago on TV was an absolute trip. It was absolutely clear that those guys in the hall were irrelevant. The reality of the country was in the streets."

"But you've got to work and vote against Wallace," someone said. Really? It couldn't have been done better if someone had done it on purpose: Put in George Wallace to say, "There's not a dime's worth of difference between the Democratic and the Republican parties!" Then everyone who has already figured that simple fact out — a lot more people than ever did before — can have some stake in the elections anyway. One bunch of people can opt for Wallace, the champion of the "little man" against the bureaucrats and the "pseudo-intellectuals;" another bunch can support the "center" in a holding action against the spectre of the right and the "red-necks" juggernaut.

But that guy who watched Chicago on TV will be wearing a black armband on November 5 "to symbolize the death of the myth of electoral politics;" he'll be out in the street instead of the polling booth; and then he'll be back at L.A. County General where he works as an orderly, fighting again to build a strong union for himself and the other poor whites and blacks who don't make a living wage there.

Remember the last big fascist menace? He ran in 1964 as a Republican and his name was Barry Goldwater. The two main parties were really different then! Even the Students for a Democratic Society had a button which read, "Part of the way with LBJ."

By December, 1967, Goldwater was telling the newspapers that President Johnson was running the Vietnam war just the way he would. "In his heart he knows I was right," said Barry.

Hubert Humphrey said I WILL STOP THE BOMBING... if the North Vietnamese make concessions. George Wallace said I WILL NOT STOP THE BOMBING... unless the North Vietnamese make concessions...

Frightened leftist university professors support the Democrats to save their skins from the crypto-fascist community. Then Democrat Daley eggs on the cops in Chicago, Humphrey gives "social justice" the back seat behind "law and order." Senator McCarthy comes out for Muskie (and even for Humphrey — sort of), liberal Chancellor Heyns has 200 demonstrators arrested at peaceful sit-ins at Berkeley, and Alan Cranston agrees that Eldridge Cleaver shouldn't be allowed to appear at a UC campus.

Finally Curtis LeMay opinions, "I think intergration holds the key to the racial problem in the United States," and Wallace won't talk to newsmen, for a change.

So we can do a freaky election supplement and come out for Wallace; is the effect of the supplement to impart a "sense of futility" about the elections? Both dropouts and cynical moderates advise "nihilist" radicals to develop a better sense of humor and to appreciate the "absurdity" of the whole "political" scene.

In Minneapolis a working man said, "I was for McCarthy; he had guts. Now I'm for Wallace; he's the only one left with any guts."

It doesn't take a lot of guts to sit back and develop a sense of the absurd. It doesn't take guts to go along with the mass media's whole con job of focusing everyone's attention on the election circus so they don't pay attention to all the important questions that weren't raised in the last election and that won't be raised in this one either.

It does take guts to try to answer those questions where they really are: to refuse to fight in the war; to fight cops and the National Guard in the streets; to pull off a rent strike; to take over hospitals, like the low level medical workers did in Kansas, and run them better than they'd ever been run before; to occupy buildings at Columbia and expose that university as one of the biggest slumlords in Harlem; to force chemical warfare research off the University of Pennsylvania campus; to take over the computer center in Santa Barbara...

Real questions must be asked and answered right here: Why and how do electronics and aerospace industries control the economy of this area; why does UC Irvine pay so much attention to the interests of the war corporations and relatively little to the interest of students, minority groups, and other people of the communities around us; why do UCP's brochures extoll the virtues of the Irvine Company's monopoly ownership of one-fifth of the land in Orange County, and how does UCI fit into the company's profit plans; why are almost all the Regents directors of big banks and corporations (Regent Carter is also a Trustee of the Irvine Foundation), and how does this affect their control over the University; does "academic freedom," as in the case of Dean Reines' research in South Africa, really involve a transcendent value completely beyond "politics;" if so, why do UCI scientists Reines, Ford, Gerard, and McGaugh lend their names to a Humphrey-Muskie ad in the L.A. Times?...

The issues won't be raised in the polling booths. They're being raised all the time in the streets, in the factories, in the schools. That's where the people have to be.

Revolution and History

by HARVEY GROSS
 English Professor

I hope the following aphorisms and questions might be of some interest to NEW UNIVERSITY readers. They are composed to evoke discussion. Their intent is critical and analytical: not to invoke action but to stimulate thought.

Students of the radical left are filled with moral indignation but curiously lacking in faith. No social or religious movement can achieve its goals without some metaphysical commitment: to God, to humanity, or to a belief in Progress. The New Left runs on frustration, resentment, the urge to kick Mommy and Daddy in the teeth. Its basic need is to punish; its prevalent mood is contempt.

Young revolutionaries talk of "irritating the Dialectic." They hope, through acts of violence and confrontation, to hurry social and political change. But beware The Cunning of Reason. Hegel's system is not a prophetic scheme, an instrument of divination. Hegel sought to justify God's ways in history; the ultimate goal of the Dialectic was the Absolute Idea contemplating the ineffable nature of its own Being: God smiling on all His works. But at any moment the Dialectic can toss up a Hitler or a George Wallace. The also serve the obscure purpose of the Dialectic.

Conspiratorial theories of history are once again achieving currency. If we can believe that Dow Chemical or United Fruit is the source of all our misery, then we can believe we have the inside dope about history. A Black Power leader in New York tells us "...the minds of black children have been poisoned by the Jews." Such rhetoric paved a road between Berlin and Auschwitz.

Marx said, "Violence is the midwife of history." Mussolini asked, "Now that my revolution is over, what do I do with the assassins?" The problem is that revolutions need assassins: those troubled human beings who enjoy violence for its own sake. It is doubtless exciting to break windows and throw up barricades; but what then of peace, justice, the good life? Revolutionary "justice" is murder.

"Action theatre" obliterates the distinction between art and life, between the imitation of an action and propaganda. The New Left wants the university to obliterate the distinction between interpreting the world and changing it.

The university, they demand, must become the staging area for immediate social change. Just as "action theatre" becomes cheap sensationalism, so will the university become a vocational school for training the mechanics of the revolution.

The cult of youth is a bore. It is another kind of American anti-intellectualism.

And has anyone noted that the New Left is deeply anti-intellectual with its commitments to confrontation, violence, unpremeditated action, and the politics of improvisation?

No revolutionary can ignore the past. Yet the New Left is profoundly anti-historical; it cultivates ignorance and scorns the experience of its culture. It wishes to know only what is current and immediate; in this it shares the anti-historicism of that learned American scholar who declared, "History is the bunk!"

It takes no imagination to use obscene language. It relieves one's feelings; it is a form of emotional catharsis. But public rituals of catharsis may be prologues to pogroms; an aroused mob is never an illuminating spectacle.

Marxists talk of "the justice of history." Trotsky consigned Martov "to the ashcan of history;" subsequently Stalin tossed Trotsky into the same receptacle. Khrushchev boasted, "History is on our side." History is on the side of the successful; the worship of history is the worship of naked power.

History, like God, works in mysterious ways. The Cunning of Reason may be using the New Left as it used the Communists in the Germany of the Weimar Republic. The Communists irritated the Dialectic and its whirled Hitler into power.

The present mood is apocalyptic. All acts become possible; the unspeakable is now the jargon of the fashionable. Let us tear down all existing institutions because they are all corrupt. So many of the young tell us. But those without a past cannot imagine a future; those who have never acquired values have none to lose.

True politics is the art of the possible. The anti-politics of the New Left, an essential nihilism, is the anti-art of futility.

What For?

by ABE RICK THROWER

I started a new class the other day. At the outset the professor asked, "What are we here for?" "For four hours," was the immediate response. At first glance this answer is glibly humorous, but at closer inspection it represents that we are given a certain amount of time in our lives to do with as we choose. Life as a separate entity is relatively meaningless. The only thing that gives a person meaning is the acts he performs, and the activities he chooses. Some of us choose to spend part of our time in a university. This brings us back to the question, "What are we here (in the university) for?"

I am here for two reasons, both of which I feel are of equal importance. I am expressing my ideas here in the hope that others will be motivated to examine theirs. A person must be able to justify to himself the spending of time on any activity.

The first reason I am here is to acquire knowledge, which is a selfish pursuit. The learning of new facts, concepts, constructs and theories excites and satisfies me. I rejoice in the transparency of Emerson's organic metaphors. I find infinite beauty in Descartes' precise application of his intellect to the problems which concern him. I find satisfaction in Eliott's expression of

Prufrock's frustrations. The discovery, in a biology class, that it is practicably possible to construct organic life out of inorganic materials presents to me a whole new world to explore. It is like being lifted out of a crib and set on the floor, and discovering a whole new world. And then, just at the point when I think I understand this world, I discover a new room. And so I move from room to room through an infinite mansion of knowledge.

The university also serves me as a boot camp. How can I fire a gun if I don't know where the trigger is? How can I repair a gun, or create a new one if I don't have technical knowledge of the internal mechanisms? In short, how can I presume to change a society, or help create a new one if I do not yet have sufficient technical knowledge of what a society is. The university as presently constructed, is capable with providing me with this knowledge. This technical knowledge, coupled with a humanistically oriented general understanding (previously stated selfishly acquired knowledge), can provide me with a basis for future innovative attempts.

This all sounds fairly abstract, so let's take it down a few levels. Suppose there is a revolution and the destruction of all present economic, social, and educational

institutions is completed. What then? First, there will have to be people with new creative methods for providing society with food, shelter and education. In other words, there will be a time of construction with the need of creative people with specific technical plans. There will have to be farmers trained in an agricultural method for providing large numbers of people with inexpensive food. The planning and construction of shelter will demand architects and engineers with competent progressive knowledge of efficient city planning. The new education will call for highly trained and proficient educators. This type of progressive education and creative training is not "picked up" in the streets, but is learned in a university. Brick throwing takes little knowledge, but the building of a new house takes great knowledge. So I am here to learn how to build things out of the bricks I will throw.

Why are you here? If you cannot come up with a sufficiently substantive reason, do not waste four years here. Time is too precious to squander. If you see no reason here, do something that will give you reason and purpose. "To stay on one square is to become square, but to move two inches into another square is to become roundly pregnant."

More Black History ?

by GARY SHANAFELT

The history department of UCI launched an ambitious program on Black history last Wednesday with a lecture by Professor Otey Scruggs entitled "Why Afro-American History?". The lecture was the first of a series of events the history department hopes to sponsor in order to initiate a serious program of studies of minority groups here at Irvine. The department has had some difficulty, however, in obtaining funds from the state-wide administration to enact its whole program.

Professor Scruggs, professor of history at UC Santa Barbara, spoke on the need for Black history to be studied on American campuses. American history as it is generally taught, has largely ignored the role of the Negro in the formation of American culture and society; it has, in effect, been a whitewash that has presented a one-sided, and consequently distorted, view of the American past. Only recently has this white-oriented view of American history come into question, with the drive of Blacks for social equality and the emergence of independent Black states in Africa. Suddenly, it has become evident that America is not all white, after all.

Professor Scruggs noted that the problem of white and black was "one of the most seminal themes in American history." He emphasized the "tragic aspect" of the history of Blacks in America, a topic, he noted, that seriously questions white America's self-assured optimism that progress and happiness are open to all. The study of Black history, he concluded, must eventually bring about a reinterpretation of the whole of American culture, and thus is of vital relevance today.

The Scruggs lecture and those that are tentatively scheduled to follow are only one part of the entire program proposed by the history department to further an understanding of the contributions of minority groups to American culture. The history department, however, has found itself momentarily hamstrung by lack of funds to carry out all its proposals.

President Charles Hitch has stated that the university has an obligation to seek to understand the social and racial unrest that is convulsing the country. The history department would like to fulfill this responsibility by inviting a series of outside lecturers to speak on campus, by organizing conferences on Black and Latin American history, and by offering a full upper-division course or

senior seminar on Black history, to be taught by a distinguished visiting professor possibly in the spring quarter. In addition, the department proposes that the UCI library be expanded to include more books dealing with the history of minorities in America.

However, all this would cost money— from \$15,000 to \$20,000. Supposedly, money has been specially budgeted in Berkeley to finance new programs dealing with the role of minorities in America. The history department has applied for some of this money to initiate its own program, but as yet without success. As a result, it has decided to sponsor a few lectures from its own limited departmental funds, in order to communicate the need and relevance of understanding the role of minorities in America—a need which President Hitch seems to be aware of, but of which the rest of the state-wide administration ap-

pears rather slow to acknowledge.

Irregardless of whether the history department will be able to acquire the necessary financial support from the administration, they have already scheduled a second lecture on Black history to be given November 20. This will be presented by Dr. Kenneth Johnson of Boston, Mass., who is an authority on Black history in colonial America. But what happens after this isn't too certain, unless the necessary funds are forthcoming.

The poet Robert Mezey will give a public reading of his poems at 4:00 Monday, November 4, in the Writing Center (HSS 126). Mr. Mezey is the author of three books of poetry, and currently lives on a farm outside Fresno.

NEWS/CAMPUS

Samoan singers and dancers will present a special program in the Science Lecture Hall this coming Saturday, November 2, from 7:30 p.m. to 11:00.

The program consists of traditional Samoan stories of nostalgia, love, and humor recounted through body and hand motions and song, to a background of ukelele music. The group numbers around thirty men, women, and children of all ages. Tickets: \$2.00 and \$1.00, at the door.

INTERACT is holding a general meeting this Sunday at 7:30 at 223 Verano Place.

Co-ordinated by Fred Engbarth and Steve Capps, INTERACT does all sorts of things from aiding UCI students discuss personal problems and hang-ups to providing a file of final examinations from a wide variety of last year's course offerings. It's open 24 hours a day in trailer 707, phone extension 5800.

The Second Annual Police Olympics program is happening on campus this November 2 and 3. Or part of it. Actually, it's happening throughout the county. The events that will be held here at UCI include handball, volleyball, and swimming, which begin in the gym area at 9:00 Saturday; and a bicycle race starting at ten the same day.

The Irvine Repertory Theatre is having an initial meeting to begin organizing its 1969 company tomorrow at 3:00 p.m. in FA329. Members from past IRT companies and any new people interested in becoming a part of IRT are invited to attend.

The Experimental College course in Collage will meet next Tuesday night, November 5, 7:30-10:00 p.m. in Fine Arts 312. Bring paints, pictures, pens, books, ideas to rap about.

The UCI Guerilla Theatre begins its fall season tomorrow at noon in Gateway Plaza. No admission will be charged.

Would you believe there are delicious 25¢ hamburgers, 25¢ tacos, 30¢ hot dogs, etc., only 2½ miles from you! Enjoy yourself at lunch time at BUDDY'S BURGERS, located at Newport Blvd. and Palisades. Come on in and get a free large drink with your first visit to BUDDY'S.

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Please! If you have any spare tickets for Donovan's concert on Saturday night, call me. Ken Rubin. 645-2536.

Stage Band forming. Call Lee for information. 833-5575.

STOLEN — motorcycle. Blue Suzuki X-6 250cc. Stolen 10/16/68 between 1:30-4 p.m. from Library parking Lot no. 3. Reward for info. Phone 642-1467. (1)

FOR SALE — Brewster upright cabinet grand piano in good condition. Call Val at 833-6925 or 675-0304. (1)

FOR SALE — Black and white TV, \$75. Call Val at 833-6925 or 675-0304. (1)

If you can work a Ouija board call 833-5459. (1)

FOR SALE — 1960 Bugeye Sprite. Excellent condition. Also 1953 Roadmaster Sedan. Completely original. Call 544-0175. (1)

FOR SALE 1964 Bultaco Sherpa 200 cc. Dirt bike. \$250. Call 833-6671. (1)

MUST SELL SOON—Motor Scooter. 1966 Lambretta 125. 5000 mi. \$175. Call Al Ahumada. Phone 833-0449 or 833-5340 days. (1)

FOR SALE — '66 BSA Victor. 675-5565 eve. (1)

WANTED: For less than \$500, a station wagon. Would prefer 6 cylinder. If you have one or know of one call Steve at 675-5535. (1)

FOR SALE — 1966 Mustang GT Coupe. 4 Speed, disc. brakes. Call 675-2054 after 6 p.m.

HELP! In desperate need of a chic to come in for four hrs. on Fridays to do light housekeeping. Wages \$7.50. Call J. Broido at 675-3788 if you desire to obtain this groovy job. (1)

EL LUGAR, the UCI Community House, needs a gas stove, electric refrigerator, books, furniture, mattresses, carpets, and most of all, people who want to be involved in an exciting venture. Ext. 5125 (1)

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O Jehovah, teach us to number our days and recognize how few they are; help us to spend them as we should.

Satisfy us in our earliest youth with Your loving kindness, giving us constant joy to the end of our lives....

For the Lord says,

"Because he loves Me, I will rescue him; I will make him great because he trusts in My name.

When he calls on Me I will answer; I will be with him in trouble, and rescue him and honor him.

I will satisfy him with a full life and give him My salvation."

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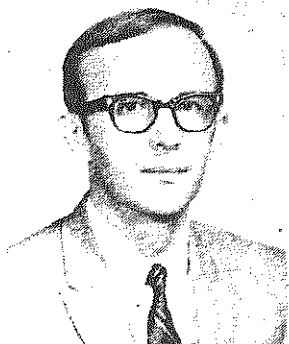
A PRAYER BY MOSES (Psalms 90, 91)

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the new university

ELECTION SUPPLEMENT



ELECTION/68

NIXON

Richard Milhous Nixon after a crushing defeat of all other prospective presidential nominees at an exciting Republican convention has hit the campaign trail. Nixon, born in Yorba Linda, California, January 9, 1913, has a long history of moving easily into new responsibilities and possessing impressive courage in the face of great challenge.

It has been Richard Nixon's optimistic faith in his country, his fellow man, his party and himself that has carried him from those simple beginnings as a small town lawyer to the Presidential nomination of his party.

Mr. Nixon proposes a settlement to the War which he feels will offer all Americans the opportunity to keep their heads held high, while still moving toward a swift solution of the problem at hand. Involved in his proposal are plans for the United States military forces presently stationed in Southeast Asia, in addition to the South Vietnamese people themselves. The issue of Vietnam has long been of great concern to Mr. Nixon and he feels that if elected his administration could move toward a just and honorable solution of this problem.

On the issue of law and order, Mr. Nixon has made his position quite clear. Lawlessness in America will not be tolerated, but good judgement on the part of enforcement agencies is of prime importance to any solution of increasing crime rates. The key to a sound solution of the problem of law and order, comes, Mr. Nixon believes, in the word justice. For it is within this term that the hope for decreasing crime rates and increased respect for law and order is to be found. Mr. Nixon believes that justice before all else, on our nation's streets and in the courts, is the cornerstone to solving the nation's problems of law and order.

Mr. Nixon has managed during his cam-

paign to capture the minds and hearts of most of America's youth; offering to the young people of today a vibrant and exciting image which they can easily identify with. He has repeatedly offered to America's young a place for their voice in his administration if elected. Young people throughout the nation have responded to Mr. Nixon's youthful magnetism with support of all kinds.



There is no figure on the present American political scene who has done more for minority peoples than Richard Nixon. Repeatedly he has agreed with civil rights leaders that inequalities in the system should be rectified and first class status be accorded to every American regardless of his race, creed or color. Civil rights has been an issue upon which Mr. Nixon has stood firmly, and as a re-

sult he has received the endorsements of minority groups across the nation. Within his list of objectives, if elected, is clearly stated further steps he would take to initiate yet increase civil equality for all people.

The old and sick have always looked to Richard Nixon as a friend and ally. Repeatedly he has championed bills that would increase benefits to the aged and medically distressed. He has had a hand in most of the major bills brought before Congress during his tenure there, having to do with health and old age benefits.

Richard Nixon sees no reason for poverty in the richest country in the world. Poor people need help, and Richard Nixon has vowed that his administration would attack the problem of poverty with a swift sword. The kind of help that still allows people to retain dignity and face their relatives and neighbors with pride is one of the planks upon which this candidate seeks this nation's highest office.

The draft is a question that bothers not only young men facing the prospect of war, but mothers and fathers who must look upon their offspring with fear and doubt about their futures in their hearts. Mr. Nixon is well aware of the antiquity of the selective service system and has vowed repeatedly that if elected he would change the system to one that preserved equality and erased doubt in the minds of America's young men.

These are the things Mr. Nixon sees as the outstanding problems that face today's America. As is evident from the discussion above, providing solutions to those problems, is the objective of this American, Richard Milhous Nixon.

VIE

California voters this year will be for Vice-President, which means three candidates for President. The candidates is not really new, but fifth candidate.

Besides Edmund S. Muskie and have practically become the hold the alternatives of Marvin Griffin and have not practically become a candidate but running anyway is Gen. Curtis LeMay, who is running with Griffin, who is on the ballot with George Wallace. If you want to it will benefit LeMay.

Meanwhile, Peggy Terry to be but the state government ordered have been 35. Instead of running with a line that says "Qualify" vote for her is still a member of Peace and Freedom Party.

For those voters who want to be Muskie by voting for Hubert Humphrey by supporting Richard Nixon.

As always happens, each candidate has his own story. This can be seen in the biographies of the candidates.

Spiro T. Agnew is the son of a farmer his way through college, he John F. Kennedy years to accept a Commission in World War II. After getting a law degree in Baltimore in 1947, he was elected Governor of Maryland in 1967 whom is on active duty in Vietnam.

Curtis LeMay rose from private in the Staff. He was the first Commander described in his literature the "ICBM system." Named "Force" in 1965 following a dispute with the Secretary of Defense.

Edmund Muskie is the son of a farmer his way through college, graduate of College in Lewiston, Maine and went from Cornell University, left his mission in the Armed Forces, fighting in the Governor of Maine in 1954, a Senator.

Peggy Terry was born in the South life. Divorced twice, she is a certified Alabama Judge George C. Wallace. She works for JOIN, a Chicago group devoted to the work of JOIN, a Chicago group devoted to the work of JOIN.

WALL

George Corley Wallace was born at Clio, Alabama, August 25, 1919, the son of a dirt farmer... As a youth he did chores on the farm and later served as a Page in the State Senate. He was quarterback on the Barbour County High School football team and twice won the Southern Golden Gloves bantamweight boxing championship. He worked his way through the University of Alabama by waiting on tables and helping out in the kitchen. He was president of the freshman class, captain of the baseball and boxing teams, finalist in the Student Debating Tournament, president of the Spirit Committee, member of Phi Alpha Delta Legal Fraternity and member of the Law School Honor Court.

George Wallace received his law degree in 1942, and then saw heavy combat duty as a B-29 Flight Sergeant in World War II. Following the war, Governor Wallace became an assistant attorney general in Alabama and at the age of twenty-seven was elected to the Alabama House of Representatives, where he served with distinction. In 1953 he was elected Judge of the Third Judicial Circuit of Alabama, becoming the youngest Circuit Judge in the nation.

He was elected Governor in 1962 and during his administration (1963-1967) Alabama enjoyed record-breaking growth

in industry, education, highway construction and other phases of state government. There was not a single hint of scandal during his four years in office. Governor Wallace is the father of four children. His wife, Lurleen Burns Wallace, who succeeded him as Governor in 1967, lost a courageous fight with cancer on May 6, 1968.

George Wallace is a man who produces. In his own state his actions have directly worked to increase the living standard of the people. He put the state of Alabama on a firm financial basis, eliminating all the expensive ornamentation that drives the price of government skyward. He entirely eliminated all state limousines, yachts, and other costly luxuries which so often infect the political hierarchies of government. And with his decision to put all of the state purchases on a strict competitive basis, he actually developed a surplus in the state treasury.

It is most reasonable to assume that the best possible candidate must be the man, who through his actions, shows the voters that he can offer them firm accomplishments, not empty voicings. Under the Wallace administration, education was given a particular boost in Alabama. He established a brand-new, dynamic university, fourteen junior colleges, fifteen trade schools and in all of these systems



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VEEPS

California voters this year will be confronted with four candidates for Vice-President, which is somewhat unusual since there are only three candidates for President on the ballot. Moreover, one of the candidates is not really running, but is merely standing in for a fifth candidate.

Besides Edmund S. Muskie and Spiro T. Agnew, whose names have practically become household words, the ballot will present the alternatives of Marvin Griffin and Peggy Terry, whose names have not practically become household words. Not on the ballot, but running anyway is General Curtis LeMay. If you want to vote for LeMay, who is running with George Wallace, you vote for Griffin, who is on the ballot with George Wallace, but is not running with George Wallace. If you want to vote for Griffin, you can, but it will benefit LeMay.

Meanwhile, Peggy Terry used to be running with Eldridge Cleaver but the state government discovered he was only 33, when he should have been 35. Instead of running with Cleaver, she is now running with a line that says "No qualified candidate nominated." But a vote for her is still a vote for Cleaver, at least that's what the Peace and Freedom Party says.

For those voters who want to be normal, they can still vote for Muskie by voting for Hubert Humphrey for President or for Agnew by supporting Richard Nixon.

As always happens, each candidate represents a real rags to riches story. This can quickly be appreciated by studying the biographies of the candidates.

Spiro T. Agnew is the son of an immigrant from Greece. Working his way through college, he left John Hopkins University after three years to accept a Commission in the Armed Forces, fighting in World War II. After getting a law degree from the University of Baltimore in 1947, he returned to the army to fight in Korea. Elected Governor of Maryland in 1966, he has four children, one of whom is on active duty in Vietnam.

Curtis LeMay rose from private in the army to Air Force Chief of Staff. He was the first Commander of the Strategic Air Command, described in his literature as the "nerve center of a world-wide ICBM system." Named Air Force Chief in 1961, he resigned in 1965 following a dispute with Secretary of Defense MacNamara.

Edmund Muskie is the son of an immigrant from Poland. Working his way through college, he graduated Phi Beta Kappa from Bates College in Lewiston, Maine, and went on to receive a law degree from Cornell University. He left his law practice to accept a commission in the Armed Forces, fighting in World War II. Elected Governor of Maine in 1954, and Senator in 1958, he has five children.

Peggy Terry was born in the south; moving to Chicago in later life. Divorced twice, the second certificate was signed by the then Alabama Judge George C. Wallace. She is currently involved in the work of JOIN, a Chicago group demanding Jobs Or Income Now.

Following his dramatic Democratic Convention speech, Hubert Hiram Humphrey, the people of America was born on a typical farm in a room over his father's store on Main Street in Dakota, has a long and easily into new responsibilities, possessing impressive courage of great challenges.

It has been Hubert's faith in his country, his party and himself, him from those simple druggist in depression to the Presidential party.

Mr. Humphrey proposed the War which he feels Americans the opportunity held high, while still swift solution of the involved in his proposal the United States military stationed in South Vietnam to the South themselves. The issue long been of great concern and he feels that administration could make and honorable solution

On the issue of law and order, Humphrey has made his position clear. Lawlessness in America is a problem, but good judgment, enforcement agencies, and justice are the key to any solution. The key to a solution of the problem of law and order, Humphrey believes, is justice. For it is within this respect for law and order that Mr. Humphrey believes

HUMPHREY

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Following his dramatic opening at the Democratic Convention last August, Hubert Huratio Humphrey took his case to the people of America. Humphrey, who was born on a typical Saturday morning, in a room over his father's typical drug store on Main Street in Wallace, South Dakota, has a long history of moving easily into new responsibilities and possessing impressive courage in the face of great challenges.

It has been Hubert Humphrey's optimistic faith in his country, his fellow man, his party and himself that has carried him from those simple beginnings as a druggist in depression-struck South Dakota to the Presidential nomination of his party.

Mr. Humphrey proposes a settlement to the War which he feels will offer all Americans the opportunity to keep their heads held high, while still moving toward a swift solution of the problem at hand. Involved in his proposal are plans for the United States military forces presently stationed in Southeast Asia, in addition to the South Vietnamese people themselves. The issue of Vietnam has long been of great concern to Mr. Humphrey and he feels that if elected his administration could move toward a just and honorable solution of this problem.

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Hubert Humphrey sees no reason for poverty in the richest country in the world. Poor people need help, and Hubert Humphrey has vowed his administration would attack the problems of the poverty stricken with a swift sword. The kind of help that still allows people to retain dignity and face their relatives and neighbors with pride is one of the planks upon which this candidate seeks this nation's highest office.

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These are the things Mr. Humphrey sees as the outstanding problems that face today's America. As is evident by the discussion above, providing solutions to those problems, is the objective of this American, Hubert Horatio Humphrey.

WALLACE

substantially raised the teachers' salaries. It is also indicative of the Wallace personality that most of these achievements were realized within the framework of the state and local governments. A strong man does not need the advice and directions of the federal government in order to bring educational and economic success to his state.

Governor Wallace created 100,000 new jobs during his administration and achieved the highest total of employment in the state's history. In the field of labor, Governor Wallace has always gained respect and support. He increased Workman's and Unemployment Compensation

benefits and substantially reduced many workers work weeks from 72 to 56 hours while maintaining the same level of wages and increasing the retirement pensions, and in this region of Welfare he has established a record high in care to the aged, the handicapped, mentally and physically ill. Old age pensions in Alabama have reached a record high. And all of these gains have been achieved through the workings of one man and his administration.

So much for the man's individual accomplishments. What is possibly more important are the directions that he proscribes for the nation should he be given the position of leadership. In Vietnam he would

seek peace through negotiations using patience "to an extreme." And if this should prove to be useless, only furthering a mistaken and insane war, he advocates the policy that the military seek a victory with conventional weapons, while at the same time extirpating the Defense Department of all those who favor the "no-win" policy in Vietnam. In light of the national economy: "We will review and propose revisions to our present tax structure so as to ease the load of the small-income citizen and to place upon all their rightful share of the tax burden."

Concerning job opportunities and the poor: "We believe that the private sector of our economy has the will and capacity of providing a solution to the problem of poverty much more promptly and efficiently than any or all governmental programs of indiscriminate welfare contributions." Also it is important to restore the notions of law and order before any program could succeed and that "above all there must be a restoration of order in our cities as a prelude to any program of assistance, for without order, neither government nor private industry will meet with success." Governor Wallace advocates "the formulation of a mutually arrived at, joint federal, state and local policy which will make it economically and socially attractive and physically

safe for people to live again in all sections of all our cities."

In regards to this nation's foreign policy, Governor Wallace believes that the only way to achieve another country's respect and admiration is by saying what it means, and always meaning what it says. Also he would stop all trade with Communists and stop all aid and trade to those countries that are now engaged in supplying North Vietnam with any materials.

In conclusion, it is evident that Mr. George Wallace expects the people of the United States to assume a more active role in their own country. His policies demand that much of the federal controls be relocated and redistributed on a local basis. On November 5, the voters of this country will decide which role they intend to assume.

See
NEW
UNIVERSITY
endorsement
on page 8.

Supplement Staff

ARTICLES

Bob Faulkner
John Buntin
Amanda Spake
Paul Ideker

ART WORK and General Encouragement

Buzz Snowflake
Young

ON TOP OF HER MAN

The Political Woman

In keeping with the New University's policy to "tell it like it is" we present a portrait of Muriel Fay Buck Humphrey, a political woman. It is our hope that by looking at the life of Mrs. Humphrey you will understand the dynamic personality, drive and intelligence it takes to be an on-the-go wife of a major political figure. Mrs. Humphrey's problems and dreams are not unique and typify those of any wife of a major political candidate seeking an office in this year's national elections.

Muriel Fay Buck Humphrey was born in Huron, South Dakota, on February 20, 1912. She was wrapped in a blue blanket (the Bucks were expecting a boy) and given to her mother, Jessie M. Pierce Buck. Her father, Andrew E. Buck, was later informed of the birth of his daughter.

Muriel graduated from Huron High School where she was active in many campus clubs. Her quest for knowledge and her pressing social concerns took her on to Huron College where her chief interest was her husband-to-be and of course her class work.

Muriel met Hubert in the situation that every girl dreams of . . . Hubert, in his father's drug store, spilled his chocolate malt all over the shy, young Muriel and they have spent a happy life together dreaming of and cleaning up that first, chocolate mess.

After their marriage Muriel went to work as a biller for the Northern States Power Company, to send her husband back to school. Little Nancy, their first child, was born only three months before Hubert graduated.

When Hubert went on to graduate school at Louisiana State University, Muriel did typing to supplement his grant. Up at dawn every morning, Muriel made stacks of sandwiches which Hubert sold to his fellow graduate students for 10 cents each, a small profit, but it kept the little family together.

In 1943, Hubert ran for mayor of Minneapolis. He lost. This left the family with increasing debts. Mrs. Humphrey cared for her growing family (now numbering three) and mowed lawns and worked as manager for a small apartment building to get the Humphrey family out of debt.

Little Known Candidates,
But Courageous Americans

The commercial press has neglected to inform the people of all of the available alternatives in the upcoming election. The New University, in its continuing attempt to "tell it like it is" presents here the less famous, yet nevertheless courageous, Americans whose names have not graced the front pages of the nation's morning newspapers or flashed across the silver screen.

AMERICUS LIBERATOR, a 58-year old cowboy from Valentine, Nebraska finished behind Richard Nixon and Harold Stassen in the Nebraska primary but managed to beat out Gov. George Wallace. Liberator's campaign is restricted to write-in votes since his name does not appear in any state on the regular ballot. Mr. Liberator has refused to discuss specific issues with other candidates because he feels his "good ideas" might be stolen. eiving in "the power of faith," rator feels that the Ameri- people are ready for any-

HNNIE MAE HACKWORTHE, pastor of the Globe Church in Houston, but feels that her real calling is to become the nation's first woman president. Although Pastor Hackworthe has lost the Texas governorship three times, she feels that divine providence will intervene and she will be named president by acclamation. LOUIS ABOLAFIA is the only candidate who has demonstrated

that he, in fact, has nothing to hide during the course of the campaign. Mr. Abolafia kicked off his campaign, naked, and has repeatedly vowed that the basis of his platform is love. He stresses the point that he is "in the love bag" and sees this course as the only valid alternative action to settle the nation's ills. With campaign headquarters in an East Village storefront, Abolafia and his supporters have seen that posters bearing his nude likeness, covered in small part by a hat, appear throughout the city of New York.

LAR DALY claims to be the inventor of that famous advertising media the sandwich and is also the veteran of 27 separate elections. The former owner of an Uncle Sam suit which he had to sell in order to lift himself out of financial difficulties, now campaigns wearing his famous sandwich board. This year Daly campaigns for the presidency on an eight-point program which includes the military destruction of China and the creation of a "Lincoln Free State" for black separatists. Mr. Daly made this same proposal in 1944, at which time he outlined an area in the Southwest United States which could be used to create such a state; he states, however, "There was just one problem - a serious shortage of water - but that could eventually be overcome." PIGASUS is the four-year-old 220-pound white and black pig

Hubert went on in his political career and Muriel was right on top of him all the time. In 1964, Muriel found that Hubert was campaigning with Lyndon Johnson for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States; Muriel, not wanting to be left behind, pushed herself onto the platforms and through the cities during that campaign. Rumor has it that she was the first wife of a national nominee of either party to campaign outside of her own home state.

Mrs. Humphrey, through all her political work, has managed to keep a clean and tidy home. She is also an excellent cook but readily admits that her favorite indoor activity is sewing. Mrs. Humphrey used to sew almost all her own clothes, frequently using materials she had bought on the many overseas trips where she accompanied Hubert. She has been known to start cutting out a long dress one day and to wear it to a formal dinner the following evening. Now, any little seamstress will have to admit that is quite a feat.

Muriel's favorite outfits are ensembles. . . simple sheath dresses with jackets or three-piece suits, which can take her through a varied and often hectic schedule. She likes fabrics that retain their resilience and that do not crush easily and will not absorb stains. . . Muriel's choice in fabrics proved just the thing for the hot, sticky, August at the Chicago convention.

Muriel is working hard on the campaign trail this year speaking to women's groups all over the nation. "I have a hard time comfortably telling people why they should vote for Humphrey," says Muriel proudly of her husband and presidential nominee.

who gained fame just before the Democratic Convention in Chicago when he was nominated by the Youth International Party for the office of President of the United States. Pigasus was arrested just four days prior to the convention by the Chicago police during a rally which was held in a no parking zone. It is rumored that the real Pigasus is presently awaiting slaughter on a farm in the country outside of Chicago. But the Youth International Party, not wanting to campaign without a candidate, has acquired a thinner Pigasus and is presently campaigning in New York under the slogan, "Join the Ground Swill."

PAT PAULSEN is probably the only unknown candidate that has gained national recognition in this campaign year. Mr. Paulsen, who is a regular on the Sunday evening Smothers Brothers Show, consented to run only after having resolved serious qualms about seeking this nation's highest office: "I don't want to be anything more than what I am today - a common, ordinary, simple savior of America's destiny." Paulsen has campaigned from coast to coast and boasts two dozen keys to major American cities - plus Chicago." Mr. Paulsen has taken stands on many timely issues, including flouridation: "In Cleveland, Ohio, fluoride was put into the drinking water in 1822. Not one of those people is alive today."



MURIEL FAY BUCK HUMPHREY, shown here in a picture taken 30 years ago, is wearing Vogue pattern number 68930-846. Her dress is made of old flour sacks she gathered while on a business trip with her husband.

NEW
UNIVERSITY
ENDORSEMENT

That the NEW UNIVERSITY should take a stand on the political candidates at all will be criticised, but that we should also stand on the strength of our convictions to endorse the only courageous candidate, George Wallace, will most likely only bring condemnation.

It is this paper's belief that the only possible good that can come out of this coming election will be if Governor Wallace is elected. Not only is he a man who always stands on his own personal moral convictions, but he also, unlike other people, clearly states solutions and directions that he would follow if he is elected. Governor Wallace does not need the idle words of politicians to make his case clear, his very record indicates the stature of the man.

Listen to his words: "If you elect me President and an anarchist lies down in front of my automobile, it is going to be the last automobile he lies down in front of..." What other candidate so subtly stated a simple solution to this nation's problem of dissenting students?

"Riots can be prevented by allowing the police in the various towns in this country to enforce the law. If a looter knew he was going to be shot, which is the law, he wouldn't loot." This is pure unadulterated clarity. How can niggers possibly riot if they are all dead? This paper cannot understand why these simple, and concrete policies have not yet been put into operation.

The chief of police in Santa Ana has stated, "Complex minds view all situations as complex ..." What is needed are some simple solutions. Governor Wallace has the potential and capability to view all of this nation's problems simply. He has that certain clarity of mind.

It is no secret that Governor Wallace at one time held the Golden Gloves bantamweight championship in Alabama. We feel that this achievement is indicative of the powerful character of George Wallace. As others are weak and pussified, Governor George Wallace is strong. It seems most clear that Governor Wallace is the most competent man for the presidency. When you vote, if you are old enough, remember that the Governor has all the qualifications for the presidency, he is a very good man with his fists.



SOFT-CORE PORNOGRAPHY---See Editorial Page 2 and, thank you, Paul Krassner. (Samoan dancers will perform, dance, whatever

in the Science Lecture Hall, Saturday at 7:30 p.m.

GORM

'Joe Egg' Lost On Stage At Lindy Opera House

by PATSY TRUXAW

"Joe Egg" is advertised as "a new comedy by Peter Nichols." It is new, it is not a comedy, and the Lindy Opera House, where it opened last week, understands none of this.

"Joe Egg" is Nathaniel West's "Miss Lonely Hearts;" "Joe Egg" is a very contemporary play about very contemporary, complex people. People who, like Shrike in "Miss Lonely Hearts," like Bri in "Joe Egg" transform their total feeling and understanding of people, situations, themselves, in a world of pain, of absurdity, and mass guilt, into self-hatred and complete cynicism.

Ostensibly, the play is about a couple, Bri (Noel Harrison) and Sheila (Mitzi Hoag) who have a spastic-epileptic-mindless ten-year old daughter Josephine, "Joe Egg." Action centers on their individual and joint comings-to-terms with a ten-year situation they have yet to come-to terms with. Bri, a young, seemingly bumbly school teacher exists with Joe Egg only in a game of crude, sick, very, very sick, jokes pointed at her vegetable existence. Sheila, the loving mother, having tried doctors and theologians, both of which failed, and fearing that Joe is punishment for pre-marital promiscuity, falls in with the sick-joke routine because it keeps Bri going and does not hurt Joe.

The play opens with Bri escaping from his school children to home, wanting only to get Sheila into bed. Sheila refuses. She is worried, always worried, about Joe and the house menagerie she has created as simply more vegetable beings to worry over. Sheila exists by worry. Bri, being constantly refused, falls into his routine. Nichols is dealing with two very sick people. We are led to believe the marriage is collapsing; Joe the obvious reason.

"Joe Egg," Sheila says during the play, "will live one-hundred years." Bri tries to kill her. She does not die. She will not die. Joe Egg's never dies. So Bri, failing to kill her, failing to be convinced by his own sick-jokes, leaves Sheila and Joe Egg.

Sheila, because she does not understand, can dismiss Bri as crazy; so can Pam and Freddie, a couple who come to save Bri and Sheila from Joe Egg. "Put her in a residential hospital; they're not as bad as they used to be."

The characters, except for Bri's mother, who provides Bri's excuse (unnecessarily; he needs no excuse) for being a dependent and coddled person, unable to live within reality, are all good characterizations and work well together in the script. Bri, the character of complete vision, thus bearer of complete and intolerable pain; Sheila, the silly, doting, medicine-oriented, ineffectual mother, who wants her vegetable with her forever and will always be waiting for the miracle; Pam, who admits that PSU's (physically, unattractive's) make her uncomfortable and wants only to get home to her three BEAUTIFUL children; Freddie, the industrial giant who believes socialization will heal anything; Joe, the eternal, salivating sore.

The interaction of these characters could have been devastatingly brittle and harsh. Action centers around Joe Egg -- the blob, the nothing, the almost human vegetable. Had she been an it, a horrible mass of frightening non-humanity (possibly a huge black rubber form with distorted features), instead of a pretty little girl in a pretty little nightie who only occasionally groaned, the characters, and the audience would have had a real center of tension. The character of Pam alone, with whom most of the audience identifies anyway, could have approached hysterical fear, not mealy-mouthed whining.

Nichols wrote a script which involved the audience. The characters, aware of the audience, address it personally throughout the play. This mechanism, though often very gimmicky, could have surpassed gimmickery into a fierce attack on, and transferral of guilt to, the audience. We are the reason for Joe Egg. We breed them, live with them. We should have been made to see that Joe Egg was not Joe Egg, but our own weaknesses, our own private and public deformities, the ugliness with which and in which we live. And from which, we, like Bri, run.

Instead, performed at the gala, lush and embarrassingly over-elegant Lindy Opera House, directed very much for the setting and not for the play, it deteriorates into a boring, seldom funny comedy in which the audience laughs at Joe Egg and Bri instead of being frightened by the combination as they should be. The blame for this lies almost entirely with the director, Milton Katselas. His actors, except for Noel

(Continued on Page 10)

pritrpritrpritrpritr
pritrpritrpritrpritr

by GLEN PRITZKER

If the major function of art is to preserve the cultural, political, economic system of a particular time and place (i.e., corporate capitalism in America 1968), then the Manhattan Festival Ballet, which appeared at UCI last Sunday, failed miserably. For unlike most "good" art which either directly propagandizes the illogical workings of the system or indirectly does so by allowing it to function without criticism, the Manhattan Festival Ballet did neither. In one way, this is very good; for because the Ballet was so poor, both in terms of form and content, the inconsistencies of capitalism showed through. How could one seriously enjoy decadent, 19th Century Ballet when the ghettos are burning, the war continues and Richard Nixon is about to be our next President.

And what was so strange was that the Manhattan Festival Ballet was not a big time company that has to do this kind of thing to keep the patrons paying. They are a small company who could afford to experiment, but instead they turn the clock back a hundred years and do things which even the most traditional ballet fan would call corny. Even their so-called modern numbers were ridiculously stilted and old-fashioned. And because of their total inability to pull anything off technically, one could not help but think of all the chaos in the world -- napalmed villages, the UC Regents -- you know the story.

But maybe the Manhattan Festival Ballet is the real symbol of America in 1968. Here we have a country controlling and exploiting half the world and what does it produce--incompetent, irrelevant art in a mad attempt to cover up its dirty dealings. It's like Hubert Humphrey saying everything's all right when we know it isn't. As RAMPARTS editor Robert Scheer put it, "The least they could do is cover up their dirty tracts." But no -- they give us Hubert Humphreys and Richard Nixons instead of Eugene McCarthys. But maybe that's good. It makes things so much clearer to the American public. The veil is lifted and they can see all the ugliness without squinting.

Perhaps, if we're lucky, we'll get George Wallace, and things will be as clear as they were after I saw the Manhattan Festival Ballet.

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PAPARRHEA

OFF CAMPUS: Andy Warhol's "Nude Restaurant," at the Cinematheque, 16, 8816 1/2 Sunset. . . "Rebirth of a Nation," Cinematheque, 16, Pasadena. . . Edward Albee's "The Zoo Story" and "The American Dream" on stage at the Century City Playhouse, 10508 West Pico. . . The Committee, nightly except Monday at the Tiffany Theatre, 8534 Sunset. . . "Big Time Buck White" is still at the Coronet Theatre, 366 La Cienaga. . . Pinter's "The Homecoming" at the South Coast Repertory Theatre through this weekend, 1827 Newport Boulevard, Costa Mesa, student tickets always available. . . "Romeo and Juliet" directed by Franco Zeffirelli now at the Vine, Hollywood near Vine and the Royal, 11523 Santa Monica Boulevard. . . "You Are What You Eat" at Loew's Picfair, Pico Boulevard at Fairfax. . . Laurence Olivier in "Othello" will show at specially announced theatres in the area, only November 6 and 7 (Wednesday and Thursday). . . Donovan, this Saturday, Anaheim Convention Center. . . Clara Ward Singers and Jim and Jean at the Troubadour through November 3. . . Joan Baez at the Forum, Saturday, November 16, at 8:30 p.m. . . Simon and Garfunkel at the Anaheim Convention Center, Sunday, November 17. . . New York City Opera at the Dorothy Chandler Pavillion of the Music Center, November 22 through December 8. . . For more information concerning this pap, call 5546 and hope for the best.

(Continued from Page 9)

I would like to see Noel Harrison have another chance at this role in another production. His interpretation of Bri is nearly perfect complexity and is wasted on the stage at the Lindy Opera House.

by JOSEPH L. BROINDO

was in the actual killing of the
beast

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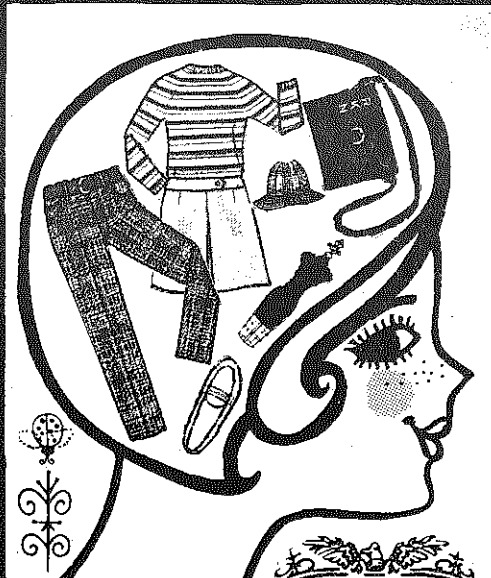
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Davis Selects 1968-69 Varsity Basketball Squad

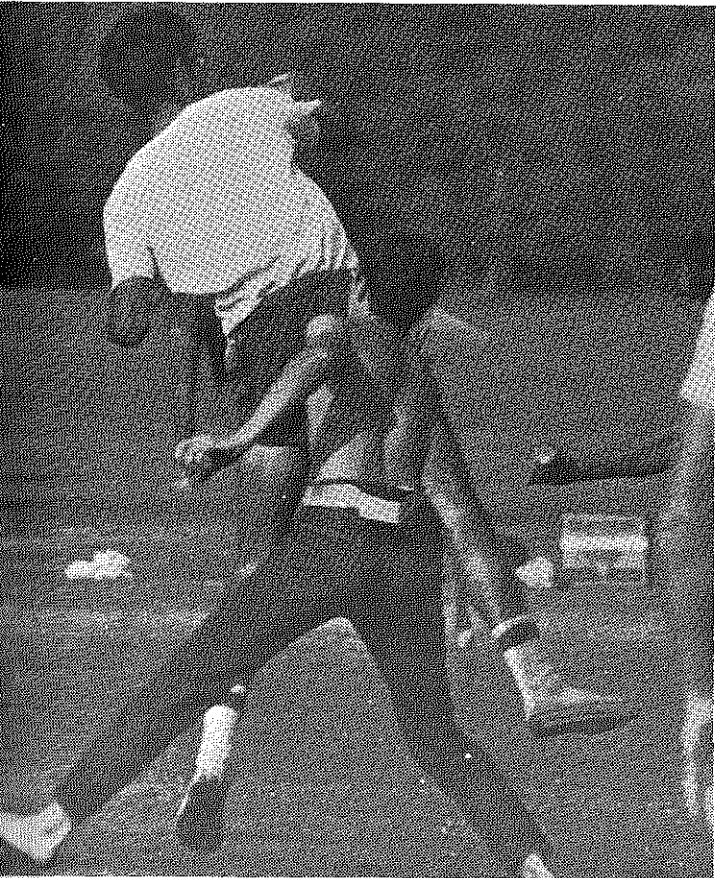
Now Prepare For First Game On November 30th

Last week, Coach Dick Davis made his final selections for the 1968-69 varsity basketball squad, which shows 6 returning lettermen, 5 transfer students, and 4 players up from last year's freshman squad. They will host a "picture" day tomorrow and will begin practice in earnest next week in preparation for their first game on November 30. Those who survived the cut were Jeff Cunningham (junior forward, 6'4", 185 lbs.), Jim Farley (senior guard, 6'2", 185 lbs.), Dave Fontius (senior forward, 6'4", 185 lbs.), Mike Heckman (senior center, 6'7", 205 lbs.), Charley Howenstine (senior guard 6'2", 190 lbs.), and Nick Sanden (senior forward, 6'3", 195 lbs.). The five transfer students who made the squad were Mike Barnes from Riverside City College (junior guard, 5'10", 160 lbs.),



Coach Dick Davis... Head basketball coach hopes to lead Irvine to another winning season. Record last year: 20-8.

sports



Just in time... Quarterback Tim Hart gets the pass away just as a defender pulls his flag. Tim calls the plays for the Lewzers.

All physical education facilities will be closed this weekend because of the concert on Friday night and because of the Police Olympics that will be held on our campus this weekend. This will include the basketball courts, handball courts, pool, tennis courts, athletic field, etc.

Those students interested in watching the "law enforcement officers" in their athletic endeavors are welcome free of charge. The events will begin at 9:00 a.m. Saturday.

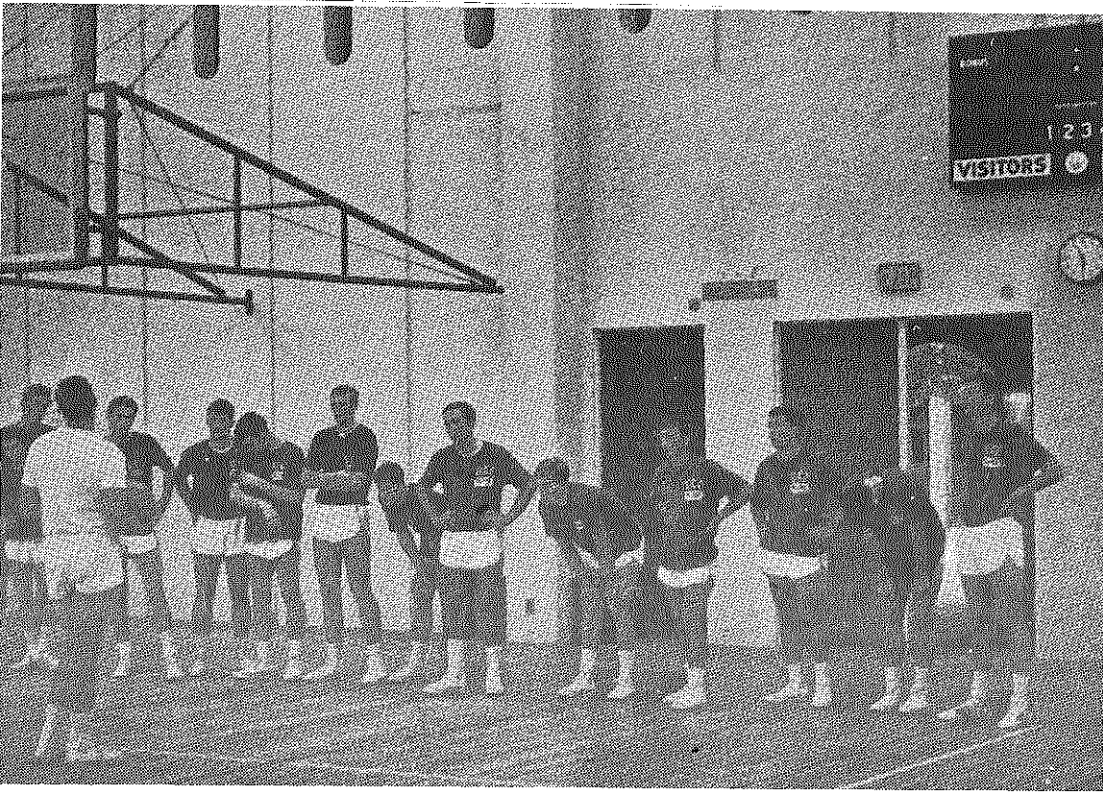
...well from Rio Hondo J.C. (junior forward, 6'4", 185 lbs.), John Glavinovich from Fresno J. C. (junior forward, 6'6", 205 lbs.), Steve Sabins from Glendale J.C. (junior guard 6'4", 185 lbs.), and Gene Zech from Loyola University (junior center, 6'6-1/2", 215 lbs.). Up from the frosh were, Keith Bean a guard at 6'2" and 190 lbs., Ed Burlingham a forward at 6'4" and 185 lbs., Bob McCormick a forward at 6'5" and 200 lbs., and Steve Schlesinger at 5'9" and 155 lbs.

"We have a real fine ball club this year," said Coach Davis, "and I feel that we are stronger in every position. Individually we have excellent talent. . . our only question mark is whether or not we can function well as a team when all of the individuals are put together."

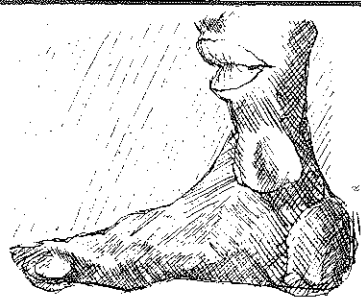
Coach Davis will rely on three excellent men in the front court who will be returning from last year's squad. They are Mike Heckman, Nick Sanden, and Jeff Cunningham. In the guard positions, however, there seems to be five players who will be battling for positions in the starting unit.

Last year, Mike Heckman averaged 19.1 points a game and led the Irvine squad in rebounding with 289. Right behind Mike was Nick Sanden who averaged 14.8 points followed by Jeff Cunningham with a 14.5 average. The squad last year averaged 82.7 points a game as compared with the 77.3 point average of their opponents.

This year, Coach Davis will be trying to lead Irvine to another fine season with hopes of moving to the NCAA Regionals again this year.



Now hear this... Coach Tim Tift harangues his Frosh basketball players in practice last week. 13 players prepare for first game against UC San Diego.



athletes mouth: THE DAVIS CREW

by RON TAKEMOTO

On almost every organized sports team, the players all have nick-names which do more to describe a player's personality than anything else he does. We always call Massimino "Ferdy," Bendig is "the Turtle," Philpott is sometimes called "mase" etc.

The varsity basketball squad also has its pet names for some of the players on the squad. For example, Nick Sanden, is called Peanut Butter because he used this phrase in place of profanity on the courts.

Because of his physical attributes, the players call Jeff Cunningham the "Blade" and call Mike Heckman "Bones." Farley got the name of "Fat Man" from Charley Brande in high school and has never been able to get rid of it. Bob McCormick got his name early last year as a freshman when the team started running laps around the field. . . "The Horse" just couldn't keep up.

Some of the names are just for pronunciation purposes. Since some of the last names are so hard to pronounce, new shorter versions have come to take their place. Schlesinger becomes Schles, Bean becomes Beaner, Burlingham becomes Burly, etc. Charley Howenstine, however, is called "Easee."

The varisty squad, despite the nicknames, should have a fine season. Among those players returning from last year's squad is Jeff Cunningham who scored 372 points last year and averaged 14.5 points a game. "Jeff is an excellent player who has more confidence in himself this year," says Coach Davis. After a terrible start last year, Cunningham came through and became Irvine's third top scorer.

Also returning for Irvine is Jim Farley who

played on last year's varsity basketball squad. "Jim is not a flashy palyer," commented Davis, "but he gets the job done. He plays good defense, and refuses to take the bad shot."

Rated as one of the quickest 6'7" forward-centers, Mike Heckman seems destined for another great year barring injuries. "Physically he can shoot well, rebound. His main attribute, however, is his speed. There is no one that I have seen that can match him in that category," said Coach Davis.

Dave Fontius (alias The Fonch) should have a fine year ahead of him. This year, Dave is in excellent condition and has been playing very well, according to Coach Davis. Dave, who was hurt on the first day of practice last year, was for all practical purposes lost for the whole season. This year, he's ready to play. He is quick, jumps well, and plays good defense.

Nick Sanden, who is now hobbling around because of a severe sprain on his right ankle, is one of the best rebounders on the team. He pulled down 221 last year and was second only to Mike Heckman. "For his size (6'3"), Nick can rebound like a man 6'6". He has an explosive jump and can get up in the air higher and faster than most of his opponents," says Coach Davis. Nick is also a fine shooter averaging 14.8 points a game.

Charles Howenstine, is the last of the returning lettermen who made this year's varsity basketball squad. Hoping for one of the guard positions, Charley has been working very well. "He is physically good enough to start; he has the shooting ability and he is also more confident this year, but it's too early to say which of the five will make the starting lineup," said Coach Dick Davis.



Left out?... Coach Tim Tift watches dejectedly as his frosh squad goes through drills in recent practice.

Poloists Defeat San Diego State 8-4

Last Saturday, the Irvine water polo squad extended their record to 13 victories and one defeat as they beat San Diego State by a score of 8-4 and prepare for the weekend trip to Santa Barbara for the Golden Coast Championship.

This weekend, the Anteaters will be defending their championship title they won last year at Santa Barbara. The Anteaters will also be looking for their third tournament victory of the year. Irvine won their own tournament held earlier this year by beating USC in the finals 12-6, and recently won the All UC Tournament at Berkeley when they defeated UCLA by a score of 7-5.

The Anteaters will meet UCLA again on November 9th in the Bruin pool. UCLA, who had a tremendous win streak going, was defeated by both Long Beach State and USC prior to their meeting with the Anteaters at Berkeley.

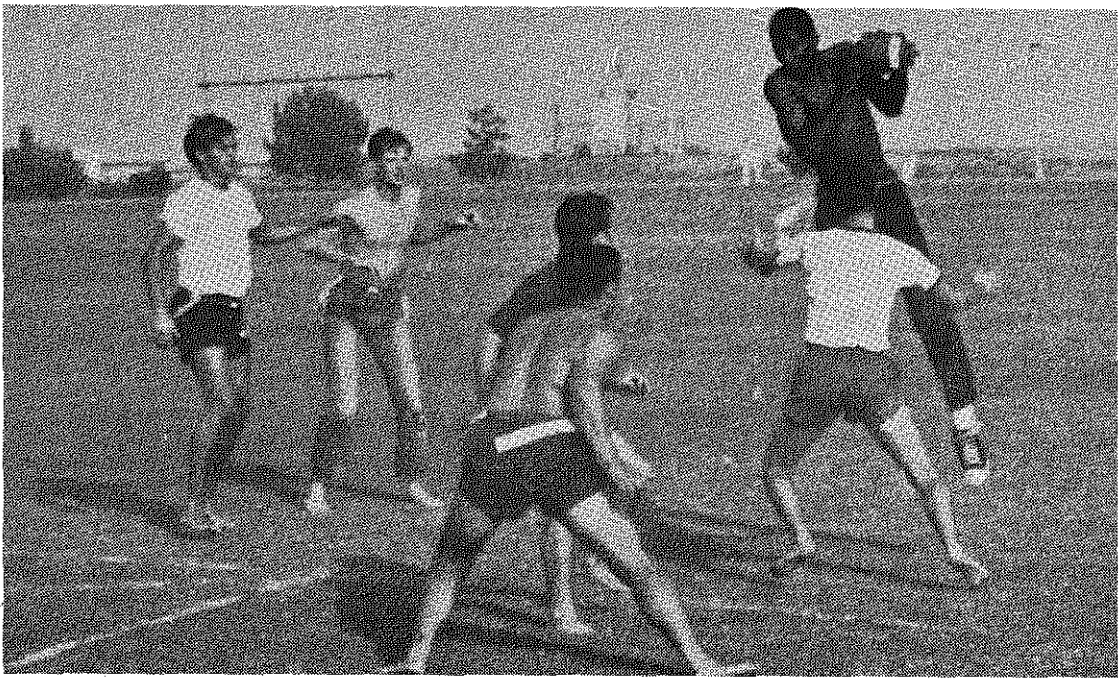
In their meeting with San Diego State, the Anteaters scored only one goal in the first quarter but came back with three in the second quarter. They added two more goals in both the third and fourth quarters of the contest.

Scoring for Irvine were Mike Martin with two goals, Mason Philpott with three, Steve Farmer with one, and Pat McClellan with two.

Scoring statistics for the season so far indicate that Ferdy Mas-simino leads the Irvine squad with 33 goals in 64 attempts. He's followed by Pat McClellan who has scored 21 goals in 35 attempts. According to the stats, Martin has scored 7 goals out of 17, Mason Philpott has scored 8 out of 15, and Steve Farmer has 6 out of 22.

The final two games for the water polo Anteaters will be against Long Beach City College and Cerritos. The Irvine team beat Cerritos in their opening of the year by a score of 10-4.

After their game with Cerritos, the Anteaters will compete in a Championship tournament to be held (tentatively) at the Long Beach Marina pool. This tournament will help decide the top teams in the nation. Two teams will be selected from the East and midwest, two teams will be chosen from among the Universities, two will be independent and two teams will come from the State Colleges. The meet is tentatively scheduled for the 29-30 of November.



Premiere end. . .Dillon Simmons goes up for pass in recent Ciudad game. Ciudad

hopes to win intramural football title this year.



THE BIG RUSH. . .Jim (Deacon) Martinoff and John Adsit prepare to rush passer in recent game. "Deacon" and

Adsit form the "Fearsome Twosome" on the Lewzer squad.



On defense. . .Irvine soccer goalie, Mike Piekarski and Roger Isaacs prevent goal by an opponent in recent soccer game.

X-Country Race Coming Nov. 8th

A week from tomorrow, November 8, Irvine will have its First Annual Cross Country Race for intramural teams, faculty, staff, and any student interested in getting a little exercise. The course is slated to be 2 miles (give or take a few hundred yards) around the campus and athletic field.

The course which was designed by Coach Adams and Pat Colburn seems to be a good test for all running enthusiasts. A map of the course is now available from the recreation sports office. For further information on the race call the recreation sports office in campus hall. The race will be at 4:00 p.m.

Because of the rough terrain (this is no joke), shoes should be worn for this race. Coach Adams hopes that the hills on the course will prove to be challenging for the runners.

In women's intramural volleyball action, Cuesta beat Puente #1, 15-13, 10-15, and 15-6. Cumbre defaulted to both Prado and Puente, while Brisa defeated Prado #1 by scores of 17-15 and 15-9. In the other two games, Prado defeated Puente and Cielo defeated Brisa. Three teams are tied for first place in the volleyball competition including Prado #2, Puente #2, and Cielo. They all have two victories apiece.

All facilities at campus hall will be closed to recreation this Saturday and Sunday (only) because of the Police Olympics. This will include the basketball courts, tennis and handball courts, pool, athletic field, etc. Facilities will be re-opened again next week.

Those students interested in participating on the women's tennis team should contact the Recreation Sports office or Mary Jo Shepard at ext. 6472. The team will be sending (4) four representatives to a round robin tournament on November 16.

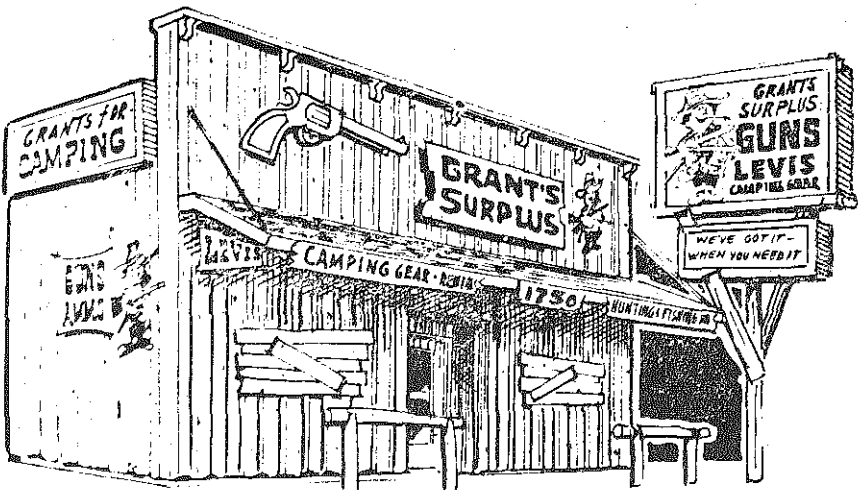
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