

The UCR Highlander



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION of the Associated Students

VOLUME XIII, NUMBER 1

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1965

News in Brief

India-Pakistan war continues

By CONRAD FINK

NEW DELHI, India (AP) — India claimed a big battlefield victory over Pakistan Sunday in fierce fighting on the northwest plains — overshadowing the arrival of U.N. Secretary-General U Thant on the second leg of his peace mission. Pakistan said it beat back the Indian thrust with heavy losses. The first American death in the fighting was reported.

Chlorine threat

By GAVIN SCOTT

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — This tortured city struggled back to life Sunday as military authorities hunted a barge missing in the Mississippi River 85 miles upstream with 600 tons of deadly chlorine aboard.

The sunken barge just below Baton Rouge was yet another legacy from Hurricane Betsy.

DeGaulle dooms NATO says Ike

NEW YORK (AP) — Former President Dwight D. Eisenhower does not see how the North Atlantic Treaty Organization can survive if France carries out her plan for ending the alliance's joint military command, the New York Times said Sunday.

Academic emphasis

Frosh oriented during week

Academic activities, including a lecture, three panel discussions and a seminar program, are the core of this year's Orientation Week.

Dr. Carl Golino, dean of the college of letters and science, opens the program with a lecture on liberal education at 7 p.m. Tuesday.

STUDENTS go from the lecture to informal seminars with professors. Discussions will be held both on campus and in faculty homes. ASUCR will provide bus transportation to homes.

Continuing the program Wednesday, a panel will discuss problems of liberal edu-

cation at 7 p.m. in Humanities 400.

"The New Left" is the topic of a panel discussion in the Barn Free Speech Area Thursday at 3 p.m. Representatives of both the old and new left, along with moderate commentators will discuss the rise, accomplishments, and possible fall of the non-Communist radical movement in the United States.

REPRESENTING the new left will be Roy Dahlberg, a member of the Students for a Democratic Society. Dahlberg is currently working in SDS's poverty project in Oakland. Carl Wood, campus National Student Association coord-

inator, and a member of the W.E.B. Du Bois Club will represent the old left and Downing Cless, former Highlander editor, will present a moderate commentary.

A three student panel will discuss social concerns on campus Friday at 3:30 p.m. Rich Tomkins, ASUCR vice president, will describe his summer work in a people-to-people project in India. Lew Sitzer, graduate student, worked in the war on poverty and will talk about his experiences. Mark Cheren, also a grad student, will discuss UCR's tutorial project.

THE WEEK opens today with a new students meeting led by Chancellor Ivan Hinderaker at 2:15. Campus tours follow the lecture and a computer dance in the Humanities Plaza at 7:30 rounds out the day.

Language houses and interest clubs will hold open houses in the dorms beginning at 10 Tuesday.

The International Club — whose membership includes students from 40 countries — will hold a "Welcome Shindig" in the TUB at 8 p.m. All students are invited.

IN ADDITION, "Bridge on the River Kwai" will show in LS1500 at 8:30 and there will be free recreation in the gym. The movie is free.

University connected student organizations will hold open houses Thursday from 10 a.m. to 3. Members of the organizations will discuss its

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Minority groups to boycott public schools in Riverside

A city-wide boycott of Riverside schools at all grade levels was called for at a meeting of about 150 minority parents Friday night in a special meeting at Irving Elementary School.

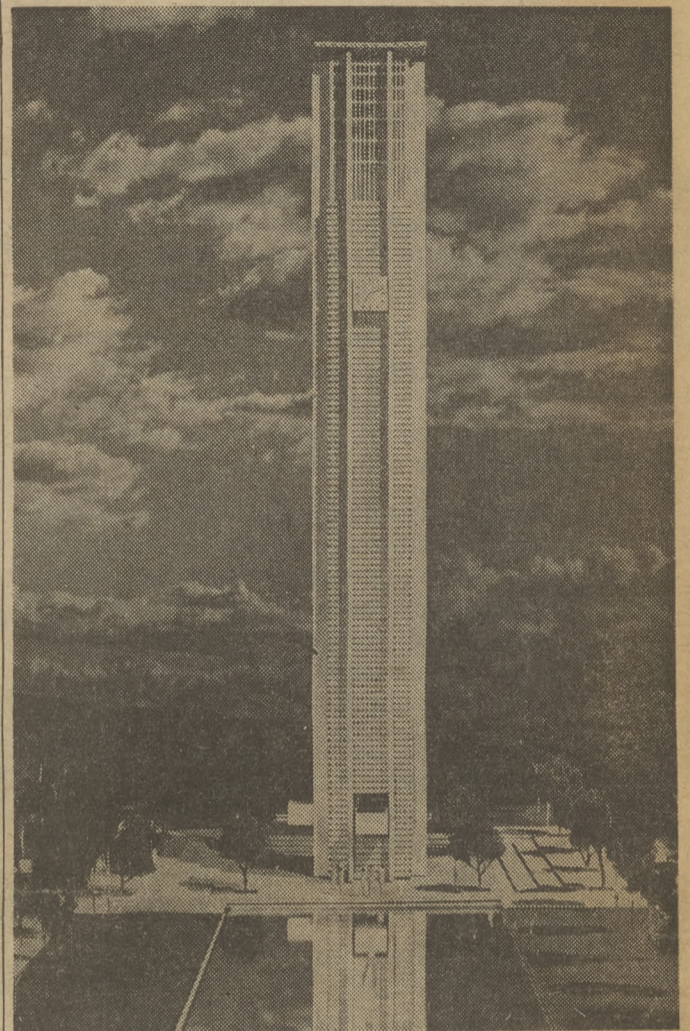
During the boycott students will attend "freedom schools" at various churches throughout the minority area of the city with teachers drawn from credentialed volunteers, UCR professors, and students from the tutorial groups.

THE BOYCOTT grew out of a long standing "de facto" segregation of the Riverside elementary schools. Lowell,

Irving, and Casa Blanca schools are largely occupied by minority group students and claims have been made that they are overpopulated with some classes of 35 to 40 students. Neighboring schools with less than 10 per cent minority students have as many as five empty classrooms.

The situation was brought to a head this year when parents of affected pupils petitioned the school board to the "closing of Irving and Lowell" and the busing of the elementary students to other districts with less than 10 per

(Continued on p. 10)



BELL TOWER WHEN COMPLETED

Campus construction limits pedestrians

So much construction is underway on campus with so many areas surrounded by contractors' fences, that copies of a special map will be issued to students this week to show them how to find their way from one place to another.

Fences now surround the sites of six major projects, and a seventh is being added. Trams will be operated on the perimeter road to facilitate student and staff transportation to areas of campus not directly reachable.

THREE projects begun during the summer were Classroom and Office Unit 1, between Life Sciences and the Barn; the Bell and Clock Tower, between the Library and the site of the Student Center; and the addition to the

Chemistry Building, which is itself still under construction. The Student Center, southeast of the Physical Education Building, and the Agricultural Sciences Building, south of Webber Hall, were started earlier in the year. The building to be started this week is Life Sciences Unit 2, south of the present Life Sciences Building.

Completed during the summer, but not yet landscaped, is the Physics Building, northeast of the original Physical Sciences Building. It is ready for occupancy, and an informal open house has been scheduled for the afternoon of Sunday, October 3.

Mr. Haight estimates the construction cost of these buildings at more than \$15,500,000. Several minor construction projects also under way bring the current total to more than \$16,000,000.

Computerized dance results revealing

By BOB SHAYLER

Some interesting notes may be taken from the questionnaires returned by the incoming freshman for the Hello computer dance today. Of some 850 or so new students about 480 or 58 per cent returned their questionnaires so we have a large sample not easy to disregard.

The most interesting questions centered on dress, music, politics, and self-concepts. One-half (53 per cent of the females and 48 per cent of the boys) bravely admitted that they preferred to wear

that broad category called casual in clothes. Boys looked for girls slightly more grubby than they felt themselves to be while girls looked generally for more neatly dressed boys than they felt themselves to be.

NO GIRL would admit to wearing fads but 5 per cent of the boys claimed they preferred those who did. Only 1 per cent claimed to be beat or grubby in appearance.

"Clean, coherent popular" music was the most popular form for both sexes with the "dirty, incoherent (Rolling

Stones" variety landing in fourth place with 16 per cent for the boys and fifth place with 5 per cent for the girls. Thirty-six per cent of the girls chose the clean kind. Folk was in second place with 22 per cent and 26 per cent respectively. Eight per cent of the boys and ten per cent of the girls preferred light or heavy classical music with nine and five per cent for jazz.

In total, popular music of one form or another claimed the allegiance of 69 per cent (excuse us) of the males and

only 37 per cent of the girls.

THE HIGH majority (about 80 per cent on the average) preferred those who agreed with their musical tastes, with girls being less ecumenical about it than guys.

The incoming class looks to be only slightly left politically with the average being moderate liberal to liberal for the boys and moderate to moderate liberal for the girls. A total of two students claimed to be States Righters, five in the same category as the John Birch Society, 17 of the

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The UCR Highlander

TRACY LOWMAN TIBBALS
EDITOR
Bob Shayler, News Editor

two Mon., Sept. 13, 1965 The UCR Highlander

Purpose

The University of California has sustained a year in which its purpose as an institution was widely discussed. The search for purpose took the form of debate in the chambers of the state legislature, accusation by columnists of the press, probing by special regents' committees and open defiance by student crusaders.

This institution, generally considered to rank with greatest of the world's universities, found itself in the public spotlight as a result of the failure to resolve peacefully the conflicts of interest that threatened to destroy its long-held stature.

The breach between the eager young scholar enthused by the prospects of what academia may hold and the faculty member bent on promotion and prestige through an impressive publishing list led to impersonality and dissatisfaction.

Purpose has become the focal point of a vital dialogue on the subject of why the University exists and in what direction its resources should be applied. Questions such as the value of large lecture classes and reasons for administration functions, for whom and what they serve, are part of the purpose quest.

Purpose toward and of excellence has been the goal of astute reformers. Discerning administrators and regents have understood that the operation of the multiversity must be excellence-directed not only to placate vocal critics, but to fulfill the needs of the people it serves.

To define the framework for the University's maintenance of its quality, procedures, rules and organization have been thoroughly studied. Reports of committees, consultants and experts has been sought to remedy the situation. Studies of extensive natures have been commissioned and large amounts of money spent looking for answers.

However, this cannot give true purpose even to the largest of organizations. Purpose must reside in a more animate abode than the minutes of a Regents meeting. It must exist aside from the pages of a white paper, book, or report. The bulwark of values and ideas must truly be created from the spirit of the individual. The sum total of these purposes influence the direction of the University community.

For newcomers to the environment understanding of this must be foremost in any attempt to accomplish a worthwhile stay in these precincts. Dedication to diffuse ideals of excellence must find manifestation in actions. Realization of the true joy of scholarship entails a conscious effort to extend, probe and experiment with yourself and others.

This could take the form of cultivation of faculty-student relationships beyond the mere requirements of any course. This could mean pursuit of an area of thought far in excess of any required reading.

In short, the difference the individual makes to himself and to the university community cannot be discounted or underestimated.

Realizing the potential of dedication to individual effort and enthusiasm of yourself and others is a three-way game played by students, faculty and the institution. Playing this game to achieve the most from this potential makes for the highest purpose.

Letters to editor wanted

Starting next Wednesday, September 22, every issue of the Highlander will include a section for letters to the editor, open to all students, and members of the faculty and administration, and all members of the University community. In order to maintain our policy of printing all letters received under normal circumstances the following suggestions are made:

(1) The letter must be short due to a limited amount of space.

(2) Arguments should be concise, logical and coherent. Few readers will bother to labor through extensive survey or a mish-mash of words.

(3) Sign your name. The Highlander will not print anonymous letters.

(4) A standard 8½" by 11" sheet of paper, TYPEWRITTEN, double spaced, with large margins all around, and in two copies (necessary for records) must be presented for publication to take place.

President's Desk

Greetings extended, advice, 'wisdom' given

Mike Devirian

To the freshmen entering UCR this semester, I warmly extend the tritely traditional metaphoric hand of greeting.

Formality and precedent have encumbered me with the privilege of greeting you with a few friendly words of wisdom. Here they are.

A FEW YEARS ago at UCR it became necessary for those of us who had a somewhat romantic attachment to the ideals of academics, the search for truth, and such, to develop a rather self-conscious attitude toward the atmosphere and reputation of our beloved alma pater, the University. At that time, there was visited upon our campus, a pestilence—a veritable epidemic of mediocrity.

Threatened with fraternities, football scholarships, computer-driven social affairs, sand-box student government . . . we turned gaspingly to our only refuge—ivory tower activism. By this I mean we became really angry at the evils of society and the intellectual debauchery of the "academic marketplace." We argued, we wrote, we debated . . . but we were always conscious of preserving, or recreating, a collective scholarly dignity.

Gradually, our drives and desires, thoughts and be-

Chancellor's Column Individuality studied, opportunities shown

My theme for this first Chancellor's Column for 1965-66 comes from an article entitled "How I Became a Dancer," by Martha Graham, in a recent issue of Saturday Review. The article was Miss Graham's speech of acceptance at a convocation at Aspen, Colorado, on July 30, on the occasion of her selection as the winner of a \$30,000 Aspen Award in the Humanities and Fine Arts.

After talking about her life, Miss Graham concluded: "It cost me a great deal of effort and a great deal of time, but every minute has been treasured. The main thing, of course, always is the fact that there is only one of you in the world—just one! You came from a certain background, you were born at a certain time—a certain instant in the history of the world. And as such, you are unique.

"THEY SAY every snowflake is different. I can well believe it. But you are unique, and if that uniqueness is not fulfilled, then something has been lost . . .

"I have nothing more to say except one thing. I have always loved St. John Perse for giving me his line, which is in one of his poems, 'We have so little time to be born to this instant.'"

To the extent you seek to make of your life a work of art, to fulfill your uniqueness, this is to invite you to tap deeply the resources of UCR.

YOU COME to a teaching institution not yet a dozen years old, but already the records made by its graduates have earned for this campus the stamp of academic excellence.

You will find the faculty committed to helping you develop to the fullest your potentialities, provided you are willing to work. This has been true from the beginning. Your faculty is distinguished not only for research and graduate instruction, but basically, for a crusading interest in undergraduate teaching. At UCR, studying is in style.

If you can see beyond all the construction compounds, you will find a physical plant that is not only a good place to work but also a place of beauty.

HOWEVER, if you can't stretch your mind over or around those fences, know at least that the activity will enhance directly the work of the departments of physics, chemistry, agriculture, biological sciences,

KUCR programming to start; help sought

UCR will have a 10-watt FM station starting broadcasts in late fall. Before this time, KUCR needs the help of interested returning and incoming students.

Especially needed this week is anyone with carpentry experience. As a sound-proofing measure, double walls are being constructed in the two studios of KUCR's Canyon Crest house at 691 Linden Street, directly across from the dorms.

KUCR staff members welcome anyone with a desire to work in some capacity for the station. Experience is not required. If you are really interested a place can be found for you. If you can put in a few

Ivan Hinderaker

psychology, mathematics, and education; and indirectly, all the other departments.

And for all kinds of purposes, ground has also been broken for a new permanent union building, and a beautiful bell and clock tower, given to UCR by anonymous donors.

For those who need some form of creative action, in addition to their course work, there are a host of such activities. Language houses. Music, drama, art, dance. Radio station. Debate. Political activity. Tutorial program. Athletics. Writing, perhaps even writing in The Highlander. Or even unorganized creativity. Some of these activities, now for the first time, will have a home of their own in the buildings adjacent to The Barn.

We hope you who are new will join us who have already come to love this place. For you, UCR is worth all the time and effort and creative talent you can put into it. Welcome. Good luck.

Italian class scheduled

One section of beginning Italian will be offered by the Department of French and Italian during the fall semester. Students interested in taking the course should go to the department's office (Hum 1340) to fill out an application form. Deadline for this is 5 o'clock, Tuesday September 21. The course will meet at 10 o'clock, Mon. Tues., Thurs., Fri. (exam group VII) in SS 1126.

hours a week as an announcer, secretary, electronics technician, interviewer, reporter, correspondent, or other, then leave your name at the ASUCR office or visit KUCR during open house this Thursday from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Any others who would like to see KUCR's studios are also cordially invited to drop by. Station Manager Bill Bottenberg and Director of Public Relations Richard L. Cook will be on hand to greet you and answer questions.

Your help is needed now, so that KUCR can be ready to go on the air as soon as its license application is approved.

Publications request assistance

Students interested in working in any of the several branches of ASUCR Publications are urgently needed. Those interested in layout and copy for the year book (Tartan) or reporting, copyreading, and typing for the newspaper (Highlander) are invited to inquire. No prior experience is necessary in these fields.

Photographers are also needed to work on all branches of Publications, the major tasks being shooting and darkroom work. Some photographic experience is preferred.

NEW and returning students interested in participating may apply in person at the Publications Cottage (located across from the Barn) on Thursday, September 16, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. or contact Daniel Menkin or Vincent Taylor, yearbook co-editors, Tracy Tibbals, newspaper editor, or Steve Miller, chief photographer, by calling 684-2334.

Film Notes

Contemporary cinema focus of film series

Steve Miller

This year's fine arts schedule, put together by Rich Jacobs, Commissioner of Fine Arts, should prove to be as interesting and stimulating as any presented here. Of particular interest is the extremely impressive line-up of weekly films to be screened in LS 1500 on Friday and Saturday nights.

FELLINI'S GRAND scale art film "8½," which received the Academy Award for Best Foreign Film of 1964, is considered by many to be the greatest and most paradoxical film by this master of the Italian cinema, and Ingmar Bergman's "The Silence" deals with a similar theme in an equally striking manner.

The very experimental "Knife in the Water," (1962) which, incidentally, features an incredibly forceful jazz score is an intensive study of a haphazard relationship which involves

three people locked in a tense series of conflicts. This superb psychological drama resembles the best of the avant-garde in theatre and nouvelle vogue in cinema, and Roman Polanski, its director, has been likened to such figures as Samuel Beckett and Eugene Ionesco.

EQUALLY experimental and tremendously effective is Orson Welles' adaptation of Franz Kafka's "The Trial," (also 1962) a kind of twentieth century Alice in Wonderland complete with implications.

Perhaps the only shortcoming of this year's film series is that the emphasis seems to be primarily on very recent films, and hence, some of the great cinematic classics are ignored, although one of the all-time Italian classics, Vittorio de Sica's "The Bicycle Thief" (1948) is included in the program.



WATKINS HOUSE

Watkins House: religious center

While disaffiliation and often hesitancy to make any commitment to church or synagogue are at least as strong as ever among students, their interest in religion is experiencing some renewal on the university campus. One reason for this is an increasing realization that religious thought and study can be an honest and responsible endeavor not, as many have thought, just emotional and biased thinking.

A second reason for the renewal and interest is that some students are being awakened by the significant part which religious leaders and groups have been taking in the civil rights movement in our country. Students who march with nuns, priests, ministers and rabbis begin to re-examine their own tendency to judge the church and synagogue as irrelevant to modern life.

HERE AT UCR the University Religious Center at Watkins House is the center of organized religious ministries representing 11 different denominations and faiths. These groups in their independent and in their cooperative work provide lectures and study groups to confront students with the best of contemporary religious thinking. Several of the groups have been very aggressive in their social action programs. Also there are an increasing number of opportunities for worship. Roman Catholic Mass will be celebrated each Sunday at 12 noon during the school year. There will be a Protestant Worship Service at 7:30 a.m. and Morning Prayer at 10:15 a.m. in the chapel each school day.

Nine student religious groups are active at Watkins House with 10 Chaplains representing 11 denominations. The Baptist,

Jewish, Christian Science, Lutheran, Mormon, Roman Catholic, Methodist and Episcopal churches carry on their own program, while the Disciples, Presbyterian and United Church of Christ are together in the United Campus Christian Fellowship. In addition to their own programs, the groups cooperate in the School of Religion, special lectures and other activities.

TWO NON-denominational activities sponsored by

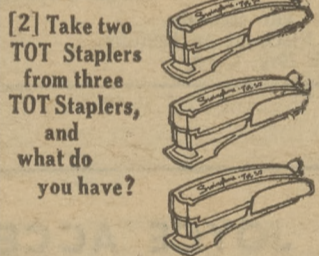
Watkins House are Project India and Uni-Camp. Two UCR students, Rich Tomkins and Rick Pyeatt, were part of a joint UCR-UCLA team that visited campuses in India this summer to enter into dialogue with Indian students.

Watkins House offers its lounge, kitchen facilities, chapel, seminar room and library for use by recognized campus groups. The House is also available each school day for lounging or studying. Arrangements for group use can be made through the Director, Tom Farley.

Swingline PUZZLEMENTS



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ANSWERS: 1. Sure, but they don't celebrate Independence Day! 2. The two TOT Staplers you look—which is not a bad idea, because if there is one thing better than having one TOT Stapler, it's having two of them! They're so handy and useful!

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CAL plans program, states ticket policies

Special \$1 tickets will be available to students for all plays, concerts, dance events and films presented by the Committee for Arts and Lectures during the coming year. These rates apply to both undergraduate and graduate students who present current registration cards at the time of purchase.

A new Arts and Lectures ticket office has been opened at 1169 Administration building (former Police Office), with hours extending from 10 to 5:30 Mondays through Thursdays, and 10 to 5 on Friday. Registration cards will be punched for each ticket sold (one ticket per event per card) and are

also to be presented at the door on performance nights, along with tickets, to validate student rate.

A varied array of programs has been scheduled, opening with an All-University event, Euripides' TROJAN WOMEN on October 6, coming from the famous "Circle-in-the-Square" theatre in New York. This will be followed by a chamber series of five events, two dance programs, pianist Byron Janis, an "Evening with Bernard Shaw" and a fall series of six "Fantasy on Film" features. Brochures describing the events are available at the ticket office.

Watkins House plans non-credit courses

The involvement of UCR professors in teaching, and classes especially aimed at contemporary thought and life, are characteristic of the School of Religion at Watkins House (the University Religious Center at UCR) this Fall.

Mr. Douglas Cook, assistant professor of Drama, and Dr. William H. Reynolds, associate professor of Music, will share leadership in a course on "Religion and the Fine Arts." Other faculty members will give special leadership to this course which "... will involve the study of the relationship of drama, music, art, literature and dance to religion." It will meet Tuesday afternoons at a time to be decided.

"EXISTENTIALISM and Christian Theology" and "Christian Ethics" are the other two courses offered.

The former will meet at 4:10 p.m. on Wednesdays and will be taught by James Thompson, the Episcopal Chaplain and Max Ullom, the United Campus Christian Fellowship Chaplain. The latter course will meet at 4:10 p.m. on Thursdays and will be taught by Tom Farley, the Methodist Chaplain and Director of the University Religious Center.

These courses are open to any regularly enrolled student at UCR. They are one unit equivalents on a non-credit basis. There is no cost except that of the textbook. All classes meet at Watkins House.

The courses begin the week of September 27th and end the week prior to finals. One may enroll at Watkins House on or before the first day the class meets.

Highlander History

From the September 19, 1955 issue of the UCR HIGHLANDER (then known as the UCR CUB):

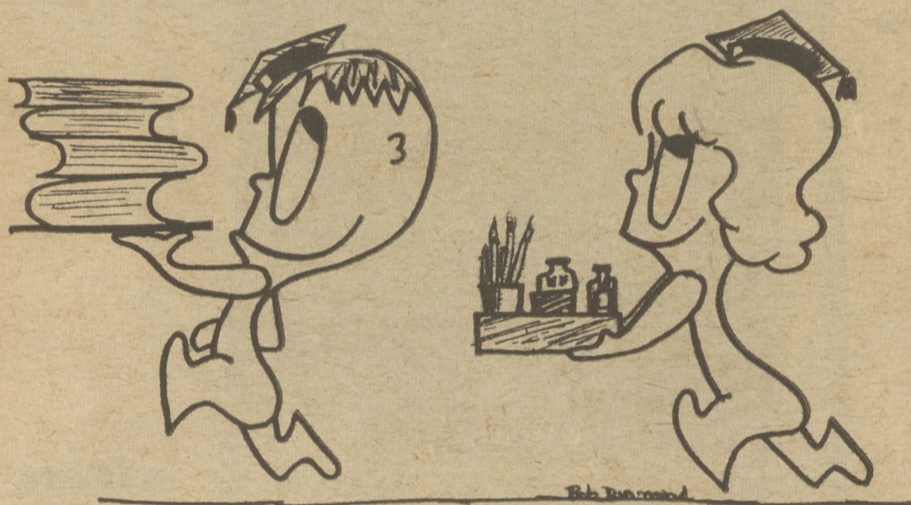
UCR CONTINUES to be the fastest growing of the Cal campuses with a 40 per cent increase in enrollment over last year. Mr. Francis D. Gurll, newly appointed UCR Registrar, announced that the total enrollment has now reached 686 students.

THE SITE is now being prepared for construction of the Interdenominational Religious Center, a building to be used by all members of the University. The one story structure when completed will contain counselling rooms, a meditation chapel, auditorium-dining hall combination, an inter-faith library, recreational facilities, and an activities center.

CANYON CREST, a 275 unit, 53 acre tract south of the UCR campus, constructed during the war to take care of March Field forces, is now open to those married students, instructors and non-academic staff members who sign a waiting list of applications in the Dean of Students office.

THE BARN, the new student lounge and cafeteria, will open for its first full day of business today. The Barn will attempt to provide UCR with the most unique and informal eating establishment to be found on any of the Western campuses. Its menu will include the usual hamburgers, cokes, coffee and other light lunch items along with these new additions of chili, fried shrimp and hot dogs.

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FSM, UC, AND THE NEW LEFT

Backgrounds and Perspectives

Unrest, insight and change at UC characterize year of FSM activity

FSM, Selma, Prop. 14 arouse UCR politically

By DOWNING CLESS

There is fifty feet of brick sidewalk on the University of California side of the intersection of Bancroft Way and Telegraph Avenue in Berkeley. This red brick area, separated from the campus proper by a row of posts, has been a traditional rallying point for student demonstrations in surrounding communities. In the past four years Berkeley students, recruited at the Bancroft Telegraph intersection have demonstrated against the House Un-American Activities Committee, the Sheraton Palace Hotel, Lucky Super Markets, and the Oakland Tribune. Late in September the Berkeley administration, discovering that 36 feet of the intersection belonged to the University attempted to drive students off the University's bricks and onto those belonging to the city of Berkeley.

Students rebelled and moved past the posts. This was a symbolic move. In September Berkeley students turned their attention from the community and directed their demonstrations against the University.

THOUGH THE demonstration superficially protested political activity regulations, they were actually directed against an idea and a feeling Clark Kerr calls the multiversity.

No Free Speech Movement leader articulates this idea, but its presence can be seen in their speeches, comments in conversation and

in the conduct of the movement.

Mario Savio, FSM leader, refers to the University as a machine. On one occasion he likened it to a factory in which some of the parts, those represented by FSM, were refusing to cooperate. In another he actually called the University a machine and exhorted students to throw themselves in the works.

ON SEPTEMBER 17, 1964, the Berkeley administration announced that funds could no longer be collected at the Telegraph and Bancroft entrance to the campus. For a week there was talk of protest, and attempts were made by interested students to discuss the problem with administrators. The attempts failed.

On September 23, an all-night "Free-Speech" vigil was held. The vigils continued for several nights on the steps of the Berkeley administration building. About 200 students participated.

On September 29, the University made two concessions to the students: campaign literature advocating a "yes" or "no" position on propositions and candidates and campaign buttons and bumper stickers could be distributed on campus at nine designated spots. The students were not satisfied.

ALMOST 700 students ran the risk of expulsion on October 1 to support violations by several student groups of the University's ban on advocacy of social action on campus.

The all-night demonstration and sit-in resulted when police attempted to arrest a non-student for soliciting funds on campus. Students surrounded the police car and held it for almost 30 hours, using it as a bargaining point with the administration.

The sit-in continued for 48 hours, and was dispersed after an agreement was reached between FSM leaders and the administration on a six-point proposal, which called for the end to the illegal protest, establishment of a student-faculty-administration committee to review existing regulations, and relinquishment of the Telegraph and Bancroft entrance to the City of Berkeley so that it could be used by students for political activity.

For the time, the issue was settled. On October 30, the faculty committee on student conduct considered eight cases of suspension of students involved in the October 1 demonstration.

ON NOVEMBER 9, FSM renewed demonstrations, thus ending a six-week moratorium. About 1500 students manned tables in defiance of the U regulations. Disciplinary action was taken against many of the demonstrators.

Said leader Mario Savio, "Enter into negotiations with us. However, please understand we will not pledge to end demonstrations until you can see the substance of our demands. . . that no institution except the courts has any competence to decide what constitutes an abuse of political freedom."

100 teaching assistants and graduate students signed a petition protesting University regulations on November 10. In response, the University dissolved the student-faculty-administration committee.

ON NOVEMBER 20, President Kerr announced that he would propose rules changes at the November meeting of the Board of Regents. They would involve liberalization of the rules, despite the recent new outbreaks of demonstrations.

On November 23, the Board of Regents announced that new rules would go into effect under which students could solicit funds on campus and campus facilities could be used for planning campus action. How-

ever, if action planned on campus would result in law violations off campus, discipline could be taken against students who advocated the actions on campus.

New demonstrations broke out on November 24 in protest. An FSM spokesman explained the dissatisfaction with the new rules: "If the students organize a picket some of the members decide to use civil disobedience and are arrested, then the students who advocated the (Continued on page 9)



"RETAIN KERR" RALLY LAST APRIL
UCR students show support for Kerr after he resigns

door campaign talking with citizens about the Fair Housing Act and its implications if passed. SCRAP 14 had the backing of most of the student body and faculty.

EARLY IN October President Clark Kerr answered student queries at his annual open forum on the Riverside campus. The Berkeley demonstrations had started a few days before. At this time Kerr said that the University would not consider modifying its policies in the area of student on-campus political action.

The consensus of SCRAP 14 members was to avoid any action against the University rulings regulating student organizations until after the election on November 3. SCRAP 14's primary objective remained education of the community about Proposition 14.

IN THE MIDDLE of October a resolution endorsing Proposition 2 calling for passage of a higher education bond was passed by the Executive Council (Ex-Con). Although Proposition 2 was a political issue, it was declared "on-campus" by President Kerr by virtue of its direct reference and effect on the University.

Proposition 14 was considered off-campus, do-not-touch. Consequently a resolution endorsing it would not fall within the bounds of official legality.

ALL MEMBERS of the UCR community — stu- (Continued on page 8)

28 people who count at UC

(Editor's Note: The following list of the "28 people who count," the "new icons" of the "California rebels (and as Cal goes, so goes the rest)" is reprinted from the September issue of "Esquire.")

1. BOB DYLAN — Because he talks like a rebel; because America has gratefully shown its appreciation for being made his whipping boy by making him a rich man; would that the average kid's fantasies worked out so well.
2. MALCOLM X — Because he told it the way it was.
3. FIDEL CASTRO — Because he is the quintessence of the Romance of Revolution; because he is an underdog; because he was an intellectual who became an activist.
4. JOHN F. KENNEDY — Because he was more concerned with the breaking of eggs than the making of omelets; because he made the world listen to youth.
5. MARIO SAVIO — Because he started the whole thing in California and went the distance, generally maintaining his cool.

6. TERRY SOUTHERN — Because of Candy, which set the hip attitude about sex (funny and grotesque), and Strange-love (also funny, also grotesque), which did same for Western civilization.

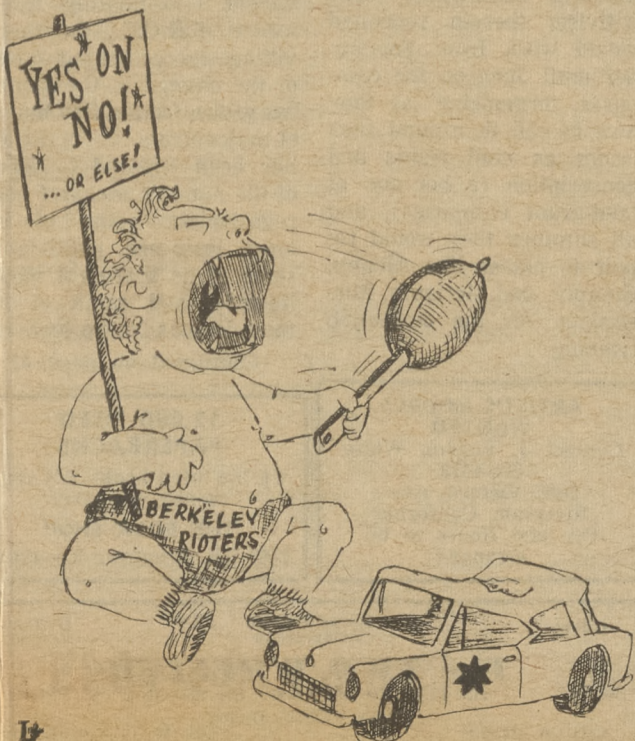
7. RALPH GINZBURG — Because they are trying to put him in jail for obscenity.

8. PAUL GOODMAN — Because of his massive disenchantment with our educational system; because he is the only major American intellectual who is concerned with shaking that system.

9. PAUL TILLICH — Because he says that most traditional Christian concepts have lost their meaning these days: "Faith is not the belief in God but 'ultimate concern' "

10. BISHOP JAMES A. PIKE — Because he's a kid's kind of troublemaker, always in hot water, always on the liberal side: birth control, capital punishment, The Bomb, and all that.

11. NORBERT WENNER — Because of Cybernetics, which teaches how to live (Continued on page 9)



The New Left acts now, theorizes later

(Editor's note: The following analysis of the New Left by noted sociologist, Amitai Etzioni, first appeared in the August 15 issue of the Los Angeles Times. Etzioni, a professor at Columbia University, is the author of "Social Change" and "Winning Without War.")

By AMITAI ETZIONI

The American radical left, all but reduced to political ashes in the early 1950s, is rapidly re-emerging. But this new movement is surprisingly different from the socialist-oriented radicalism of the earlier generation.

The main focus of the New Left is action; to the degree that it has any dogma at all, it is more neo-anarchist than Marxist. This new orientation was made evident early this month in Washington at a small meeting of selected representatives from civil rights, peace and other so-called "protest" groups.

THE DELEGATES questioned whether the various organizations represented ought to form a third political party devoted to the radical cause or whether they ought to continue cooperating, each remaining in its own specialized field. Typically for the New Left, impatience with the debate was high and interest in arguments and theories was low.

Most of those present were interested in the next round of action, a term that includes demonstrations, picketing, rent strikes, sit-ins and teach-ins. This new commitment to action is best understood if the sociological composition of the New Left, which is rapidly gaining adherents, is considered.

To the public, mention of the "radical left" brings to mind the Communist Party, the Trotskyites and various socialist groups, each of which, in U.S.A. '65 is more minuscule, ineffectual and politically insignificant than the next.

Recently, for instance, much attention was paid in the press to a few "second generation" Communists (sons and daughters of known Communist leaders) who participated in the Berkeley riots. Similarly, much space has been devoted to the progressive Labor Party, reported to be an extremely left, pro-Chinese splinter group.

GROUPS LIKE THESE are asked to send spokesmen to TV panels when an extremist viewpoint is desired (and are often "balanced" by a representative from the Birch Society). They are also the focus of attention of the FBI and the House un-American Activities Committee.

Actually, the total impact of these old line leftist groups is minimal; they might best be classified as curiosity items rather than newsworthy phenomena. Such groups are as likely to lead to a new radical movement as Lenin is to rise from his grave in a sealed railroad car.

The New Left, a rapidly growing movement which already counts at least four out of every 100 American students in its ranks, has quite a different kind of lead-

ership, composed primarily of students whose "action" experience stems largely from the civil rights movement, in cooperation with professors and others who are members of "activist" peace organizations and, more recently, with some officers of the war against poverty.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS movement is by far the largest source and training ground of activists at this moment. At least 3,000 students have graduated from what might be called its high school for radical action. These students are hardly a random sample of the American college campus.

Mainly white northerners, they come to the movement with a strong and agonized social conscience and a commitment to "do something drastic" about a society afflicted with segregation, poverty, unemployment and "cold war hysteria." However, a proportion of most student populations in the world have some kind of radical sentiments. It is in the civil rights movement that the initial sentiment deepens, hardens and matures.

It is here that the radical men are separated from the left-leaning boys. Some students quit; others reduce their commitment of time, energy and concern. But an important segment returns to the campus, and from there to the community, with the experience of having led a demonstration or organized a picket line.

MOREOVER, SINCE these activities are carried out in hostile and often alien environments, action that elsewhere would be relatively innocent, such as running a left-wing newspaper or school, are by necessity turned into lessons in hiding from local authorities and evading the law. As in other "schools" of a radicalism, being hit over the head with a night stick and thrown into jail serve as a kind of graduation exercise.

In short, just as the boys who go out to fight a war are never quite the same when they return, and often bring back with them the seeds of radical social change, so many of the northern students who have organized sit-ins, voter registration campaigns and freedom schools return with an activist "diploma." They have become committed to a harsh view of the justice that society hands out, are frustrated by the slower than slow speed with which it is being transformed and have mastered the art of radical action.

Impetus for the New Left also comes from the peace movement, which has always had many devoted women and some men who picketed the White House, lobbied in the corridors of the Senate and handed out leaflets on street corners. Now, with the continued escalation of the war in Viet Nam, some professors who have become "engaged" by organizing teach-ins on campuses are adding their skills, not the least of which is national coordination and organization.

FINALLY, THE MOST interesting recruits, sociologically, are officers of the war against poverty.

There are a fair number of radical groups in New York, Chicago, Syracuse and other cities seeking to mobilize the slum dwellers. The organizational weapons, strategies and goals differ from place to place. There are rent strikes in New York; opposition to de facto segregation of schools in Chicago; protests against high unemployment in Syracuse.

But everywhere the stress is on action, on getting "the people" themselves "into the act." The one feature that the new radical leaders share, from the Berkeley students' organizers to the young leaders of

(Continued on page 12)

'New Fraternity' of student radicals

"The New Fraternity" — that was the description given by Fred Powledge in a recent issue of "Esquire" to the new American activist radical movement, better known as "The New Left."

Analyzed by Powledge, "The new fraternity" has everything the old fraternity had, including:

"(a) A fraternity house, usually an apartment in a nearby ghetto, where the members can sleep and eat communally.

"(b) An initiation ceremony, usually held in a public place and attended by large numbers of people and highlighted by large-scale arrests.

"(c) A set of distinctive pins that may be worn

proudly on the sweater and that may be spotted easily by members from other chapters.

"(d) A 'housemother' who is not at all square, Joan Baez.

"(e) Old grads, who sometimes return to the campus looking punchy and really fuzzy-headed, and who may be ridiculed behind their backs, but who nevertheless are good for a touch every once in a while, since their consciences bother them.

"(f) Even motion pictures of the type fraternity men like! There was a flap not long ago at the University of New Mexico when some of the New Student Left decided to show "Scorpio Rising" and "Flaming Creatures."

"(g) More than anything else there is a Creed. It is all about democracy, powerlessness, civil rights, peace automation, the Bomb, and the generally lousy way the country is

being run. The creed is the one thing that holds all the elements of the New Fraternity together . . ."

Powledge's article notes that the "New Fraternity" grew out of the Negro sit-

"I have some friends who have been out (of the University) for a few years and have come face to face with all the affluent society has to offer. Whether its cocktail parties, or fraternal or sorority life, they say its all a bunch of crap. Its absolutely without any value they can find." — BRIAN SHANNON, MEMBER OF FSM.

in movement in the South. The first "chapter" was the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, "The activists therein recruited would work from September until June on the campuses, 'organizing' as they love to call it, around such issues as civil rights and conscription (a hot one at land-grant campuses), and all summer they would repair to places like Albany, Georgia, and McComb, Mississippi, for the on-the-job training."

The students soon turned to their own home areas, the slums of the North, and last year, to their own campuses.

THE organizations of the New Left are generally community - based with campus chapters. The members are generally students or ex-students; in any case the movement is "founded on intellectual capabilities," as one of the leaders puts it.

The following is Powledge's description of the various organizations of the "New Fraternity":

"The organization that has the least to do with the campus is the one that receives the most respect from the other Brothers and Sisters: The Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee. S.N.C.C., the motivating force behind most of the change in the South, has grown from a tiny bunch of malcontents . . . S.N.C.C. has been exposed to some of the nation's meanest segregationists, some of its most insincere politicians, some of its scariest white liberals, and some of its most jealous Negro leaders.

(Continued on page 8)

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Kerr, Savio offer views on University

Multiversity must serve many publics - Kerr

(Editor's Note: The following analysis of the modern university is extracted from UC President Clark Kerr's book, "The Uses of the University," published in 1963. The excerpts chosen are those presenting his most controversial thoughts, those which have been highly debated by educators and viciously attacked by FSM. It should be pointed out that Kerr, in the forward to the book, states that his "analysis should not be confused with approval or description with defense.")

By CLARK KERR

"Although it is one of our oldest social institutions, the university today finds itself in a quite novel position in society . . . Instead of platitudes and nostalgic glances backward to what it once was, the university needs a rigorous look at the reality of the world it occupies today.

"The basic reality, for the university, is the widespread recognition that new knowledge is the most important factor in economic and social growth. We are just now perceiving that the university's invisible product, knowledge, may be the most powerful single element in our culture, affecting the rise and fall of professions and even of social classes, of regions and even of nations.

"BECAUSE OF THIS fundamental reality, the university is being called upon to produce knowledge as never before . . . And it is also being called upon to transmit knowledge to an unprecedented proportion of the population.

"This reality is reshaping the very nature and quality of the university. Old concepts of faculty-student relations, of research, of faculty-administration roles are being changed at a rate without parallel. And this at a time when it seems that an entire generation is pounding at the gates and demanding admission. To the academician, conservative by nature, the sound made by the new generation often resembles the howl of a mob. To the politician, it is a signal to be obeyed. To the administrator, it is a warning that we are in new times and that the decisions we make now will be uncommonly productive — both of good and ill. (From the Foreword.)

★ ★ ★

"The multiversity is an inconsistent institution. It is not one community but several — the community of the undergraduate and the community of the graduate; the community of the humanist, the community of the social scientist, and the community of the scientist; the communities of the professional schools; the communities of the non-academic personnel; the community of the administrators. Its edges are fuzzy — it reaches out to alumni, legislators, farmers, businessmen, who are all re-

" . . . the undergraduate students are restless. Recent changes in the American University have done them little good—lower teaching loads for the faculty, the choice of faculty members based on research accomplishments rather than instructional capacity, and the fragmentation of knowledge into endless subdivisions. There is an incipient revolt of undergraduate students against the faculty; the revolt that used to be against the faculty in loco parentis is now against the faculty in absentia. The students find themselves under a blanket of impersonal rules for admissions, for scholarships, for examinations, for degrees."—CLARK KERR, "USES OF THE UNIVERSITY," 1963.

lated to one or more of these internal communities. As an institution it looks far into the past and far into the future, and is often at odds with the present. It serves society almost slavishly — a society it also criticizes, sometimes unmercifully. Devoted to equality of op-

portunity, it is itself a class society. A community, like the medieval communities of masters and students, should have common interests; in the multiversity, they are quite varied, even conflicting. A community should have a soul, a single animating principle; the multiversity has several — some of them quite good, although there is much debate on which souls really deserve salvation." (pp. 18-19)

★ ★ ★

"SO MANY of the hopes and fears of the American people are now related to our educational system and particularly to our universities — the hope for longer life, for getting into outer space, for a higher standard of living; our fears of Russian or Chinese supremacy, of the bomb and annihilation, of individual loss of purpose in the changing world. For all these and others, the



SALESMAN PEDDLES "SPIDER" DURING OBSCENITY MOVEMENT
Mock spider and salesman frame free speech leader Mario Savio

university has become a prime instrument of national purpose. This is new. This is the essence of the transformation now engulfing our universities.

"THE KNOWLEDGE INDUSTRY.

Basic to this transformation is the growth of the "knowledge industry," which is coming to permeate government and more people raised to higher and higher business and to draw into it more and

levels of skill. The production, distribution, and consumption of "knowledge" in all its forms is said to account for 29 per cent of gross national product . . . ; and 'knowledge production' is growing at about twice the rate of the rest (Continued on page 9)

Student cannot 'be' in multiversity - Savio

(Editor's Note: The following is a condensation of an article by Mario Savio, leader and chief spokesman for the Free Speech Movement. The article, entitled "The Berkeley Student Rebellion of 1964," appeared in a Marxist-oriented pamphlet on "The Free Speech Movement and the Negro Revolution," published in July. In the article, Savio presents his views of the modern university.)

By MARIO SAVIO

"There are quite a few students who have attended school at Berkeley who went South to work with the Student Non-violent Co-ordinating Committee, and who have been active in the civil rights movement in the Bay Area. At the end of last summer, some of the students returned from Mississippi, having taken part in the COFO Summer Project . . . We were greeted by an order from the

Dean of Students' Office that the kind of on-campus political activity which had resulted in our taking part in the Summer Project was to be permitted no longer.

"It is a lot easier to become angry at injustices done to other people than at injustices done to oneself. . . the order banning student politics on campus was an ideal locus of fierce protest . . . The seemingly inexhaustible energy which the Berkeley students had so long devoted to the struggle for Negro rights was now turned squarely on the vast, faceless University administration . . .

"THE UNIVERSITY was apparently under considerable pressure to 'crack-down' on student activities from the right-wing in California business and politics. William Knowland, who has been symbolic of this pressure, managed Goldwater's statewide campaign; the reactionary Oakland Tribune, which Knowland publishes, has played a major role in creating the myth of Berkeley, the 'little red school house.' . . . Student pressure on Bay Area business resulted in business pressure on the University; the University responded by trying to restrict student political activity.

"The liberal University of California administration would have relished the opportunity to show off in the national academic community a public university enjoying complete political and academic freedom and academic excellence . . . The corporations represented on the Board of Regents welcome Young Democrats and Young Republicans as eager apprentices, and sectarian 'revolutionary' talk can be tolerated because it is harmless. The radical student activists, however, are a mean threat to privilege. Because the students were advocating consequential action (because their advocacy was consequential): the changing of hiring practices in particular establishments, the ending of certain forms of discrimination by certain concrete acts — because of their radical acts, the administration's restrictive ruling was necessary. . . .

" . . . the action of the administration, which seemed to the students to be directed at the civil rights movement, was felt as a form of emasculation, or attempted emasculation. The only part of the world which people could taste, that wasn't as flat and stale as the mid-

(Continued on page 9)

"There is a time in a person's relationship with a machine when the operation of the machine becomes so ominous that he must throw his body across it and bring it to a grinding halt. We have reached that time with the University of California." — MARIO SAVIO, December 4, 1964.

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UCR political activity aroused . . .

'New Fraternity' . . .

(Continued from page 6)
 "AFTER S.N.C.C. comes a long list of students and crypto-student organizations that are proud of the designation 'radical.' They view Hubert Humphrey and the A.D.A. as funny moderates and joke about the Communist Party, USA, as a right-wing outfit. The list include:

"Students for a Democratic Society, the 'participatory democracy' people, an organization primarily of Northern whites whose most dramatic work is done in the ghettos, through 'community organizing' and really living with poor folks, but who also find the time to write intellectually stimulating essays about all this.

"The W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America got started in San Francisco, where anything can get started; it would be relatively unknown except for the fact that J. Edgar Hoover said it had been 'spawned' by the Communist Party to 'draw blood for the vampire which is international communism.' A lot of DuBois people freely refer to themselves as Marxists. Their 26-year-old national president, Phil Davis, is the son of a stockbroker . . . and an ex-fraternity man who now calls himself a Socialist.

"THE Northern Student Movement, a Harlem-based organization, started out in 1962 with tutorial projects in Northern cities and rare-

ly talks much about civil rights anymore. Poverty is the big worry here.

"The Progressive Labor Movement, commonly referred to as the Chinese Communist wing of the Student Left, issues tracts in the same heavy, boring style that has convinced generations of articulate Americans that communism was not for them."

Characteristic of the New Left is a lack of fright of "anything, anyone or any institution," severe self-criticism, rapid turnover in leadership, trust for members of the movement, distrust of "bull," lack of hatred, and an "intense attention to the details of running a revolutionary office."

"Never before has a generation made such wide use of the tools of bureaucracy to foment peaceful insurrection. A member of the Student Left without his staple gun and his Magic Marker is as defenseless as an Alabama state patrolman without his cattle prod or a Klansman without his sheet," comments Powledge.

"ANOTHER characteristic of the New Fraternity is that it really is a fraternity. An activist can go from Meridian to Berkeley in his white Levis, his beard, his fruitboots, and his Equality Button, and be accepted without question as a member of the Order."

Of five studies of FSM presently available in paperback, one of particular interest to students are: *The Berkeley Student Revolt*, (Doubleday, Anchor Press, 585 pp., \$1.95), edited by Seymour Lipset

(Continued from page 5)
 dents, faculty, and administrators — followed avidly the sequence of events transpiring on the Berkeley campus.

The recent events indicated that President Kerr who appeared about to propose to the Regents a lib-

a Riverside Free Speech Movement on campus. A petition for free speech was circulated.

LOCAL leadership felt that Berkeley issue such as the locations of Hyde Park areas and other specific demands were of little if any relevance to UCR problems

the campus. Lower administration officials had approved the sheriff's request for access.

IN FEBRUARY a statement was issued by student Richard Tomkins, urging UCR to find new and revitalizing direction. Rather than continue its "shallow commitment to intellectualism without implementing it," UCR was urged to serve as a campus where new techniques or educational reforms could be tried.

The shocking events of Selma, Alabama prompted SCRAP (now Students Committee of Riversiders Against Prejudice) to demand at a rally that Ex-Con pass a resolution urging President Johnson to intervene in the Alabama civil rights crisis. It was known that passage of such a resolution would violate the Kerr Directives, which prohibit student government from taking stands on off-campus issues.

The demand was made in knowledge that a November resolution to oppose Proposition 14 failed partly so as not to adversely influence public opinion on Proposition 2. Students wanted to know why Proposition 2 which was definitely a political issue was allowed even encouraged endorsement by the administration.

AFTER considerable debate Ex-Con passed a Selma Resolution.

Concurrent with these events was President Kerr's sudden resignation. UCR joined other campuses urging Kerr to withdraw his resignation. A large number of students participated in a "Keep Kerr" Rally held the next day. During the rally Chancellor Hinderaker called Ex-Con's Selma Resolution "irresponsible." The Selma Resolution, since it violated the Kerr Directives, was inferred to be a slap in President Kerr's face.

Hinderaker publicly urged Ex-Con members to rescind their vote. An alternative was to hold a referendum. A majority of students seemed to favor this alternative.

KERR AND Meyerson

did withdraw their resignations.

Meanwhile the Selma Resolution was far from being resolved. The Chancellor issued an ultimatum to Ex-Con. If Ex-Con rescinded the resolution, no further action would be taken. However if not rescinded, the Chancellor would vacate Ex-Con posts for the semester and the administration would assume ultimate control over the ASUCR program.

Before 500 students President Bob Holcomb voted 'yes' to rescind and then resigned. Five council members joined the President in resigning. The rescindment motion passed, nine for, four against Holcomb's "yes" vote was cast to preserve student government.

THE resignations left a token student government. The passage of a new constitution emphasizing working with the academic program indicated optimism and an interest in student government.

Ex-president Bob Holcomb became the leader of a new student group ACT. This group's objectives were to oppose the Kerr Directives, press for an initiative on the rules and attempt to

"We have heard the tumultuous sound of a great University grinding to a standstill . . . You cannot shut out that sound permanently . . . And I leave with the fervent hope that . . . the student body . . . will go on record for freedom." — BOB HOLCOMB, UPON HIS RESIGNATION AS A SUCR PRESIDENT, APRIL, 1965.

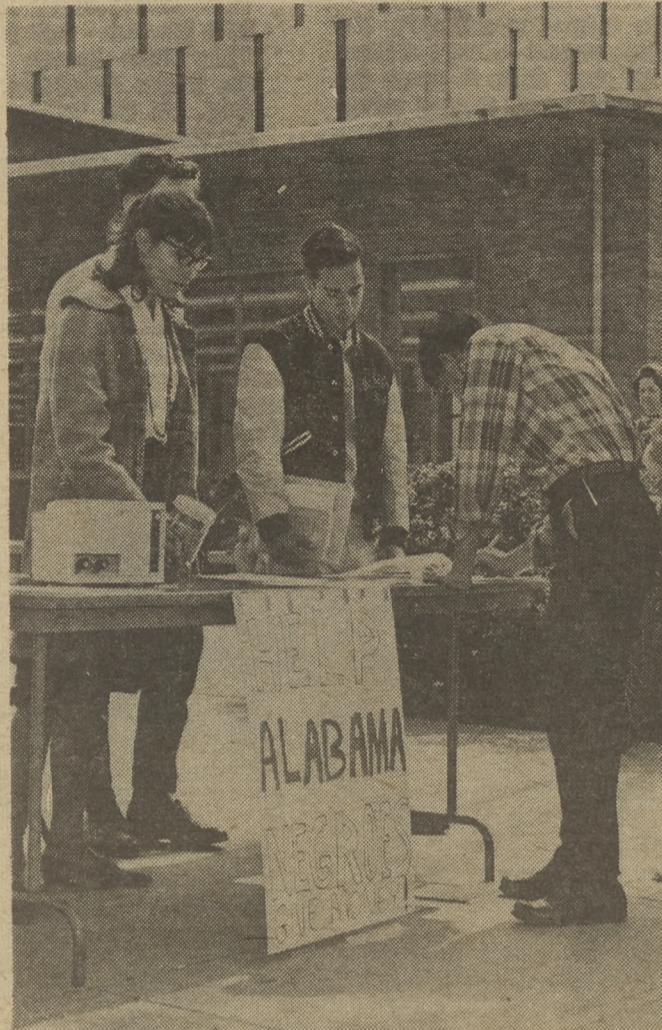
elect ASUCR officers sympathetic to its position.

An ACT-sponsored initiative to record student opinion on the Directives and the Selma Resolution came to ballot. The vote upheld the Directives but backed the Selma resolution. An ACT-endorsed candidate, Mike Devirian, won the student body presidency.

THE REGENT'S meeting was held on the Riverside campus in May. One of the major topics was the controversial Meyer and Byrne Reports. A Picket line displayed placards in favor of the Byrne Report and of decentralization of the University. That afternoon Chancellor Hinderaker picketed the Regent's meeting, along with the students to show his support for their goals.

BULLETIN

BERKELEY — It is reported that newly-appointed UC Berkeley Chancellor Roger Heyns will take over his position earlier than expected due to possible trouble at that campus.



UCR students raise funds to aid Negroes in Selma, Alabama

eralization of his own Kerr Directives was himself in a precarious position.

"HIGHLANDER" editorials urged students "on all campuses to put aside protests and demonstrate their whole-hearted support for President Kerr."

Many agreed with the goals of FSM at the same time disagreeing with the increasingly pushy tactics of Berkeley demonstrators. UCR students organized

and interests. Local RFSM support attempted to avoid blind approval of the northern group.

On December 2, FSM sponsored a sympathy rally held in the Hum. Plaza. The peaceable demonstration consisted primarily of speakers followed by question and answer periods.

Later it was discovered that sheriff's deputies had completely filmed the demonstration. Chancellor Hinderaker, responding to protests from students and faculty, issued a statement saying he would be personally informed in the future when outside police officers requested entrance to

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Year of FSM activity ...

(Continued from page 5) picket on campus can be found guilty of illegal advocacy, even before a court decision."

TENSION MOUNTED on the campus, and on December 4, some 800 students staged a sit-in in Sproul Hall. On the morning of December 5, they were

arrested in mass by 500 officers called in by Governor Brown. \$83,710 for bail, raised by three faculty members, brought the students out of jail. A resolution of more than 500 faculty members meeting that day called for dropping of all action against the students and lifting of the rules

State legislators called for against political action. State legislator called for an official investigation, charging the presence of "insidious or subversive" elements in the demonstrations.

Said Kerr: "The FSM and its leaders from the start declared the police

would have to haul them out. They are now finding that, in their effort to escape the gentle discipline of the University, they have thrown themselves into the arms of the less understanding discipline of the community at large. They have asked that they be subject only to external courts. They are learning that the community is no more sympathetic with anarchy than the University they so violently condemn."

A compromise measure proposed by Kerr and faculty members on December 8 was rejected. During the ensuing week most of the Berkeley teaching assistants and a fair number of faculty members engaged in a protest strike, calling off their classes. On the same afternoon the Berkeley faculty by a vote of 824 to 115 adopted a proposal calling that all discipline for activities prior to December 8 be cancelled and, that "content of speech or advocacy should not be restricted by the University" except insofar as it would interfere with the normal functions of the institution.

THE STUDENTS AGAIN protested that there had been police brutality and restriction of free press reporting during the arrests of December 4.

Civil disobedience fell to statement issuing and personnel changing as a means of resolving the free speech controversy in the pre-exam period.

AT THE DECEMBER 15 Regents meeting, a statement was issued affirming the University's intention not to restrict speech and

advocacy "beyond the purview of the First and Fourteenth Amendments." Nonetheless, the Regents refused amnesty to the demonstrators and did not accept the faculty six-point plan.

On January 1, Chancellor Edward Strong was replaced by Martin Meyerson. He issued a new set of rules and stated his opposition to rules creating a double jeopardy situation and supporting of civil disobedience in rare cases. Peace set in for the time and FSM published several

back a long way by the Berkeley disturbances."

IN FEBRUARY, FSM disbanded after a state of peaceful coexistence was established between the students and the University. Students again became involved in such issues as civil rights, Viet Nam, and raising funds for court expenses of the arrested demonstrators.

Trouble flared again on March 3, when a non-student was arrested for carrying a large sign on campus bearing an obscene word.

Savio description of UC ...

(Continued from page 7)

declass wasteland from which most of the University people have come, that part of the world was being cleanly eliminated by one relatively hygienic administrative act. The student response to this 'routine directive' was outraged protest.

"WHEN YOU OPPOSE injustice done others, very often — symbolically sometimes, not so symbolically — you are really protesting injustice done to yourself. In the course of the events of the fall, students became aware, ever more clearly, of the monstrous injustices that were being done to them as students.

"We found we were being denied the very possibility of 'being a student' — unquestionably a right . . . we were faced with a situation in which the pseudo-student role we were playing was tailor-made to further the interests of those who own the University, those vast corporations in whose interest the University is managed.

"Accordingly the schools have become training camps — and proving grounds — rather than places where people acquire education. They become factories to produce technicians rather than places to live student lives. And this perversion develops great resentment on the part of the students. Resentment against being subjected to standard production techniques of speedup and regimentation; against a tendency to quantify education — virtually a contradiction in terms. Education is measured in units, in numbers of lectures attended, in numbers of pages devoted to papers, numbers of pages read. This mirrors the gross and vulgar quantification in the society at large — the real world — where everything must be reduced to a lowest common denominator, the dollar bill. In our campus play-world we use play money, of course units.

"IT IS SIGNIFICANT that the President of the University of California should

be the foremost ideologist of this "Brave New World" conception of education. President Clark Kerr dreamed up the frightening metaphors: 'the knowledge industry,' 'the multiversity,' which has as many faces as it has publics . . . He also invented the title, 'the captain of bureaucracy,' which he is, by analogy with earlier captains of industry. He is the person directly charged with steering the mighty ship along the often perilous course of service to its many publics in government and industry. Not to the public, but to its many publics, the Kerrian whore is unlawfully joined.

"The emphasis is given to research instead of to teaching undergraduates . . . the undergraduate has become the new dispossessed; the heart has been taken from his education — no less so for science students — for the humanities are no longer accorded the central role they deserve in the university.

"In a healthy university an undergraduate would have time to 'do nothing.' To read what he wants to read, maybe to sit on a hill behind the campus all alone or with a friend, to 'waste time' alone, dreaming in the Eucalyptus Grove. But the university, after the manner of a pesky social director, sees to it the student's time is kept filled with anti-intellectual harassment: those three credits in each three unit course, those meaningless units themselves . . .

"THERE ARE LITTLE attractions in various places, philosophy in one corner, physics in another . . . nothing bearing any relationship to anything else. Everything requires too many papers, too much attendance at lectures, two-thirds of which should never have been given . . . It is easy to see that there should be real resentment on the part of the students . . . Thus, it was both the irrationality of society, that denies to Negroes the life of men, and the irrationality of the University, that denies to youth the life of students, which caused last semester's rebellion."

Kerr description of multiversity ...

(Continued from page 7)

of the economy . . . What the railroads did for the second half of the last century and the automobile for the first half of this century may be done for the second half of this century by the knowledge industry; that is, to serve as the focal point for national growth. . . .

"University centers have a tendency to coalesce, Allan Nevins has put it this way: 'Observers of higher education can now foresee the inexorable emergence of an entirely new landscape. It will no longer show us a nation dotted by high academic peaks with lesser hills between; it will be a landscape dominated by mountain ranges. . . ."

"THESE CLUSTERING universities, in turn, have clustering around them scientifically oriented industrial and governmental enterprises. To match the drawing power of the great metropolis, there now arrives the new Ideopolis . . .

"With these national, industrial, and

academic pulls upon them, universities need to be quickly responsive to opportunities, readily adaptable to change. Yet they are basically conservative institutions. Jacques Barzun in his **House of Intellect** presents this 'House' from an inward looking and idealistic point of view, as one opposed to the 'corruption' of science, to modern art, to foundations with their interdisciplinary projects, and so forth regretting that the 'House' is no longer 'a company apart.' However, the 'City of Intellect' of the modern university also must look outward and to reality; it cannot be 'a company apart.' This conflict between internal and external dynamics has always been a difficult one for universities but never so intense as at present when the imperatives of change press so unmercifully against the necessities of internal harmony." (From, chapter 3, "The Future of the City of Intellect.")

28 people who count at UC ...

(Continued from page 5)

and occasionally master the computers.

12. CARYL CHESSMAN — Because he he died in the gas chamber, not without considerable protest, and by that simple act altered the tenor of the American legal process.

13. BOB PARRISS MOSE — Because he is the only civil rights leader who has no taint of hypocrisy or compromise.

14. B. F. SKINNER — Because he points to the cool world of 1984; because his teaching machine can program a-his teaching machine can program a-play pingpong; because behaviorism is easier to live with than Freud.

15. MIKE MYERSON — Because he is a doer, a leader, a structure-shaker in Bay Area politics, a power in SLATE and the DuBois Bubs, a working Socialist.

16. THE RAND CORPORATION — Because of "Game Theory."

17. THE VIET CONG — Because they are there.

18. FANNIE LOU HAMER — Because she plans to run for Mayor of Oxford, Mississippi; because, for a gentle lady of a certain age, she is proving to be tough as nails.

19. NIKOLAI LENIN — Because he told it the way it was before it got lousel up.

20. CHUCK BERRY — Because he sings with an evil sense of humor; because his style of rock and roll goes

back to rhythm and blues to race records

21. SHIRLEY ELLIS — Because she's right there doin' the real Nitty-Gritty music rotted in hard bues and hip Negro experience. Ditto: "The Name Game."

22. STANLEY KUBRICK — Because he directed Strangelove and Paths of Glory, the anti-Establishment movies.

23. FRANCOIS TRUFFAUT — Because of Shoot the Piano-player (not the others) which propounded isolation as life-style, absurdity, as human condition; the super-hip flick.

24. JOAN BAEZ — Because of her intense political involvement with Civil rights and Free Speech, her hassle with the Income Tax, her whole style; because she lives in California.

25. JAMES BOND (007) — Because he gets it done in cynical, cold, professional way and he always wins.

26. NORMAN MAILER — Because he's Norman Mailer, with all that implies.

27. THE HULK — Because he's a brilliant nuclear scientist turned into a ghastly monster by radiation. As a scientist, he devotes himself to the cause of peace; as a monster, he does what he can to be abhorrent to humanity.

28. SPIDER-MAN — Because he's a wink kid with a fantastic power(ability to climb the sides of buildings and trap people in webs) which can be translated into figurative fantasies.

(Editor's note: The following is one of a series of FSM "carols" written and recorded soon after the December demonstrations.)

*O, come all ye spineless, courageless and mindless
O, come and bow down to IBM,
Don't make a commotion
Strong wants a promotion
O do not fold or spindle
O, do not fold or spindle
O, do not fold or spindle
Or mutilate.*

pamphlets and recordings. Rumbblings were heard from Sacramento where many legislators proposal various measures from putting the University under control of themselves to ending state scholarships. Late in January, court proceedings began against the demonstrators, and they have continued up until the present.

The Regents at their January meeting established two committees, one to study possible rules changes and another to study the entire disturbance. The second committee hired an attorney to prepare a report. Commented one of the Regents, "The image of the University has been set

The non-student declared that he was "trying to get an new obscenity movement going because the student body has sunk back into apathy it was in before the free speech movement."

1500 students rallied, declaring his arrest an infringement of free speech. Demonstrators shouted the obscene word. Seven persons were arrested. Many of the leaders of FSM were involved, but a good number termed the "obscenity movement" stupid.

ON MARCH 10, President Kerr and Chancellor Meyerson resigned. Both indicated that the obscenity movement had been the "last (Continued on page 12)

Orientations week . . .

(Continued from p. 1)

activities with interested students.

Representatives of the student government and National Student Association will be in the TUB. Publications staff representatives will hold open house in the Publications Cottage across from the Barn, while KUCR representatives will show off their facility at 691 Linden Street, across from Aberdeen-Inverness.

UNIVERSITY Hall Association, Art Workshop, and Tutorial Project representatives will discuss their groups in the buildings west of the Barn.

Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs Thomas Jenkin will lead an information panel for transfer students Thursday at 2:15.

The AMS Watermelon Feed occurs at 4 on Picnic Hill.

CAL TJADER'S jazz quartet performs at 8 Friday in the Gym.

The American History and Institutions Exam, sponsored by the History Department in both Humanities 400 and SS 1000, opens Saturday's activities.

The freshman class meeting and the traditional Trek to the Big C follow at 1:15. Freshmen will paint and clean the concrete C in the Box Spring Mountains.

ANOTHER traditional event, Clan Court, occurs at 6 on the football field. It will be followed by a football open house in the Gym at 7 and a Residence Halls Association dance in the Gym at 9.

The week concludes Sunday with open recreation in the Gym beginning at 1. A WISP volleyball game occurs at 4.

A football scrimmage at 7 is followed by a TUB Dance at 8 and a movie at 8:30. The movie, to be shown in LS

Computer dance results . . .

(Continued from p. 1)

ADA brand, and six socialists. Interestingly, the girls stated a desire to go with someone at least as liberal as themselves all the way up to the socialist brand. The boys of conservative bend also wished someone more liberal than themselves, generally, but those farthest to the left wanted a more conservative influence.

In total, 52 per cent of the males and 50 per cent of the girls were left of center with 30 and 25 per cent to the right of center.

ANOTHER interesting situation was found in the question concerned with one's concept of one's shyness. Most boys felt themselves to be slightly more aggressive than average while girls felt they were less so. At all levels the girls wanted to go with someone quite a bit more aggressive than themselves. The same was true for boys up to the average point and then boys tended to want someone

less aggressive than themselves.

In a difficult to interpret question on ethics and morality about 38 per cent chose a middle of the road position by saying that anyone may have a personal set of absolutes. About as many boys took the opposite positions that there are strong absolutes for everyone (18 per cent) and that everything is relative solely to the individual (13 per cent). It is interesting to note that 34 per cent of the girls took the more conservative position with 14 per cent choosing relativism.

One commonly stated reason for many things, that anything is o.k. so long as no-one is hurt, was supported by 15 per cent of the boys and only 4 per cent of the girls.

IN STATING date preferences most (between 80 per cent and 90 per cent) wanted someone of their own opinions with girls the most persistent. When wanting someone not of their own feeling boys consistently wanted someone of looser mind with the same holding true for conservative girls but not those of relativistic feeling.

Many people like to relate politics and morality or style of clothing.

political spectrum but without preference to the far left or right for the girls. The less than casual boys tended in numbers and less so in percentage to be the very liberal. Only a very poor correlation was found between politics and ethics and morality and this was with girls. A larger percentage of conservative females were absolutist with the most liberal still feeling that individual absolutes existed. The feeling toward individual absolutes increased with increasing liberalism for boys with the shift from absolutist to relativistic

ends of the spectrum being only slight.

The average Joe Smith freshman seems to be liberal, holds to personal absolutes, dresses casually, likes clean popular sounds, and considers himself less shy than average. Jane Doe Freshman (we can't afford to call any girl average on our fair campus) is a moderate liberal, holds to absolutes which she may require for all people, dresses in very clean casual clothes, likes clean pop and folk music, and considers herself as shier than average with a desire to have someone help her change that.

Riverside school boycott .

(Continued from p. 1)

cent minority, such as Alcott, Pachappa, and Highland. On the day the parents were planning to present the school board with the petition containing some 400 signatures, an arsonist's fire destroyed one of the two building complexes at Lowell school.

The school board reacted negatively to the proposals and a boycott was proposed. A school board proposal to bus kindergarten through third grade level students in limited numbers to other schools was presented after very poor reaction to an in-

itial proposal of the board to (Continued from p. 12)

Foreign students

The Campus' Club's International Student Service Committee, which is composed of wives of the faculty members, invites all foreign students and their wives or husbands to a reception from 8 to 10 p.m., Thursday, September 16.

The reception will be held in the Faculty Club on campus. There will be dancing for those who wish to.

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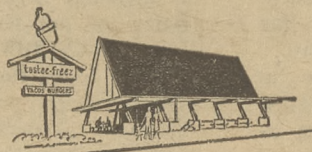
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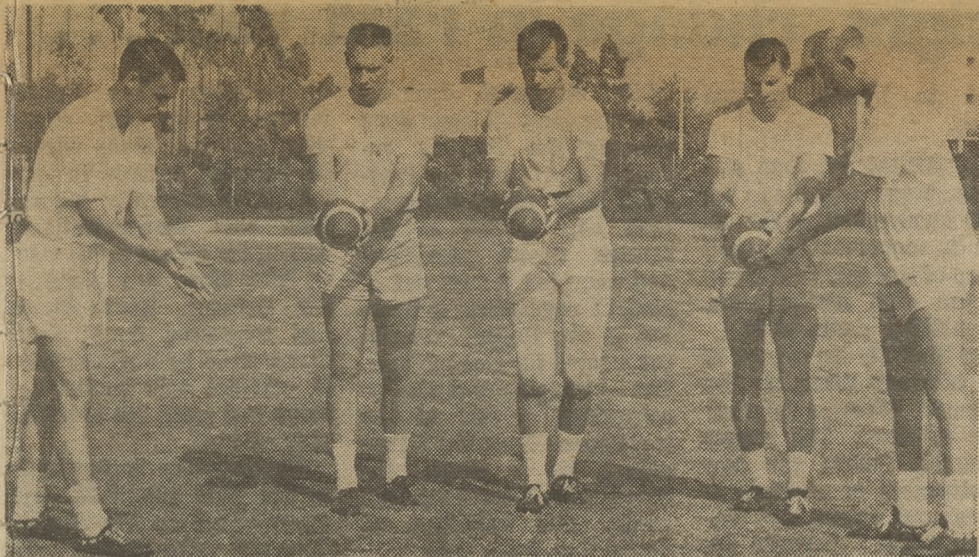


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BOB EVANS
Sports Editor

The UCR Highlander
Sports page



HIGHLANDERS PRACTICE PUNTING

Left to right: Head Coach Peter Kettela, Charlie Ganster, Ron Svare, John Gilpin and Gary Knecht.

Kettela back as grid mentor

By BOB EVANS

Pre-season football writ-ups are traditionally optimistic, especially at UCR, where optimism has been the only asset in a steadily deteriorating grid record. The Highlanders have managed to salvage only seven games in four years.

This year will be different. For the first time since 1960, when UCR posted its only undefeated season under the quarterbacking of Pete Kettela, advance optimism will be justified. Kettela has returned, this time as new head coach and boasting a sterling crop of returning lettermen along

side an impressive array of new talent.

FORTY - seven prospective gridgers showed up last week, marking one of the most enthusiastic grid turn-outs in Highlander history.

This year's backfield will be led by three veterans and three classy newcomers. John Gilpin, 175-pound halfback, and Chris Rinne, 170-pound wingback will see their fourth year of action. Jim Steffire, 185, will be fighting to remain at quarterback, with aerial minded Bill Cary, a transfer student from San Diego State, pushing hard. Fresh-

men Steve Peck and Gary Dickson round out the quarterback threat.

Returning veterans will be Larry Bitonti, 232, senior; Bill Christopher, 200, junior; Ed Furtek, 228, junior; Ray Frisbie, 178, junior; Charlie Ganster, 190, junior; Skip Bowen, 190, sophomore; Doug Jackson, 200, sophomore; Doug Robertson, 220, senior; and Roger Englehorn, 200, senior.

PROMISING incoming talent will come from Rex Honey, fullback, 185; Dick Saffer, guard, 205; Tom Pabst, halfback, 170, Ant-

(Continued on p. 12)

Highlander's hopes boosted beyond belief

Carl Rodwell, 6-8½ center for last year's Australian Olympic cage squad will make his debut this fall as the tallest man ever to play on the Highlander boards, and by all indications one of the best.

Rodwell, 21, is now enrolled as a freshman in social science and physical education. He will reside with the Beta Delta Sigma Fraternity.

BASKETBALL COACH Frank Lindeburg, understandably enthusiastic over the Scots' towering protege, casually predicted that Rodwell should boost the Highlander scoring column at least 20 points per game.

Lindeburg contacted Rodwell through Don Hogan, a friend traveling in Australia teaching American-style basketball. Hogan notified Lindeburg, who in turn notified Rodwell, who in turn accepted the invitation and is now the number-one threat for the traditionally short Scot quintet.

His closest teammate is

former center Bruce Schwartz, a full 4½ inches shorter.

LINDEBURG STATED that the Aussie is a prime shooter, but lacks in defensive technique, particularly rebounding, where his height would be an incalculable advantage.

With veterans Dave Roberts, Jim Eskridge, and Marlin Freeman at forward, Doug Sanderson and Dennis Culver on guard duty, and Schwartz alternating, the Highlanders promise to mount a more-than-formidable offensive by the December 1 opener at Irvine.

Basketball

All prospective basketball players are urged to be present at the pre-season basketball signup Monday, September 20 at 5 p.m. in the gym. Those who cannot attend should see either Coach Lindeburg or Coach Lewis as soon as possible.

Awards bestowed

Intercollegiate Athletic Director Frank Lindeburg announced last week the names of seven recipients of the new Highlander Activity Award for participation in UCR sports.

The awards ranged from an honorary stipend to \$900 depending on financial need.

FIRST PROPOSED in 1964 the controversial Highlander Award program bases selection on grade points, financial need, and outstanding performance in some extra-curricular activity. A 3.25 average is required from entering freshmen and a 3.0 of junior college transferees. The award is renewable with a 2.5 average.

Those selected were Rex Honey, sophomore, Southwestern JC, football; Greg Van Orman, freshman, Taft High, L.A., basketball and track; Paul Hoffman, freshman, Taft High, basketball; Ed Pelochind, Junior, Compton JC, basketball; Doug Miller, freshman, San Diego, football; Larry Simpson, freshman, football; and John Lowenstein, freshman, Norte Vista High, baseball.

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Unrest, insight, change in FSM year . . .

New Left acts now . . .

(Continued from page 6)

the Students Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, is their non-dogmatic stand: act now; theorize later.

THEORY, IT IS WIDELY held, will emerge from the action itself. These people are a long way from the old type of radical, who wondered if he should support the 1917 revolution when Marx's writings implied that the revolution ought to be initiated in a highly industrialized society, which Russia was not.

The new radical left uses phrases that have a familiar ring, such as the "oppression of the military-industrial establishment" and "cold war hysteria." This often leads persons who remember the old left to assume that the new generation is following in its ideological footsteps. However, contempt for big words, slogans and, above all, theories, runs high in the new generation.

Saul D. Alinsky, occasionally referred to as a "professional radical," has been organizing groups of poor people starting in Chicago. His methods are now followed in Syracuse and other anti-poverty centers. His main approach is to get the poor to move, protest, demand and assert themselves.

ALINSKY HAS ONLY a limited interest in seeing specific goals for these organizations or in directing their tactics in detail. Goals should emerge from the needs of the group and tactics from the situation at hand. While this might be a solid organizational technique, it also reveals an interest in motion rather than in direction and the firm belief that any motion will ultimately lead to a good result. Apathy is seen as the main barrier to change.

The ad hoc nature of the goals of the student movement at Berkeley dismayed old-time radicals and drove the university administration to frustration when it tried to negotiate with the leaders of the Free Speech Movement. Although surely committed to the ideal of free speech, the leaders were much more interested in mobilizing the mass of the student body — "getting them engaged" — and, if possible, a jail experience, than in any specific concession.

The leaders stressed again and again that piecemeal reform is the "liberal" way of treating problems. They want deep, far-reaching changes that cannot be specified at this stage.

The new radical movement, in my judgment, will grow rapidly and fail utterly; it will have a great impact on the younger generation, especially college students, and come to naught.

THE NEW LEFTIST leadership will certainly be able to enlarge the number of its followers, increase the number of demonstrations and demonstrators, raise the circulation of its newspapers and otherwise affect the statistics by which radical movements (and their enemies) like to assess growth and strength. Conditions are ripe for such considerable growth; the movement is about to take off." The leadership is well trained and some of the causes have wide societal support.

But in terms of their implicit goals, the "action radicals" are even less likely to transform America than their more dogmatic fathers. Societies do not change drastically in periods of prosperity. Societies do not experience revolutions until the central government has shown itself to be utterly ineffectual, especially internationally.

What we are likely to see is more widespread radical action but few, if any, radical results. Having little theory but the belief in action, the action-oriented generation will have to learn that this theory is the least valid of all. Actually, what it is most likely to produce is more limited, piecemeal, "liberal" improvements in the quality of society, exactly the changes for which any radical worth has salt is so full of contempt.

(Continued from Page 9)

straw" for them. Reaction to the resignation on the part of the FSM students was favorable but the majority of students, faculty, and the public called for Kerr to remain. He did. So did Meyerson. Both indicated that their choice to remain is conditional to a non-interference policy by the Regents in their decisions concerning discipline of the "filthy speech movement" members.

A new controversy ensued upon the publication of an obscene pamphlet called "Spider." Meyerson ordered that sale of the publication be ceased. The issue was settled.

Trouble flared again when the Regents refused to allow graduate students to join the Associated Students at Berkeley. Grad affiliation was seen as favor-

able to liberal campus cases.

ON APRIL 27, four students were expelled for their involvement in the obscenity movement. A small group of students threatened to use civil disobedience, but nothing came of it.

On May 11, the report of the attorney hired by the Regents (Jerome Byrne) was released. The report generally lauded the new involvement of students in off-campus affairs and condemned the University for its attempted restrictions of such involvement. The report condemned the Regents for their "tight control" over the University administration, and it called for nearly complete decentralization of the University. General student reaction to the suggestions of the report was favorable

while Regental reaction was negative. At their June meeting the Regents accepted a proposal by President Kerr which incorporated only a few of the Byrne report provisions and accepted a new set of student regulations submitted by the Regent committee formed for this purpose. The new regulations also incorporated a few of the suggestions from the Byrne report. As a whole, the Byrne report has been laid aside, and criticism of Byrne has been heavy.

For the time, the dispute is ended. Many of the demonstrators were arraigned this summer and some served their sentences. A good number participated in the Viet Nam demonstrations (e.g. the train-stopping episode).

ONE BERKELEY facul-

ty member when interviewed during the summer, felt that there would be renewed trouble in the fall. It is currently known that new demonstrations calling for an end to the war in Viet Nam are planned for October. Mario Savio has expressed doubt that there would be a recurrence of extreme acts similar to those last year. He is probably correct.

Whether the happenings of the past year had any great effect on the education and administration of the University of California is debatable, but it is undeniable that the massive support of FSM within the Berkeley student body foretells a great increase in active student involvement in on- and off-campus issues — American social institutions will have to adjust to this.

Kettela returns to coach . . .

(Continued from p. 11)

lope Valley; Ron Svare, guard, 195, Pacific High; Jim White, guard, 195, Texas A&M; Mike Gebhardt, guard, 190, Modesto JC; John Davis, wingback, 150, Ramona High; Doug Miller, center, 200, Mt. Magill; Larry Simpenderfer, tackle, 205, Lodi; Gary Smith,

tackle, 210, El Cajon High; Doug Williams, end, 195, El Cajon High; Roger Vargas, split end, Notre Dame High; Dave McElroy, center, 210, San Diego; Greg Aloya, end, 190, St. Mary's College; Bob Collier, defensive back, 170, Delta JC; Charles Cook, center, Redlands; Chuck Hopper, Hemet High; Steve Marks, tackle, 220, returning after a broken ankle; Jim Johnson, center, 170, Ramona High; Larry Barnes, guard, 170, Rubidoux High; and Travis Gibbs, split end, Ramona High.

According to Kettela, this

year's squad has "more talent than any team before," and boasts speed and strength, which Kettela plans to utilize best with a Wing T offense. There will be more speed than ever from the halfbacks and ends, and Kettela will be able to make good use of Cary's 70-yard pass.

Everything considered, this looks like UCR's best year since 1960 to break out of the losing bracket, with the strongest and largest line ever, a host of new and returning talent, and formidable speed. UCR appears to be so strong this year

that Kettela foresees a colossal upset against Davis September 25. Last year the Aggies annihilated UCR 39-0 and press releases claim that Davis will be as strong as ever this year.

UCR WILL get its first look at "the new" Highlanders Thursday night, September 16 in a scrimmage with Pasadena City College at 8 p.m. The team will be introduced at a pep rally at 1:15 on the 18th, and again that night at a football open house, which will feature a brief inter-squad scrimmage.

Boycott . . .

(Continued from Page 10)

AT A MEETING Thursday night of the leaders of local civil rights and minority groups and interested persons, it was decided that the leaders should seek advice on what to do directly from their members. It was also brought out at the meeting and admitted by school board officials that Irving Elementary School had been originally planned by the Riverside school board to be a segregated minority school.

At the special meeting Friday night, Mr. Arthur Littleworth, President of the Riverside School Board again presented the plan to bus certain numbers of kindergarten through third grade students to white majority schools. He claimed that lack of space and money as well as a lack of sufficient understanding of the problem prevented mass busing.

Supporters of the petition and the boycott claimed that the situation had existed for many years with a specific previous difficulty in 1961, that the board had by now had ample time to study the problem, that a show of persuasive power was now necessary to convince the community of the determination of the minority group parents to obtain a good quality and integrated education for their children.



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