

# FACULTY LOSS STILL RISING IN STATE COLLEGES

By James Loveland

The California State College System is losing more faculty each year.

All available information indicates this is also true at SF State.

In January the Chancellor's office released a four year study showing the system wide turnover of faculty.

## Resignations

The 1966-67 resignations were 10.7 per cent, a rise from 8.8 per cent in 1963-64.

The total number of faculty in the system during the 1966-67 academic year was 9,911.

Officials predict the turnover will be even higher this year.

But such statistics should be qualified otherwise they may be misleading.

## Defined

The term resignation as defined by the Chancellor's office refers to persons who have re-

signed, retired, died, or have not been rehired.

Officials also point out that more faculty are in the system, thus the rate of turnover is correspondingly higher.

The reasons for leaving officials said, in order of importance are:

- \*Better salaries
- \*Promotional opportunities
- \*Research support
- \*Lighter teaching loads

The Chancellor's statistics were further qualified by Daniel Feder, dean of academic planning at SF State.

## Unsure

Feder said he was unsure what the Chancellor's statistics were based upon because it was not until last year that SF State contributed information to the study.

Feder has the headache of trying to replace the faculty that have resigned. Each year unfilled faculty positions increase. The

college is budgeted for 879 faculty.

As of April 15, 74 faculty had resigned. There are 54 scheduled for leaves.

Resignations and leaves become effective Sept. 1.

The last day to resign is Sept. 1.

## Guess

"As an educated guess we will lose 85 faculty this year," Feder said.

This is 15 more than last year, or about 10 per cent of the total faculty.

Records are unavailable to compare SF State's resignations to the statewide survey.

The state colleges offer comparatively poorer salaries said the annual economic review of the American Association of University Professors.

## Pay

The review said Harvard's full time faculty ranked first in sal-

aries averaging \$19,300 a year. Stanford was fourth with \$17,200.

Chancellor Glenn Dumke said a full professor in the University of California system now earns \$14,800 to \$21,800 annually while in the state college he earns \$13,992 to \$17,016.

A UC associate professor earns \$11,800 to \$13,500 while the same position in the state colleges pays \$10,980 to \$13,332.

A UC assistant professor earns \$9,300 to \$11,000 while his state college counterpart makes \$8,676 to \$10,548.

The teaching loads at other universities are usually half of what they are at SF State. At Harvard the load is six, at Stanford it is nine.

President John Summerskill earns \$28,000.

It should be noted that although faculty salaries have increased at an average annual rate

of 6.5 per cent, the increase is offset by more rapid inflation, the review said.

But salaries are not the reasons why department chairmen John Clark and Rudolph Weingartner are leaving. Clark is going to Sonoma State and Weingartner to Vassar.

Weingartner is chairman of the philosophy department.

Both admit that along with their new positions comes an increase in salary.

## Authority

Both men said the system fails to place enough authority and autonomy on the individual college.

"This college can't cope with the demands because it can't make the decisions for itself. There is always someone looking over its shoulder," Weingartner said.

Feder said all departments are

losing an equal number of faculty.

## Problem

Educators said the problem of faculty resignations is compounded when a professor with a Ph.D is replaced by someone with an MA.

Recruiting in the state colleges is difficult because most other institutions offer more to the instructor.

James Haehn, professor of sociology at Chico State, has charged that "there has been a marked deterioration in the average quality of the new faculty in the state colleges in the last two years."

Haehn uses the word deterioration to mean the number of non-Ph.D's in the system.

This is supported by a Chancellor's report that says in the academic year of 1962-63 the number of Ph.D's in the system

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# PHOENIX

First Year, No. 6

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Twelve Pages

## AFROTC girds for battle

SF State's AFROTC program is battling for survival on campus.

Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), Russell Bass, AS President, and John Webb, Speaker of the Legislature are trying to convince President John Summerskill to terminate the college contract with the AFROTC.

SDS and Webb said the current contract is invalid because there are only 29 students enrolled in the program, and the contract requires at least "100 physically fit male students."

However, this stipulation (Paragraph 4a of the AFROTC-SF State contract) was part of an old contract made in 1951 by J. Paul Leonard, then president of the college.

The present two-year program, according to Col. Robert Branch, head of the Aerospace Studies Program, contains an amendment abolishing paragraph 4a, placing "no limitations on the number of students enrolled."

The new contract was signed by former SF State President Paul Dodd, on December 14, 1964.

Therefore, the AFROTC contract is still valid, Branch said and the SDS and Webb have no legal grounds to force Summerskill to cancel it.

However, in view of the resolution passed in the recent AS election requesting Summerskill "not to renew the college contract with the AFROTC for the coming year," the SDS plans to see it enforced.

One of Bass' campaign platforms was abolition of the AFROTC.

"I don't see how any officer of the college or a faculty member in a position of responsibility can ignore this incredible abuse of the college's resources," Bass said.

"The AFROTC does not represent the standards of the college," he said, "nor does it maintain or exercise them. It is not in

the academic tradition.

"The Air Force personnel are loyal to the impartiality of inquiry or truth. It doesn't exist," he said.

"To qualify as a legitimate course of study, college curricula must conform to generally acceptable academic standards as defined and established within the college administrative-faculty hierarchy, according to a critical study of the AFROTC, by Eric Solomon, Vice-Chairman of Academic Affairs.

"In view of all questions of Free Speech and Academic Freedom that surround the AFROTC issue," Solomon said, "this is a crucial point. The validity of AFROTC as an academic discipline is the issue.

The AFROTC program is directly responsible not to the Academic Senate, not to the president of the college, but only to the Secretary of the Air Force," he said.

Branch differs with Bass' and Solomon's views on the validity of the AFROTC curriculum.

"In the Aerospace Studies Program, we are here to explore the educational concepts of human relations in automation and management," Branch said.

"We are not here to teach young men how to drop bombs or make napalm. We equip and prepare young men mentally for the long hauls ahead of them in the military and in life.

"Issues that are discussed and explored, range from the left to right, on any and every subject," he said.

A letter has been sent to Summerskill, by the SDS supported by Bass, demanding that he cancel the contract within a matter of weeks, according to John Levin, SDS member.

The AFROTC would have to be off the campus within 90 days after the cancellation of the contract.

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(Continued on Page 6)

## Immigrants flock to already crowded Mission District -- housing a problem

This is the first of a three part series exploring the social ills of the Mission District. This dealing with education will be followed by articles on employment and housing.

By Paula Moran

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## On garbage . . . .

California's politicians and many of the spokesmen for our academic establishment have long spoken of our system of higher education in glowing terms.

But for those who most directly participate in that system — the professors and students of the state's colleges and universities — the glow is dying, if not dead.

For we have come to recognize the realities behind the rhetoric; the hard realities which indicate the true value the state places upon the educational product and the means by which it is achieved.

We have come to accept — with an almost cynical resignation — that California has, does and most probably will continue to subscribe to the garbage can theory of education. To California's educational hierarchy, Max Rafferty et al, the student is nothing more than a receptacle into which are shoveled the necessary prerequisites to produce a subservient citizen.

The professor handles the shovel. And is paid and treated accordingly.

As for the student, he is expected to behave like a proper receptacle and move dutifully off to take his place in society after the necessary level has been reached.

Even SF State, one of the few bastions of innovative and creative education in California is feeling the effects as our faculty becomes tired of wielding a shovel instead of their minds.

On top of this, he is expected to shovel more garbage for less money than his counterparts in the other 49 collection areas.

We lose more and more faculty members each year as they move on to States where their worth is measured on a more appropriate scale.

The students, for the most part, continue to wait patiently in line to be topped off and sealed with the immortal mortarboard.

Garbage strikes have proven rather successful in some of our larger cities of late.

Possibly one is in order here.

Brian Lawson

## Snails and their tales

Gather around and Uncle will tell you another story.

This time I'll tell you a fable.

A fable is a thinly disguised story about animals that has absolutely nothing to do with any animal except the thinking kind.

United Snails

Long ago, long before man was thought of, the world was ruled by insects. And the greatest of the animal colonies was the United Snails.

Great was the power of the United Snails, for they held sway over the global garden patch with the ultimate insecticide.

But, also, great was the internal troubles of the colony.

For over 10 percent of the United Snails was composed of a different twist. That's right, twist. You see, these snail's shells twisted in a counterclockwise direction. And obviously this was the mark of Cain.

Relegated

Because they were different the 10 percent were relegated to second class insectship.

They lived in poor weed-patches in the middle of the most succulent lettuce patches in the world, and they couldn't move into any of the upper class rose plots.

Year by year the situation became more intolerable. The 10 percent began to demand equal opportunities in all the lettuce patches of the country.

Some rather liberal thinkers were raising their voices in behalf of all snails. Unfortunately the colony was fighting the good fight with a colony of red ants across the big lilly pond, and no one in power had the time to

worry about the 10 percent.

Soon a new cry was heard in the land. Counterclockwise power.

It soon became obvious the colony would be faced with a war on two fronts if something wasn't done. The established shell leaders of the colony put their heads together and came up with a solution.

They elected to follow the example of the clear thinking mayor of Chicago. They gave the local slug forces unlimited power to D.D.T. any snail caught in the act of anything.

Spray

Of course a problem arose: the slug for forces had a nasty habit of spraying any snail they saw who belonged to the 10 percent.

Some snails of a moderate bent even suggested this was illegal, but the snails in power, and the slugs with the spray guns, said this was the only way to handle the situation.

And, of course, the trouble really started then.

Fire Spread

Then it happened. Somewhere, in one of the weed patches, a fire was started in protest. And it spread. A brisk wind fanned the flames across the colony.

Soon snails of both twists saw the danger. And they tried to awaken the vast middle class and help put out the fire.

But it was too late, the fire consumed everything in its path.

Now there's a moral here. Every fable has one, so this might as well: there isn't a shell thick enough to withstand the fire next time.

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James Loveland

Thursday, May 9, 1968

## What happened to Eric Starvo Galt?

James Earl Ray, the accused assassin of Martin Luther King, has successfully made fools of the country's law enforcement agencies for 35 days.

But more particularly he has demonstrated the ineffectiveness of the FBI, since the FBI has taken complete control of the manhunt.

April 18, two weeks after King was killed, the FBI charged that Eric Starvo Galt "...and an individual whom he alleged to be his brother entered into a conspiracy...to injure, oppress, threaten or intimidate Martin Luther King Jr."

Not a Federal Crime

The FBI used the conspiracy statute as the legal basis for its investigation since King's murder is a state, not a federal, crime.

The following day the FBI finally discovered that Galt was really Ray, who had escaped from the Missouri State Prison a year before.

Later reports by US Attorney General Ramsey Clark said there was no conspiracy — thus the basis for the FBI investigation is invalid.

The FBI had based its complaint on nothing more substantial than a statement by a witness that he had heard Galt say he and "a brother" planned to kill King.

Baffled FBI

This type of haphazardness has plagued the investigation from the beginning. Ray has baffled the FBI at every turn.

As usual, soon after the murder, Clark promised an early arrest. Clark's optimism was seemingly supported by two facts:

\*The FBI had in its Washington laboratories the murder weapon and other physical evidence.

\*Officials knew the suspect fled the murder scene in a white Mustang with out-of-state license plates.

But for one reason or another, the FBI refused the share its evidence with local authorities and decided to capture Ray itself.

Time to Disappear

Consequently, by choosing to do this, the FBI gave Ray ample time to disappear.

On April 8, Memphis police director Frank Holloman issued a statement saying he had not yet received the report from the FBI in regard to evidence it was examining.

Local authorities have also complained that witnesses have been

instructed by the FBI not to talk to them.

A check with the Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia highway patrols showed that none had received an alert from the Tennessee highway patrol or the FBI for the Mustang the night of the murder.

No Roadblocks

An alert for the car had been issued only in Tennessee. Thus no roadblocks were erected in the three states.

A Tennessee state highway patrol spokesman said Ray's escape route through Memphis streets filled with police, may have taken him down Lamar or Poplar Streets and quite probably onto Highway 78 or 72.

Either highway would have taken Ray out of Tennessee within an hour, across the uppermost portion of Mississippi, through Alabama and into northern Georgia.

The Memphis police have also never explained a mysterious 80 m.p.h. chase between a blue Pontiac and a white Mustang minutes after the murder.

Denies Charge

A witness identified the policeman driving the blue car, but the policeman has denied any knowledge of the chase.

If Ray did nothing more than listen to his car radio, he would have known his pursuers had not extended the chase across the state borders.

Ray's escape was predictable. The FBI had been looking for him since April 23, 1967, when he escaped from prison. He had been sentenced to 20 years in 1960 for armed robbery.

Plans

About four months after his prison escape Ray began to establish his new identity as Galt. He began to cover his tracks, so that after the assassination he could disappear.

A convicted murderer who was in prison with Ray said recently he heard Ray say he would try to collect a \$1 million bounty for killing King.

The money had been offered, he said, by a KKK businessman's association."

This was apparently Ray's goal. Authorities, however, discount this theory.

Ray's killing of King was relatively simple. Although there was dozens of police in the area of King's motel, none were on rooftops or in buildings overlooking King's room.

Ray took a room in a flophouse across from the motel and shot King shortly after 6 p.m.

The Mustang was parked in front of the flophouse. As Ray entered the car he dropped his rifle and bag.

He drove 400 miles to Atlanta without interference. It took him about six hours. The car was found abandoned seven days after the murder.

He has since disappeared.

Silence

Understandably, the FBI has remained silent. It is sensitive about the investigation because it had stopped keeping a protective eye on King soon after he had voiced opposition to the Vietnam War.

The FBI has only released two statements dealing with the case. The releases have given no indication why more widespread local police efforts have not been encouraged in a case that primarily concerns a state offense — murder.

Letters to the Editor

**Editor:**

As a paper of depth and scope the Phoenix has far surpassed my expectations. It has also been a source of historical data as well as an abundant source of hope for the future of campus papers. The Phoenix has refused to reveal the path of racial abrasiveness by giving fair coverage to all events as they are. The college can take great joy from the work that the Phoenix writers have done and are still doing. I therefore say, if these writers of the Phoenix are the future writers of our daily newspapers around the nation and perhaps the world.

I should think that with a major educational institution in your district, and with higher education under attack from Governor Reagan, you would go out of your way to help where help can be given.

**Congressman Maillard,**

I am sorry to see that you were not interested enough in the bill to extend the life of the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities (H.R. 11308) to vote either on Roll Call No. 38 (when severely-pared bill passed).

I should think that with a major educational institution in your district, and with higher education under attack from Governor Reagan, you would go out of your way to help where help can be given.

Joseph E. Illick  
Dept. of History

cc: Phoenix

**Hearing**  
Overlooking the obvious hurdles of Miss Blodgett's alleged thyroid condition and the championship records her teams have mounted. Kreps will set a monumental precedent when the Board of Education decides the matter

Rev. Anthony Burrus

# TRAFFIC PROBLEMS RUN ON

By Walter Couick

Increasing traffic problems may lead to restrictive driving and a revolution in present modes of travel.

The days of the automobile in the city could be over, with new and improved methods of transportation replacing conventional travel by car.

With the continuing increase of population and the tendency to travel, traffic congestion is becoming a major problem in large cities.

#### Harsh Restrictions

Federal officials believe that harsh restrictions may have to be placed on where people can drive.

Sections of central cities will have to be placed off limits to motor vehicles before traffic congestion threatens to choke the life from already sick cities.

Alan S. Boyd, secretary of Transportation, said "there isn't enough money in the United States to build a street and highway system that allows everybody to go everywhere they want to at any time of the day in and around the big urban areas."

#### Politically Dangerous

Robert C. Weaver, secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), said "it is politically dangerous" to question the freedom of every American to drive anywhere he wants.

"The car owner has already decided that answer," he said.

Many officials believe the

problems will have to be faced soon. Despite new efforts by government and industry, these officials say urban traffic congestion will get even worse in the next few years.

The government has been pouring money into transit systems to improve and modernize them.

Government officials are reversing their previous trend of promoting highway programs by giving federal aid which caused people to rely heavily on automobiles.

The present aim is to develop and revive public transportation in the form of buses and trains to give the public a greater alternative to the car.

#### Changes

Boyd, whose agency is the first to be given over-all responsibility for the transportation needs of the country, suggested a number of changes the cities might make to relieve the congestion.

Each city or urban area could:

- Regulate parking rates so they go up rather than down for each additional hour.

This would increase the revenue for additional public transportation, while at the same time, discourage people from taking their cars to the city and keeping them for any length of time.

- Set aside one lane on freeways for exclusive use of buses.

Not one city has tried this, Boyd said. "The commuters

would have to be sold on the idea first.

People in cars would not stand for one lane remaining open, while traffic is heavy, unless many buses are using it from the beginning.

The potential for traffic relief is great. Buses traveling at 35 to 40 miles per hour could carry 25,000 to 30,000 people an hour in one lane, compared to 3,000 people in cars in the same lane.

To develop new systems and revitalize old ones, HUD has spent a third of a billion dollars in the last three years.

#### Failed

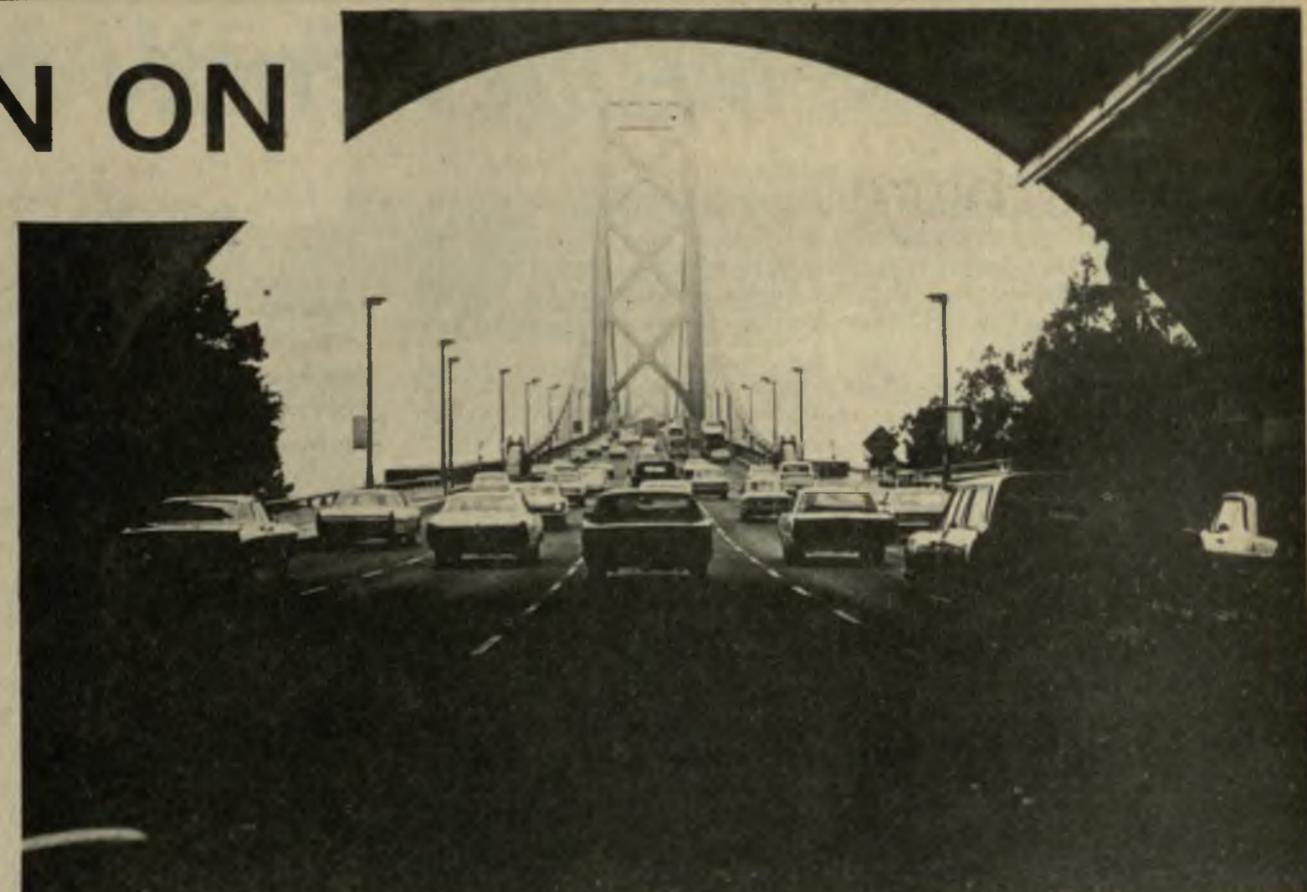
So far, the federal effort has failed to halt the decline in urban bus passengers, from 19 billion in 1945 to less than 7 billion in 1966, even though the urban population has been soaring.

HUD officials say it's going to take a lot more money. Its research has not found a single solution but a number of projects show promise!

• Rail systems have been under-sold. The 14 or 15 major US cities comprise 30 percent of the population of the country.

Some of these cities have no rail systems where they would obviously relieve the traffic congestion.

San Francisco and Oakland are trying to remedy their problems by spending \$900 million dollars on the Bay Area Rapid Transit system.



Passing through the tunnel at Treasure Island, a smog pallor engulfs the Bay Bridge caused by the thousands of commuters each day. Solution? Federal regulation for automobiles.

• A gasoline and electric powered minicar, developed by General Motors and the University of Pennsylvania, could help.

It is half the length of an average car and seats three people with a top speed of 60 miles per hour.

It could cut down parking space by three to four times and give off only one-tenth the air pollution.

• A dual-mode automobile could be feasible. The small, bat-

tery powered vehicles would travel on regular streets or on rail guideways to and from downtown.

The cars, equipped with steel flange wheels in addition to rubber tires, could draw electric power from the guideways and travel at speeds of 40 miles per hour.

• Westinghouse's Skybus project near Pittsburgh may prove useful for medium-density cities which cannot support costly rail

transit systems.

The computer controlled, minitrain has rubber wheels and runs on an elevated concrete guideway.

• Systems such as conveyor belts, minitrains and minibuses, monorails, overhead sidewalks and moving sidewalks could be the answers for heavily populated downtown areas.

Whatever the answer, HUD officials say it's going to take a lot more money, local and federal, to reverse the present trend.

## Reduction of teaching load fizzles; Dumke blamed for lack of support

(Continued from Page 1)

faculty representatives during the meeting.

"The trustees were unhappy that Dumke didn't have any concrete plans . . . they seemed very put-off by his 'gradualism,'" Radcliffe said. "The trustees won't do anything until Dumke acts."

#### Meeting

The AFT and ACSCP held a meeting yesterday to work towards a faculty pledge asking college professors "not to accept a teaching load in excess of nine units (eight units on quarter calendar campuses) as of the spring semester 1969."

The first step of meeting was to determine whether the ACSCP and AFT can work together before they ask for a signing of the pledge.

But many faculty members belong to both AFT and ACSCP, including ACSCP chairman Newman Fisher.

"I'm sure there will be a lot of people who'll refuse to sign the

pledge," Fisher said. Though I haven't had time to study the results of the trustees meeting," he added, "I understand that quite a few people are unhappy with Dumke.

#### Archaic

"It just goes back to the old problem that the financing of the college system is archaic and the trustees along with a few other officials won't admit it," he said.

Before the trustees meeting, Radcliffe was optimistic concerning the AFT-ACSCP drive for reducing the teaching load which would create a climate for collective bargaining in the same motion.

"Collective bargaining is an abstraction to the trustees," Radcliffe said. "It is something they distrust. This year we are presenting them with concrete demands and figures.

#### Unavoidable

"I think that the trustees will have to accept them, and in the process, acceptance of these demands will entail collective bar-

gaining — it's unavoidable," he said.

Also before the trustees meeting, Dumke circulated a letter among the faculty indicating he supported the nine unit teaching

## financing of college system archaic . . .

load — but a gradual one.

"I consider it an impractical goal at present to achieve a nine unit teaching load across the board," he said.

Dumke's letter came on the heels of an AFT poll to determine faculty priorities, a poll which found that professors are almost unanimously in favor of reducing the teaching load to nine units.

#### Precedence

This demand took precedence over complaints concerning salary disparities.

The AFT poll was bolstered by a recent study for the State College Academic Senate which found that the 12 unit teaching load is "a critical source of recruiting problems," besides being

Dumke: "Let us look at this problem realistically: I agree that the teaching load is one of our major problems, and I have established a task force on this . . . But a confrontation on this issue has such dire consequences for our students that I urge all faculty to contemplate them carefully.

Once we reduce enrollment, we will then have a reduction of our system-wide budget imposed on us.

I favor, instead, subjectively applied remunerative programs, rather than these across-the-board reductions.

I again say, let us be realistic about the price that the faculty and students would both have to pay."

Sperling: "Chancellor Dumke, it is your counsel of 'realism' that has brought us to the sad conditions of today."

Trustee Thatcher: "I want to know about this Dumke plan on the teaching load, about this Dumke task force. I have not been informed on this."

Sperling: "Didn't you read about the Chancellor's 'gradualist' position on the teaching load in his

L. A. Times interview? Don't you get his handouts?"

Dumke: "Of course, I have not yet presented a firm program on this to the Trustees."

These are merely concepts of mine. I am, of course, aware of the fiscal problems of this State, and therefore think it impossible to adopt more than a gradual approach on this . . . I simply cannot go along with an across-the-board reduction to nine units.

I have myself taught a 12-unit load for many years, and found it acceptable — though, of course, not ideal."

Sperling: "With a 12-unit load you are presently taking any scholarly achievement out of the hide and blood of the faculty, and I say you ought to stop this."

Thatcher: "I don't want to get any information on the Chancellor's actions from the newspaper only. This teaching load problem is a serious one."



## Kennedy-McCarthy battle goes into full swing as primary nears

By Lee Heidhues

With the California presidential primary drawing near the campaigns of Eugene McCarthy and Robert Kennedy are moving into high gear.

With the voting one month away, the candidates and their backers are coming to the state. Senator McCarthy appeared in California earlier in April and New Yorker Kennedy swung through here two weeks ago.

McCarthy's daughter, 18 year old Mary, a Radcliffe "dropout" visited San Francisco recently.

The soft spoken young woman called student involvement "the most important thing in this campaign."

#### Vote at 18

Miss McCarthy, who spent last summer working in Georgia doing voter registration, believes 18 year olds should be allowed to vote because "often they are better informed than their adult counterparts."

Asked how she would react to

the treatment forthcoming if her father is elected Miss McCarthy replied "I would fade out and go back to school."

Gerald Hill, president of the California Democratic Council, and state co-chairman for McCarthy said the campaign is going "exceptionally well" and called it a "people's movement."

Hill, who was one of the first democratic leaders to come out against President Johnson said "though the polls show us to be behind we'll be up there by election day."

In speaking of McCarthy's campaign Hill, a former SF State student, said he is pleased that the Senator is taking on the CIA, the FBI, the draft and the whole military establishment.

Hill said, McCarthy looks like more of a winner than Kennedy and the young people are resentful of RFK."

Exuding optimism, Hill said,

"I think he (McCarthy) is going

to win in California, at the convention and in November."

At McCarthy headquarters in the Fox Plaza, with KMPX in the background, volunteer coordinator Karen Schoen called her work for McCarthy an "enlightening experience."

#### 800 Volunteers

The young, blonde Miss Schoen said about 75 people come into work each day and there have been approximately 800 volunteers since the headquarters opened in early April.

Miss Schoen is assisted by a team of researchers, precinct workers and a McCarthy speakers bureau. The volunteer head said many talented people have quit jobs to volunteer with us" and cited the atmosphere as one of "real optimism and hard work."

At Kennedy headquarters, spaciously located in a former surplus store, the atmosphere is one of quiet efficiency.

The office which opened a

month ago with several desks has been boosted by a large volunteer group and after a long delay an influx of campaign materials.

#### No Supplies

Bill Thomas, press coordinator, said "like any army we made a big advance at first but over ran our supply lines."

Thomas, who has had much experience in Democrat party politics called the initial response to Kennedy "overwhelming" but "none of the materials were there and we had to wait until the supply organization caught up."

Thomas called LBJ's withdrawal a case of "the enemy giving in" and said "I think we can move forward now."

With campaign materials lining his office Thomas said "Kennedy is a better man. That's why I'm working for him."

#### Big Turnout

Amy Talisman, Northern California student coordinator, for

the Kennedy campaign turnout, has been greeted with a large student turnout and is now in the "organizing and planning stage."

The students for Kennedy have been divided into three North State sections and groups begun in each section.

Miss Talisman, who came out from Washington, D.C., for the campaign, said the students immediate goal is the June primary with precinct work during the summer months.

Students are currently working on fund raisers and position papers for the senator.

Miss Talisman said the campaign has been slow to surface because of the material shortage which is a problem with starting a late campaign.

At Democrat headquarters, formerly for LBJ, a lone secretary manned the office and seemed to be waiting for something to happen.



The Senator's campaign daughter

# NO MASS MEDIA ACTION ON RIOT REPORT

By Doris Worsham

The Bay Area mass media regard the recent riot commission report a significant document but have taken little action as a result of its recommendations.

In a 65 page report of the commission's findings, President Johnson's question "What effect do the mass media have on the riots?" was never quite answered.

Instead, the Kerner report named after its chairman, Illinois Governor Otto Kerner, offered three conclusions about the mass media:

\* "Despite incidents of sensationalism, inaccuracies, and distortions newspapers, radio and television on the whole, made a real effort to give a balanced, factual account of the 1967 disorders."

\* "Despite the effort, the portrayal of the violence that occurred last summer failed to reflect accurately its scale and character. The over-all effect was, we believe, an exaggeration of both mood and event."

\* "Ultimately most important, we believe that the media have thus far failed to report adequately on the causes and consequences of civil disorders and the underlying problems of race relations.

#### Chastised Press

The report, compiled by 11 men appointed by the President last July chastised the press for lack of communication with Negroes in the ghetto.

"The news media have not communicated to the majority of their audience - which is white - a sense of the degradation, misery and hopelessness, of living in the ghetto.

"By failing to portray the Negro as a matter of fact routine, and in the context of the total society, the news media have, we believe, contributed to the black-white schism.

"The white press," the report continued, "is at best mistrusted and at worst held in contempt by many Black Americans."

**'Nothing New'**  
Gale Cook, city editor of the Examiner, said the report "only confirmed and brought into focus what we've been reporting for years. It isn't the first we've heard about it."

"It is a very significant report on the main problems of our time," Cook said. "That is the increasing racial tension in urban America."

"Within the limitations of our reporters, I will have the Examiner do its best to fill the role - that is to bring the situation to readers in news stories," he said.

#### Doubted Response

The Chronicle praised the report in a recent editorial but doubted whether the reports declaration against "white racism" would get serious response.

"Congressmen" the report said, "in considerable numbers turned deaf ears to the report, protesting that the nation cannot afford to make the kinds of expenditures

necessary as recommended by the report."

The Chronicle editorial said the failure of domestic programs in our cities can be attributed to the Vietnam War.

"The ghastly truth is that it (congress) is hung up on the Vietnam War and believes that it can finance and support only one war at a time - the hot battles in the jungles of Vietnam and not the desperate, but compassionate battle of the ghettos of our cities," the editorial said.

#### 'We'll Continue'

Carol Fisher, in charge of the Chronicle Letters to the Editors column, said "we've always covered racial issues in the cities and we will continue to do so."

The Oakland Tribune recently published a series of articles on the Black Students Union and the black youths of Bay Area schools.

John Jordan, editor of the San Francisco Progress, said he hadn't read the report.

"However, we have covered stories on project Head Start, Upward Bound, the EOC and OEC, and the Tutorial Program at SF State," Jordan said.

#### Editorial

Tom Berkeley, publisher of The Post, a newspaper published for Negroes and Latin-Americans in Berkeley, wrote an editorial after the report was released.

"It's saying what Malcolm X said when he was alive - that this country is racist," Berkeley said.

Berkeley said his newspaper began writing a special series of articles dealing with racial problems long before the report was released.

Bay Area radio stations have responded somewhat more favorably to the Kerner report.

Mel Knox, news director of KDIA, said no direct action was taken by the station to cover the racial issues.

#### Racial Problems

Knox said KDIA's half hour Sunday shows usually contained discussions about racial and social problems.

"The Owen Spann Show" on KGO Radio, interviewed San Francisco Supervisor Terry Francois after the report was released.

Francois praised the report and

the station opened the phones to the listeners in San Francisco and the East Bay. Listeners reactions to the report varied.

KSFO's news director, Chet Castleman, a member of the Northern California TV News Directors Association, said the members of the association formed guidelines for reporting riots and racial problems.

#### Guidelines

The guidelines include not labeling a disorder a riot until actual violence breaks out and not reporting false rumors or distortion of facts.

These guidelines are followed by 30 radio and television stations throughout Northern California.



Charles Coane  
KPIX

three and a half hour program "One Nation Indivisible" on May 20 from 7:30 - 11:00.

Charles Coane, KPIX public relations manager, said this program was a direct result of the Kerner report.

"We're not going to have leaders talk about solutions. But the people, the laymen are going to be interviewed in the first two hours. The last hour and one half will be devoted to the racial crisis in local cities," Coane said.

"One Nation Indivisible" was based on "Prelude to a Riot" by Paul Jacobs, a San Francisco writer whose book was written during the Hunter's Point riot in 1966.

Ben Williams, KPIX eyewitness news reporter, and Pat Collins, hostess of KPIX's "Hotline," interviewed Jacobs, April 2, on "Eyewitness Exclusive - The Continuing American Revolution."

In the half hour live program, Miss Collins, Williams and Jacobs offered a critical analysis of racial problems.

KRON has attempted to portray the black man in the ghetto as the report recommended. "The Family on Fell Street" televised March 18, depicted a black family living in poverty on Fell Street in San Francisco.

Mel Kampmann, news director of KRON-TV, said "we cover self-help projects, through documentaries and news departments. The reports basically didn't spur our station."

"The Kerner report wasn't anything new to the media, maybe it surprised the layman, but not the mass media. We live with it from day to day," he said.



Mel Kampmann  
KRON

Bert Bell, program director of KSOL, concurred with the opinions of many others who praised the report. He said the station has special panel discussions whenever disturbances occur.

Bell hosts a talk show "Face to Face with the Issues," on Sunday from 5 to 6 p. m. He said many vital issues are discussed "when the public is willing to discuss them."

Local television stations have apparently taken more constructive steps toward adhering to the recommendations of the Kerner report.

KPIX will televise a special

the Mission Rebels, a self-help organization in San Francisco.

Steven Abrans, a 20-year old, conscientious objector, is an employment coordinator for the Mission Rebels under the Ecumenical House conscientious objector program.

Abrams, who attended an Experimental College acting class last semester, is active in the Mission Rebels program but little else at Ecumenical House.

#### High Opinion

However, Abrams has a high opinion of the campus ministers.

"They are doing an excellent job and they are taking on many responsibilities as coordinators of the program. They're handling it very efficiently," he said.

After two years of planning, 22 students were assigned, by their local draft boards, to Ecumenical House under a special conscientious objectors program.

Schiffman and Abrams are two of many who will serve their two years in substitution for duty in the Armed Forces.

Robert Taxin, another conscientious objector, working with this program at the Ecumenical House, is an aide at Shire School in San Francisco.

Taxin teaches mathematics and science at the school which is experimental in teaching, class attendance and class performance.

Even though Taxin is involved in a program sponsored by Ecumenical House, he is not familiar with the social changes it tries to

bring about.

The campus ministers have had various problems with moving into the small brown and white house just a few blocks away from SF State across 19th Avenue.

Before they moved into what was to become Ecumenical House, they were confronted with a suit by a neighborhood group of Parkmerced and Ingleside residents.

#### Suit

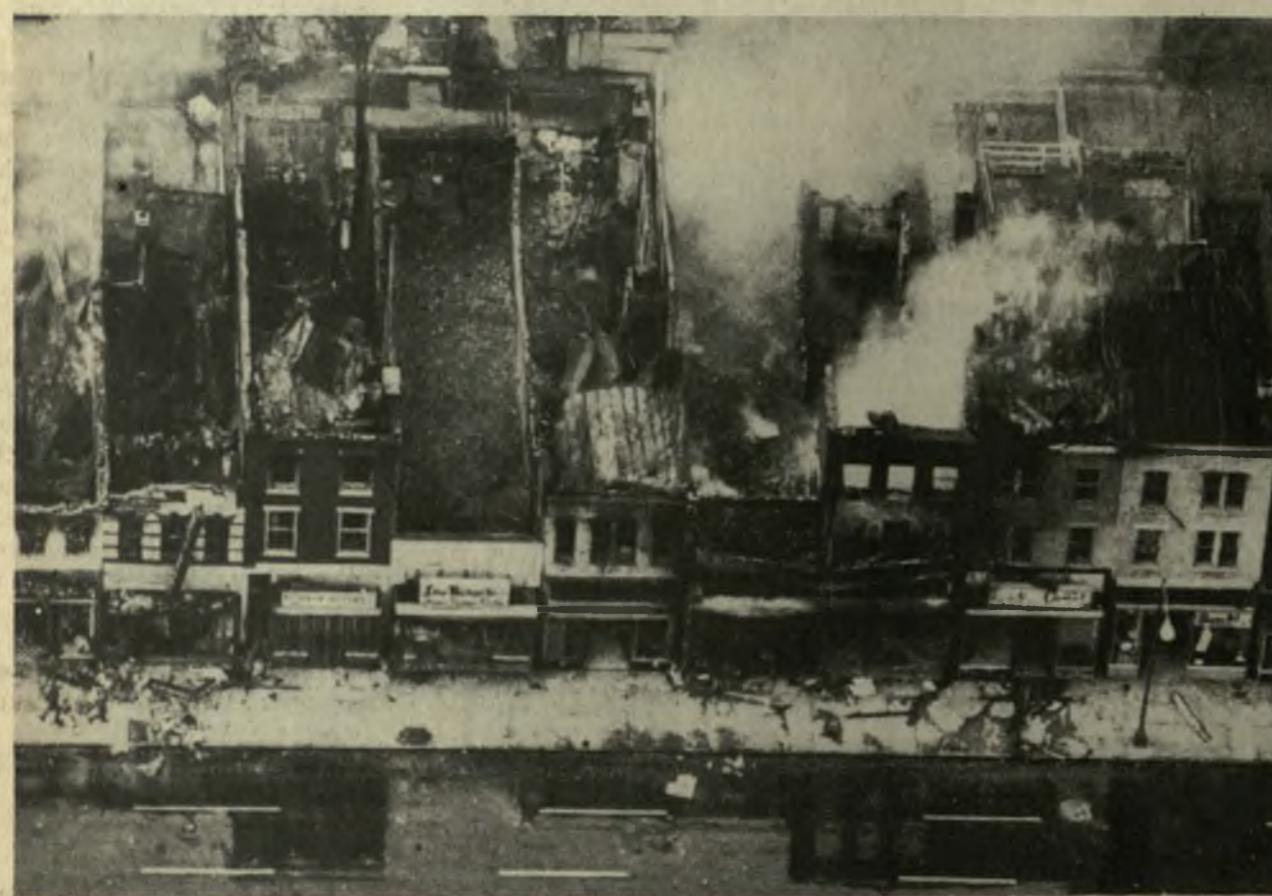
The Rev. Jones said the suit against the campus ministry was on the grounds that they were "undesirable" residents and proceeded to block an issuance of a building permit.

The suit against Ecumenical House ended after six months of court proceedings.

Ecumenical House is a campus ministry involved in a diversity of community services. Extensive counseling in the areas of sex education, marriage, divorce, abortion and current draft laws are offered by the campus ministers.

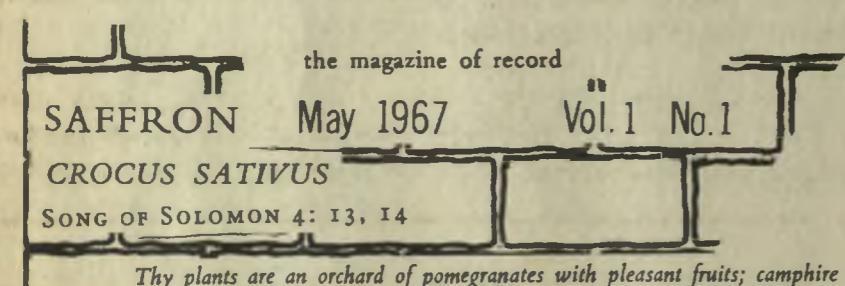
Ecumenical House is sponsored by the Baptist, Episcopal, Lutheran, Methodist, Presbyterian, Disciples of Christ and the United Church of Christ.

"We are a catalyst here to assist students and the community in discovering how to cope with their present state. This is a religious phenomenon. This is our business," the Rev. Dale said.



This picture of a Washington D.C. street shows what damage a riot can do. The question is, did mass media help cause this.

**Safran** - Vol. II No. 1  
DEC. 1967



SAFFRON May 1967 Vol. 1 No. 1

the magazine of record  
CROCUS SATIVUS  
SONG OF SOLOMON 4: 13, 14

Thy plants are an orchard of pomegranates with pleasant fruits; camphire with spikenard.  
Spikenard and saffron, calamus and cinnamon, with all trees of frankincense, myrrh and aloes, with all the chief spices.

**The Campus**

MAY 1968

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# FIGHT TO SAVE A NEIGHBORHOOD

By Howard Finberg

Situated next to SF State are the Ingleside, Merced Heights and Ocean View Districts.

On the surface a person would never suspect this area of 40,000 residents is undergoing serious changes.

Since World War II the area has become racially unbalanced, as more middle class Caucasians move to the suburbs while the middle class Negroes move into the community.

But what makes this area different is the fight the residents are giving to prevent racial strife from affecting their community.

The means for carrying on this battle is the Ocean View-Merced Heights - Ingleside Stabilization and Improvement Project (OMI).

## Clearing House

Originally OMI was a clearing house for information about other groups in the area, something like a district press agent.

However as the exodus continued, OMI's leaders took a more active role in community problems.

OMI has become an agency that is willing to take on all problems concerning its residents' needs.

One such battle concerns a house on a 14 acre plot of land atop Ramsell Street, overlooking 19th Avenue.

The property, named Kite Hill, was formerly owned by the Brooks family until the San Francisco Park and Recreation Department purchased the land with help from the federal government.

The Recreation department wanted to turn the area into a park with the house serving as a community center.

OMI has charged the park department with stalling, but the department said it is still making

studies.

The fight for a community center is just one of several battles in which OMI is involved.

Aiding in these skirmishes are an increasing number of SF State students.

Rolin Haggard, OMI co-ordinator, is a senior here. Beverly Wood and Mike Hancock, SF State students are also part of the 300 member organization.

the scores from the city's schools showed the district children did poorly.

to the federal government this month in hopes of receiving a \$2 million grant.

To prevent further scholastic declines OMI started the Community Education Planning Project (CEPP). This group's purpose is to present a self-help program

served over 200 children.

Communication: To help with the little problems of the residents, OMI established a hot line phone number.

The number 584-7460, is open five days a week from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. and is run by Bev Wood and Mike Hancock.

But as Miss Wood explained, the line has not been successful yet, because of the newspaper strike earlier this year. They had received no publicity.

The problem leading the list is stolen or junked cars on the streets.

Next is the lack of street and stop signs in the district.

OMI's future plans are for a day care center for children with working mothers, a neighborhood beautification plan, improving library facilities and providing better police protection.

Haggard said several things make OMI successful.

## Balanced

First, the group is racially balanced. It is neither a white or black organization.

When OMI was founded it was never conceived as an organization that would take over from other groups in the area. Rather it draws upon other groups, such as Elks and Lions, for its own membership," Haggard said.

OMI has the support of a large group of civic organizations. Such groups as the San Francisco Ballet, Museum of Art, and Opera lend their aid and advice, he said.

OMI's funding agency is the San Francisco Foundation, which is the financial arm of the San Francisco Council of Churches.

When asked if OMI is the most successful community project in the country, Haggard flashed a big smile and said "well, I don't know of any others as successful."



Rollin Haggard  
OMI Co-ordinator  
and SF State student

## Genny' the commons lady

### - a popular woman

By Art Beeghly

Eugenia Mikulewicz may be the most popular woman on campus.

When buying morning coffee or an afternoon snack in the International Room, there she stands, a pair of glasses attached to a silver chain around her neck, often wearing a corsage on her green smock. Her hazel eyes, often highlighted by eyeshadow, greet every customer.

#### Give Away

The giveaway is her accent, Russian in origin, as she displays her courtesy.

"Good morning honey... 10 cents dear... thank you sweetie."

The Commons workers call her Genny. No one attempts her last name.

Genny has clerked in the Commons for nine years.

She has to remember the prices of 60 or 70 items, maybe more. She works six hours daily.

What does she think of Commons food?

"Believe it or not, I enjoy the food. It's good quality." Free breakfast and lunch go with

the job.

#### Sampler

She usually samples "mainly pies and cakes, fresh every morning. That's why I gain so much weight."

Many graduates of SF State return to greet her four or five years later.

"I never have any trouble with the kids, we get along fine. I try to greet everyone. If I say hello to a person with a big tray of food, I should do the same to those who just buy coffee," Genny said.

"I left when I wasn't even five years old. My father had to get permission to leave Russia. My mother was very sick and needed a change of climate. We were supposed to return in two years, but never did."

The square pin of rhinestones nestled in her hair is deceiving. Actually it's the end of a head-scratching plastic rod, about the size of a darning needle.

"I don't want to mess my hair after a permanent. If I have an itch, I move the head-scratcher."

## Clark quits Drama Dept for Sonoma

(Continued from Page 1)

member. Part of his job at Sonoma will be to help the faculty and students with curriculum planning.

Clark is optimistic about the energy and involvement of today's college students.

"Students are a tremendously important factor in society today. They have been taking leadership and focusing public attention

on many issues and they have been effective in effecting high level changes," Clark said.

#### Worried

"I'm worried about the potential for violence in the student movement now - it only compounds problems and makes them more difficult to solve," he added.

"One thing is clear; college students are no longer separating their college years from the rest

of their lives," he said.

"I think what's going to result from this mood of student involvement is further participation by students in the governing of colleges. It's our job to make that an orderly process," Clark said.

Clark, who served on the faculty committee that selected John Summerskill as president of SF State, thinks that this college needs another man like Summerskill as his replacement.

But, he said, the new man should have more support.

"This campus is university size, trying to work on funds sufficient for an institution half its size. President Summerskill was only able to take care of part of the problems he faced while the others kept building up," Clark said.

Clark said that a large part of the college's problems come from the negative image in the community.

When something happens on campus irate taxpayers pressure government officials into action.

## Bunzel working for Bobby Kennedy

By Lee Heidhues

John Bunzel, chairman of the political science department and a member of the Kennedy delegation from California, hopes to be going to the Democratic Convention in Chicago this August.

A former instructor at Michigan State and Stanford University, Bunzel became chairman last fall.

Describing himself as a Democrat who felt "a new policy was needed," he decided that through organization and power Robert Kennedy had the best chance to win the Democratic nomination.

#### Best Chance

Bunzel supported Adlai Stevenson in both of his bids for the presidency. In 1960 he supported John Kennedy whom he thought "provided the best chance of defeating Nixon."

While Bunzel concedes he "doesn't have the same feeling of warmth for Robert Kennedy as he did for John" he believes the New York senator offers the best opportunity to defeat the Republican candidate.

Despite his political knowledge and experience Bunzel wouldn't go out on a limb and predict who will be the Democratic nominee.

Bunzel said, "I'm prepared to support the nominee of the Democratic party and hope he will reflect a different point of view not

President's March 31 speech but takes him at his word and doesn't believe "he will seek or accept the Democratic nomination."

Reflecting on the LBJ style Bunzel said "he will choose to play the George Washington role and try to be father of our country which for him will mean to seek to unify the country and Democratic party."

Bunzel said Johnson's withdrawal has been a "unifying gesture on his part at the very least. If he should succeed in moving this country to the negotiating table he would then be able to bow out of political life as a leader who moved his country towards peace and unity."

Bunzel is skeptical about the

chances for unity while LBJ is still in the White House. He said Johnson would be happy if the historians look upon him as a president who "forged peace and consensus out of a mis-guided war."

Bunzel said LBJ was hurt by the Kennedy image. He said people found it difficult to associate with a "Texas accent, cowboy hat and the manners and style of the common man from the southwest."

Bunzel said that Johnson's reputation as a manipulator overshadowed his Vietnam policy but putting the three together LBJ had "the worst press and public opinion a man in the White House could ask for."

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## THE KNACK

by Ann Jellicoe



# POLLUTION PROBLEMS SAIL IN AND OUT

By Walter Couick

The Bay Area Pollution Control District has its problems just like any other governmental agency.

But its problems sail in and out before they can be solved.

'Ships coming into the bay with equipment that pollutes the air is BAAPCD's biggest problem.

**Unconcerned**

Ted McHugh, BAAPCD's public relations man, said "many ship owners are unconcerned about the air pollution problem here."

"We issue a violation and they ignore it. Then they sail out the Golden Gate and in six months they are back with the same violations," he said.

Assemblyman Leo J. Ryan, D-S. SF, has proposed a bill to the legislature that would enable BAAPCD to fine ships \$500 a day that fail to correct violations.

**PHOENIX**

BAAPCD tried to control air pollution of 3,800 square miles in six counties. These counties are San Francisco, Marin, Alameda, Contra Costa, San Mateo, and Santa Clara.

It has a staff of 84 including 11 laboratory technicians and 28 roving patrol supervisors. Its budget is \$1.2 billion. The money comes from property taxes in the six counties.

McHugh said, "of all violations issued, about 65 percent are for smoke emissions from factories. In 99 percent of the cases where a violation has been issued, there is no trouble at all."

When a violation is issued there is a choice of complying with it or going before a board for a hearing.

Violators can appeal their case to the Supreme Court.

McHugh said only 15 percent of violations are called in by private citizens. Routine inspections discover the major portion of violators.

Most of these are from small operations owned by a single proprietor.

He said the larger corporations have cooperated and tried to cut down air pollution.

"Out of 8,000 industrial firms in the Bay Area," McHugh said, "only a few give us trouble."

**3 Years**

If a firm decides to fight a cease-and-desist order through the courts, it can continue to operate for three years after they receive the order.

Assemblyman John T. Knox, D-Richmond, is going to introduce a bill to the legislature to do something about "the blatant

violators" who have thwarted the orders of the district.

The bill will, if passed, allow the district to get a court order that will have an immediate effect.

**Stop Immediately**

This would stop the industrial plant from continuing to pollute the air while fighting the district in courts, he said.

"The air pollution regulations have decreased air pollution by 4,100 tons per day, but there is still 3,400 tons per day going into the air," McHugh said.

When McHugh was asked about air pollution from cars in the Bay Area and if BART would cut down this pollution, he said:

"Although air pollution by cars is controlled by the state, it is hoped that BART will reduce emissions by 2.5 percent."

## Minorities aid program work begins

(Continued from Page 1)

Charles Stone, dean of admissions, will act as adviser to the special selection committee which determines whether or not each applicant will be admitted.

This selection committee will be the first to have voting student members.

"The students on this committee will be from a variety of ethnic groups," Stone says, "and they will be people familiar with the background of the applicants."

Between now and September, students, faculty members and administrators will have to share in the planning of a college-wide program.

This year's efforts at tutoring and providing financial assistance generally failed. Each sponsoring organization was expected to work independently and almost all the sponsors lacked the resources to do the job.

Now groups like the Black Students Union, Third World Liberation Front, College Commitment Program and the Education Department will be bolstered by the abilities of nine faculty members and the administration-acquired money from the state or from private foundations.

If all these elements of the college plan together on the basis of mutual respect hundreds of "disadvantaged" youth will reap the benefits.



The black line designates the San Andreas fault as it cuts through the Daly City area south of Mussel Rock. Highway No. 1 can be seen along the coast curving down to Pacifica.

in constructive ways," Stuart said.

Better and safer use of land could be one result. Parks and recreation facilities could be put in the danger areas while urban communities and factories planned in the safer areas.

"As population increases the land now vacant will have to be used," Stuart said. "Why not make it as safe as possible?"

Earthquake damage occurs in

three ways:

\* Structures directly on the fault line might be sheared or pulled apart by land movement.

\* Landslides cause extensive damage since many houses are built on slopes.

\* Shaking causes damage at long distances from the quake's center.

Shaking can also cause tall buildings to sway. Generally, any

building over 20 stories faces this danger.

Earthquake prevention soon is unlikely. Lubricating a fault with water might release the strain before it builds up. However it wouldn't be effective if strong pressures already existed.

**Quakes and Oranges**

Earthquakes are about as common in California as orange groves. It is the only state that

is broken into a series of underground crystal blocks.

These blocks — transparent quartz — are separated by faults — great fractures that form lines of weakness in the rock at the earth's surface.

As pressure builds beneath the surface, these blocks elevate, tilt, fold, and depress along the fault.

The crystal blocks can shift several feet a year without causing a quake. Sometimes a fault becomes tightly compressed and stress builds.

When the stress gives it is like the uncoiling of a strong spring. The rocks sliding past one another create an earthquake.

**Richter Scale**

Earthquakes are measured in terms of magnitude and intensity. The magnitude, measured on the Richter scale, provides the index of potential energy.

While an earthquake can have only one magnitude, it can have several intensities. Intensity is greatest near the quakes center.

The 1906 San Francisco quake had a magnitude of 8.3 on the Richter scale. It is the only major quake to be reported in the Bay Area.

**Only 5.3**

In 1957, the Daly City quake measured 5.3 magnitude.

On the Richter scale, an increase of one whole number indicates an energy release about 60 times greater than that of the next lower number.

The 1906 earthquake was 50,000 times greater in magnitude than the one in Daly City.

By John Leighty

Hundreds of earthquakes a month rumble through the Bay Area.

Most of these quakes are too minor to be detected without instruments but they indicate continuous movement along the San Andreas Fault.

"There's no way to predict when there's going to be a major earthquake," said Raymond Peck, assistant professor of geology at SF State.

"However quakes every 50 years have been noticed in some studies. This implies that we are overdo for a quake in the San Francisco area," he said.

**Great Possibility**

"Areas with a long history of earthquakes have the greatest possibility of future activity," Peck said.

Methods exist that show hope of predicting earthquake occurrence, according to David Stuart, geophysicist at the US Geological Survey Center for earthquake research.

The center, located in Menlo Park, is experimenting with two methods:

\* Posts are planted along a fault line. If movement occurs, the posts will move together or further apart. Measurements then show if strain leading to a quake is accumulating.

\* Measurement of the earth's magnetic field at certain locations. Research shows that magnetic fields jump before earthquakes occur.

"Predicting earthquakes is of little practical value, but the information could be used

in constructive ways," Stuart said.

Better and safer use of land could be one result. Parks and recreation facilities could be put in the danger areas while urban communities and factories planned in the safer areas.

"As population increases the land now vacant will have to be used," Stuart said. "Why not make it as safe as possible?"

Earthquake damage occurs in

## Computerized libraries in city of future

Today science has the capability to reduce food shortage, control over-population, the weather, pollution, and to some extent hereditary traits.

Scientific advances are far ahead of bureaucratic acceptance.

Overtones of "Brave New World?" Perhaps, but scientific control of social change isn't all bad.

Imagine the significance and the fun of some of the products that should be available in the 70's.

## AFROTC

(Continued from Page 1)

tracht.

If Summerskill doesn't take action on the AS resolution the SDS will take action in the form of a "peaceful sit-in." They are now in the process of discussing other means of action to show their discontent.

Bass has also tried to contact Summerskill, but says he has been unsuccessful.

Out of the 2500 students voting in the election, 64 per cent voted to remove the AFROTC.

The electronics industry is developing the following products straight out of the science fiction world.

\* Computer shopping. Housewives will be able to purchase items and have a computer in the store pay the bill. The computer contacts the bank and automatically funds are withdrawn and deposited to her store account.

\* Lights automatically going on and off as you enter or leave a room.

\* Wall to wall TV that would respond to voice commands.

\* Picture phones enabling a

## fight

Last November, in the war convocations election both the student body and the faculty voted," he said.

"The main problem is that the administration is more interested in pleasing the Board of Trustees than the students," Forman said.

"Summerskill can act — but he won't stand up for his principles. At least he hasn't in the past. So now the resolution will be a good test to see just where he stands," he said.

person to arrange face to face interviews for jobs, hundreds or even thousands of miles from where they live.

\* Mobile phones will permit distant control over any appliance in your home.

\* Computerized libraries automatically would print reference material upon request.

\* A tiny pill would radio-transmit data to the family doctor.

\* An automatic electronic highway system. Cars would be automatically checked for mechanical deficiencies. Pre-set destinations would enable the driver to relax on a long trip over the major highways.

These ideas and many more may be incorporated into a futuristic city being planned for the plains of Minnesota.

Construction starts in 1970.

The experimental city would be totally new, a somewhat different approach than the new cities act" proposed by Vice President Hubert Humphrey. Humphrey's program would be to modernize existing cities.

The Minnesota project, costing \$200 million, is from the ground up. And in another sense from the ground down.

All transportation systems, public utilities and communications facilities will be underground.

The city will be for people. No traffic noise, pollution, garbage, housing congestion or urban sprawl will plague the residents.

Pre-engineered for a maximum population of 250,000, the city will be limited in size to four square miles.

Alhelstan Spilhaus, head of the national steering committee for the project, sees Experimental City as a proto-type of what is to come.

"The overgrown urban complex must be dismantled and must be dispersed if we are to cure the ills of the megalopolis," Spilhaus said.

Eliminating zoning would be one positive aspect. Zoning, Spilhaus says, is a sign of failure of the city.

In Experimental City, people could live next to industry and offices saving time and solving commuter problems.

Technology is the key to Experimental City.

On a wider scale, science is the key to constructive social change.



# BUT THE BEAT STILL GOES ON

By Leonard Sellers

There is supposed to be something special in the sound of KMPX radio.

There was, once.

Now the sound of KMPX is like a small voice, crying for air, slowly being stifled.

KMPX-FM; unusual, underground; folk-rock, electronic rock, blues; call it whatever you like, but also call it dying.

March 18, 8 p.m. A small chill wind blows off the bay, crosses the Embarcadero, and skitters up Green Street.

The wind rustles litter in the gutter and scatters the faint static sound coming from an FM radio.

"They're back on the air! Oh damn it, they're back on the air."

Music sounds from KMPX, silenced for 17 hours by a staff walk-out. But the staff is still outside.

On the second floor of 50 Green St., inside the KMPX studio, the station owner, the station manager and one disc jockey frantically try to broadcast.

Something goes wrong, and on the radio downstairs the music screeches, speeds up, then stops.

People laugh. One girl, who had been an engineer the day before, hollers, "If they break my station, if they . . ."

She stops, angry, confused and cold.

Lee Crosby, owner of Crosby-Pacific Broadcasting Corp., parent company of KMPX and LA sister station KPPC, sat in a studio office.

His shirt was wilted, his hair messes and he moved in short nervous bursts.

"They gave me no advance notice," Crosby said. "Not even one day. We've had our differences. Sometimes I was right, sometimes not. But I've always been willing to talk."

Crosby is a 1952 graduate of SF State. His degree was in Business Administration. He had been

**CROSS PACIFIC BROADCASTING CO**  
**KMPX STEREO RADIO**



STATION MANAGER: "I've got a business to run."



STRIKER: "What we want is to take over."

a disc jockey for 12 years, and involved in FM radio for the last eight years.

He bought KMPX in 1962. His willingness to talk has decreased in direct proportion to the length of the strike.

"They left out something in their demands," Crosby said. "They should include 'Lee Crosby, owner, will be allowed to clean the restrooms'."

"Man we want to give him a free ride," one of the strikers said. "We want to take over the station."

Tom Donahue, former program director, is one of the strikers, although he had quit a week before the strike began.

He is a big imposing man who wears both a beard and a quiet manner like a turtle-neck sweater.

"You might say it's a fight

over artistic freedom," Donahue said. "Management started to impose more and more restrictions on programming."

"They reneged on an unwritten agreement we've had since KMPX changed to the new format. The agreement was simply that the staff would be allowed to pick their own music, do their own thing."

"Most of the kids on the staff are from the Haight-Ashbury. They're a different kind of people. So management doesn't understand them, can't communicate with them. So it's afraid of them," he said.

Donahue went to work for KMPX in March of 1967. He was program director of both KMPX and KPPC. Most of the staff at KMPX was brought in by Donahue.

"There was an understanding with management that any personnel problems would be han-

dled through me," he said.

"The staff has put together a real sound. It means something. The format is both a financial and audience success. But there were differences of opinion . . ."

Station manager Ron Hunt is an energetic, competent man. He's also the man-in-the-middle. A go-between for the owner and the strikers, he also has the responsibility for keeping KMPX together and on the air.

"I have a business to run," Hunt said. "And I don't want to get into name calling. That does not solve anything."

Management and strikers held several meetings to negotiate. There was no dialogue. Each side came up with stipulations. Neither side would give an inch. Negotiations never got off the ground.

The strikers have rounded up a good amount of former advertising support. KMPX is losing money. The station, in an attempt to survive, has started hiring disc jockeys and salesmen on a permanent basis. April 29

management officially fired the striking staff.

The strikers, even while picketing, are looking for a new station to take in the staff, offering promises of putting KMPX out of business.

No one talks about a settlement.

People, personalities and a product; KMPX. A good sound, a good feeling. The people, the personalities, mix and jar and grow teeth.

The feeling between management and the strikers has gone from a groping attempt at communication to unhidden hate.

A staff without a station. A station without a staff.

The sound of KMPX is now a part-time, sometime thing. A voice that was steadily growing in boldness and strength is now reduced to a small cry, gasping for air.

## Mission District faces many serious problems

(Continued from Page 1)

list but many of their parents do not," Mrs. Bordman said. "It's almost impossible for teachers to communicate with parents about problems these students are facing — not that they try.

"It is possible for students to graduate from Mission High without being able to speak English because discipline is considered more important than achievement," she said.

"As long as the student behaves himself and accepts the fact that it's going to be a white, anglo-saxon world he'll get his diploma," she said.

### Denies Charge

Mission High principal Harry Krytzer denied this, "I don't see how it could be possible for a student to graduate without knowledge of the English language. We've had a bi-lingual program in effect here for a year."

Until 1966 only English was permitted as the teaching language in the San Francisco Unified School District.

The Short Bill, passed in 1966 by the state legislature, made it possible to teach bi-lingual classes.

Rafael Cons teaches in both English and Spanish at Mission High.

### Special Class

There are 20 students in his special class now, Krytzer said.

"These are students who are limited in English because they've only been in this country a few months," Krytzer said.

Cons also teaches three sessions of English at night for adults in the community.

The EOC deals with a variety of programs such as Headstart, Neighborhood Youth Corps, Work Study and many Federal agencies to supplement education in the

public schools.

Project Head Start is an attempt to bring pre-schoolers from poverty areas up to the educational level of children entering school from non-poverty areas.

"But it won't do much good for an impoverished child to go through Head Start to a school system unsympathetic to his specific needs," Mrs. Bordman said. "Many of the counselors feel there's something sub-standard about the Indian or Mexican child."

"All we can do is prepare the child so that he doesn't spend the first three years in school trying to learn the English language," she said.

Arriba Juntas, a non-profit community development organization has several youth programs for both vocational and language instruction.

Horizons Unlimited is an Arriba Juntas program that offers counselors and tutoring for students contemplating high school drop-out.

There are 100 Mission High School students in this program.

Another English Language program is offered by Oberros, the construction workers union in Mission District.

Its classes are open to non-union members.

"The people here want to be given a say in the fate of their own neighborhood," said Community worker Ben Martinez.

Martinez, 24 year old SF State senior in sociology, has been working with Arriba Juntas for several years.

"Education is a slow process," he said. "All elements of the community must be able to meet and communicate together before changes can be made."

**TEN YEARS AGO THIS MOTION PICTURE COULD NOT POSSIBLY HAVE BEEN MADE! EVEN A YEAR AGO "THE FOX" COULD NOT HAVE BEEN MADE.....NOT QUITE THIS WAY!**

Ellen didn't know who she was or what she was... with Jill she was one thing... with Paul another...

**NOTORIOUS FRANKNESS**...describes a lesbian relationship frustrated by a foxy young man...some very explicit material, including a graphic love scene between the women and a bit of auto-erotic nudity. It has considerable merit all the same. The performances are exceptionally good. *Eichbaum Examiner*

*THE FOX IS STRONG*, adult drama of unusual merit. *Steger - Argonaut*  
*"THE FOX" IS STRICTLY ADULT SUBJECT MATTER...condors* definitely the order of the day...the result is a touching, moving film. *Robertson - Sun Reporter*



**SANDY DENNIS - KEIR DULLEA**  
**ANNE HAYWOOD AS EILEEN MARCH**

IN D. H. LAWRENCE'S THE

**FOX**

...symbol of the male

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**An hour a day keeps war away**  
**-Yogi meditates to keep peace**

By Marcus Clarkson  
Maharishi Mahesh Yogi, India's tiny, bearded mystic has a gimmick.

It's called transcendental meditation — his own short-cut-to-the-contemplative-life designed for the impatient Western World.

It is a technique, however, with no basis in Hindu scripture.

Unlike orthodox Hindu meditations, the Maharishi's method requires little self-discipline.

There is no peculiar modes of breathing, no joint-popping postures, no protracted fasting and no absolution from guilt.

**An Hour**

An hour of meditation a day the guru said, "gives a man peace within himself and greater efficiency in the fields of thought and action."

If only one percent of the world's population meditates, "it will be enough to dispel the clouds of war for thousands of years," he said.

There is a catch, of course. An optional, but expected fee is asked of his disciples.

Although the cost usually amounts to one week's salary, it is a small price for inner peace. And thousands pay it.

Who are his disciples that make such sacrifices?

**Everybody's Guru**

"Heads of state, artists, housewives, students, millionaires and many of lesser means . . . " read the guru's promotion literature.

This group includes the Beatles, the Rolling Stones, Efrem Zimbalist, Jr. and Mia Farrow.

But most of his followers are ordinary persons seeking peace of mind.

**College faculty crisis**

(Continued from Page 1)

was 45 per cent.

In 1967-68 the percentage had dropped to 34.2.

No figures are available showing the number of Ph.D.'s at SF State.

Haehn said there is a relationship between the quality of faculty hired in the later months as opposed to those hired earlier.

Faculty hired earlier tended to have Ph.D.'s and previous teach-

ing experience, he said.

Feder said it was unfair for Haehn to charge quality of the faculty has declined.

"Haehn is only using the Ph.D as a criteria for the level of preparation," Feder said. "If we couldn't find quality people to teach, we would rather cancel the class."

The symposium will begin May 9 at 8 p.m. at the Sheraton Palace Hotel. The cost is \$3 for the first night and \$20 for the following two days.

# BREAKING INTO A NEW DIMENSION

By Geoff Link

There are so many competent musicians in rock music today, that it's no longer news when another interesting group comes along with some original material.

Rarely, though, do even the best of the new bands break on through to that other side where they discover new forms and techniques, where artistry and creative imagination come to become a new dimension in pop music.

But the Crome Syrcus have made this breakthrough. They have created what has been described as "symphonic rock," a label they're not sure fits, but it seems appropriate, at least for now.

## Wide Acclaim

They scored the New York City Center Joffrey Ballet's "Opus 65" and "Astarte," which received wide acclaim last fall.

In doing so, they became one of the few rock bands (Mothers of Invention and Electric Prunes are others) to move into so-called "serious" music.

But they have not renounced ties with pop by any means. Some of their shorter songs are easy to listen to and have a good beat.

## Easy Combination

The Syrcus combine the sophistication and excellent musicianship of the concert pieces with a happy, hip kind of rock.

The Syrcus includes: Dick Powell, harmonica, keyboards and vocal; Lee Graham, vocal, bass and flute; Ted Shreffler, guitar and Jim Plano, drums.

Plano replaced Rod Pilloud about two months ago when Pilloud decided to return to school.

## No Leader

The Syrcus doesn't really have a ringmaster, though Shreffler and Graham seem to initiate much of



**Crome Syrcus**  
The creators of "symphonic rock".

the material, with the entire band adding ideas and interpretations.

## New to Area

The Syrcus is from Seattle and, except for two nights recently at the Straight Theater and a week at the Lion's Share in Sausalito, have not performed in the Bay Area since last July's Berkeley Folk Festival.

"That was a turning point for us," Shreffler says.

From then on, they started going through changes—from doing Top 40 material to their own com-

positions.

Eventually, they got the offer to adapt "Opus 65," a ballet choreographed by Anna Sokolow and scored by Leo Macero.

Then came "Astarte" and New York, plus a contract with ABC/Command, a prestigious label that had never signed a rock group before.

## First Album

Last January they released an LP, "The Love Cycle," the name taken from the title of a song by Ted Shreffler and sung mainly by

Lee Graham that runs 17 and a half minutes, one side of the album.

"The Love Cycle" shows the group's versatility and indicates perhaps one direction that pop music will have to take if it is to continue to grow.

The title song itself is a sort of counterpart to the Fugs, particularly their 11-minute "Virgin Forrest."

## Opera

Graham attended SF State for one semester in 1964 before going to the University of Washington to study opera, and his knowledge of opera is quite apparent on "The Love Cycle," both in technique and intent.

They would probably not have reached so far for a new sound or stretched their talents to the degree they have had they not scored "Opus 65" and "Astarte."

By staying strictly with rock "we would have been underplaying our abilities," Shreffler says.

"We're just beginning," Powell says. "We haven't really used all the things we can do."

## Versatile

Just instrumentally, the group is extremely versatile. No member plays less than two instruments and some play three and four. On stage they keep switching places and adding new instruments.

A partial list of the instruments they can handle: trumpet, trombone, organ, piano, harmonica, flute, drums, guitar, bass, clarinet, saxophone and they have plans for an oboe.

Though "The Love Cycle" is quite structured, they improvise on other songs and all the weird electronic sounds are created on stage, without the use of pre-recorded tapes.

and most organic: it fit and worked well.

All in all, even despite its length, the play was well-conceived and implemented by all concerned.

## To Heaven

Peer, perched on the end of Aase's sickbed, loops a rope over a chair and pretends to take her on a last, beautiful "winged horse ride" over the fjord: it is a ride to heaven, from which Aase never awakens.

The cast of characters is long. Two groups of these most memorable are the 20 or so trolls and the Inmates of the Asylum at Cairo.

Laura Malamut, the troll princess, for dance and appearance alone was breathtaking; she glowed from head to foot in yellowish green skin and veils, like some eerie sprite, with long, dappled fingers, tall, diaphonous horns and tail.

## Sets

The set, by Don Harris, of ragged burlap slanted platforms, spot-lit green, then yellow, dripping from above like a tall cavern, and sloped at the sides like a cave, was most versatile,

## By Bruce Campbell

"The Fox," the film adaptation of D.H. Lawrence's chilling novella of mysticism, homosexuality and the triumph of the male will, is a Freudian fantasy iced in the pastoral reality of the Canadian wilds.

It is the winter of discontent for two women living alone in a farmhouse who have assumed an explicit male-female relationship.

March (Anne Heywood) fulfills the male role and Jill (Sandy Dennis) plays the female role.

## The Fox

The first thing established in the film showing at Cinema 21 is their hatred of the fox which makes frequent forays on the chicken coop.

The fox, symbolic of the male will, is something Jill and March subconsciously realize as a threat to their relationship.

But March intuitively feels the fox to be a primeval recognition of her womanhood, a mystical portent meant to bring her character to a new dimension.

## Stare

This feeling is expanded when she encounters the fox in the forest. March and fox stare at each other in a preternatural interchange of will and desire.

This event is a precursor to further development of the encounter as the fox comes to the farm as Raul (Keir Dullea), creating a strange love triangle of role playing and savage desire.

Paul's extroverted personality is clouded by an unsettling mys-

# Exotic flourish of color saturates abstract fantasy

By Bruce Campbell

Elvira Madigan, a 19th Century Swedish love story, is advertised as one of the most beautiful films in history.

And indeed, the photography is an exotic flourish of celluloid and natural color which causes the senses to reel through a panorama of the Swedish hinterlands.

Perhaps this is the correct context for Elvira Madigan: A colorful exercise in creative photography. Everything else degenerates into a carnival of non-sequiturs as the film mistakes being dull with being subtle.

## Non Story

The story, or non-story, is a kind of abstract fantasy. The characters are abstractions imposed on a plot which is pure fantasy.

It involves a Swedish army officer who runs away with a famous tightrope dancer named Elvira Madigan.

The irony is that the whole contrivance is purportedly a lyrical statement upon a true story.

At the start, one suspects that the film might be another anti-war statement when Elvira observes that war is not soldiers on parade but the smell of burning flesh.

## Absurd Assumption

But this promising start where two opposites of character divorce themselves from the real world is quickly eclipsed by the absurd assumption that star-crossed lovers can come to an existential reckoning with themselves and society by caving through the countryside.

This absurdity is further compounded by a lack of character development which is based on another assumption that human interest can be sacrificed to the cute, willy-nilly meanderings and frolics of the camera in the forests and on the grassy meadows.

Must a film have a plot? Certainly not. Modern cinema has established this. But modern cinema has also established the fact that a weak plot must be bolstered and overshadowed by other qualities in the film.

Elvira Madigan showers the viewer in a flood of color, thinking that the viewer will be mightily impressed: but Walt Disney did better when it comes to a viable equation between photography and plot.

No real rapport is ever established with the viewer, and every potential for human interest or plot development is quickly chopped off as the two lovers romp off to the next forest whenever anything interesting threatens to happen.

Particularly irritating is the insertion of half-hearted, apologetic realism into this fantasy. An obvious fact is made that Elvira and her lover are running out of money. But they continue to eat remarkably well, and Elvira's attire is usually lily white.

## Hooked on Mushrooms

Three-quarters of the way through, however, the director apparently decided to make things really tough. And so he has Elvira, with well-brushed golden hair, crawling up a green hill on her hands and knees and eating mushrooms.

The realism of it all becomes too much for Elvira as she vomits up her meal. But the absurdity of it all is quickly outdone by the climax to the film.

The climax consists of the two laconic lovers committing suicide in the forest as the only means to preserve their particular quality of refugee love.

This fact is re-inforced as the film ends with a still-life photograph of Elvira trying to catch the elusive butterfly of love just as she is gunned down by her lover.

## Pretentious Bang

This is a superb climax within itself. But it is preceded by such a whimper that the concluding bang is totally pretentious.

Pia Degermark and Thommy Berggren play the lovers with enduring enthusiasm and felicity, but their efforts are negated by the overall effect of the film.

# Overstated symbolism makes Lawrence's themes too obvious

## By Bruce Campbell

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The cast of characters is long. Two groups of these most memorable are the 20 or so trolls and the Inmates of the Asylum at Cairo.

Laura Malamut, the troll princess, for dance and appearance alone was wonderful. A tough, old scraggly woman who has raised her son on his fairytales, she is half as much a rascal as her

son, yet she cannot control him.

Peer's last scene with his dying mother was pure lyric, for which both performers are to be commended.

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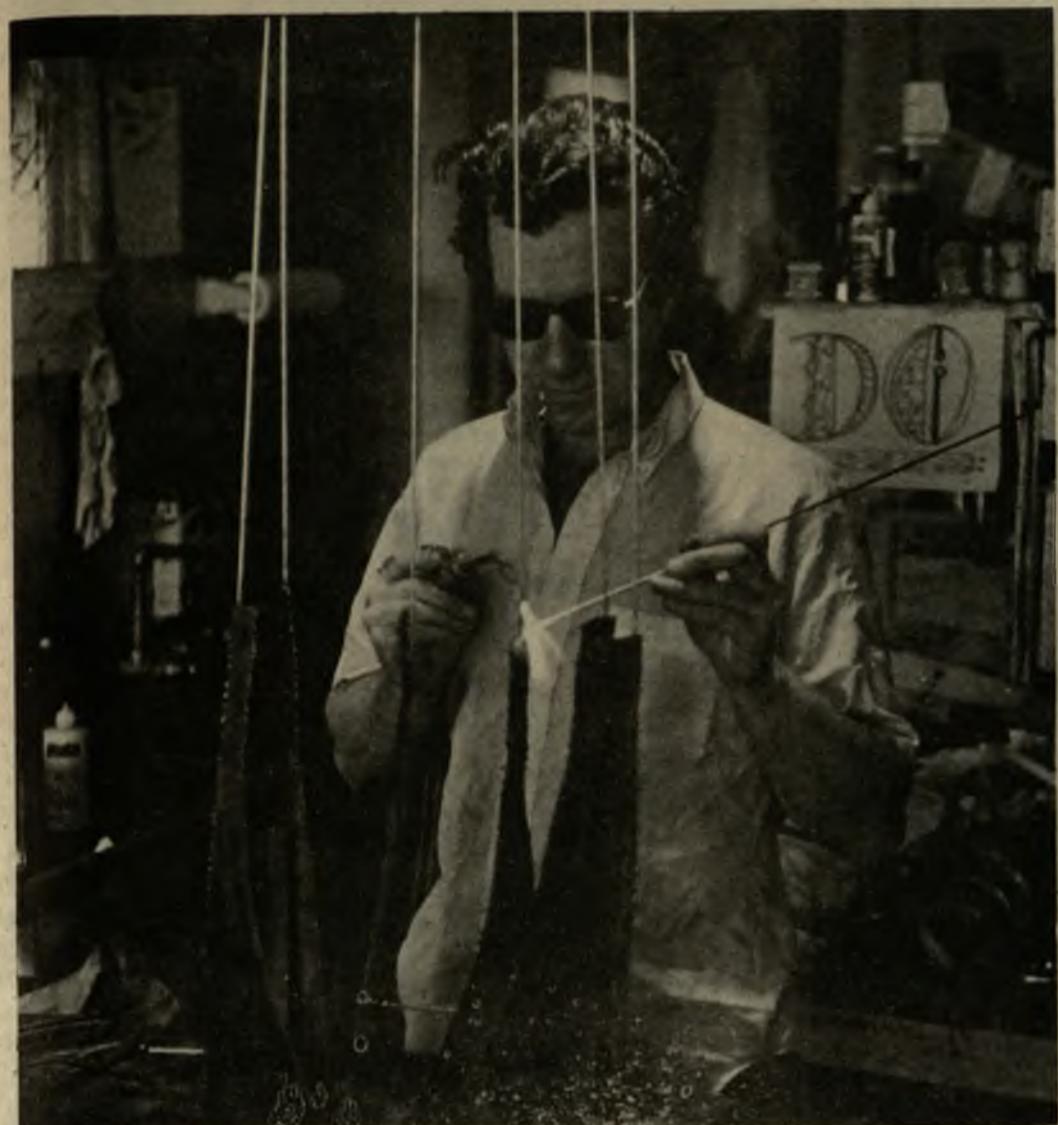
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# THE THINGS THINGMAKERS MAKE



"Thingmaker" Warren Garrick does his thing.

**'If the soul is creative, the artist will get better everytime he works'**



This rickety house could symbolize the artist's bohemian character.

In a little studio on the corner of 18th Street and Dolores, near Mission Park, works a man who calls himself "The Thingmaker."

His thing is color, astral pieces that glow and orbit.

His thing is napalmed babies, tortuous statues that writhe in blood-spattered poses, melted and warped.

#### Relaxed Bohemian

Most of all, his thing is sculpture, and at this Warren Garrick, a pastel-clothed, relaxed bohemian, is very good.

Garrick, in his late thirties, has been in his studio for about ten months working on his art and "digging the area."

Before this, he had six galleries along the West Coast in association with another sculptor, exhibiting international art work as well as their own.

What made him quit, to arrive in the city with \$10 left in his pockets?

#### Astral Drive

An "astral drive" told him to get out, and so he chose the Mission district "to see if I could reach the young people, to see if I could survive in a notoriously tough district."

Soon after he arrived with his partner Frank Kermit, he managed to find a studio, which doubles as a place to live.

For rent he trades sculpture with his landlady, who lives in Millbrae, and whom he describes as "a very staunch patron who has helped my cause."

Kermit is a fine artist whose work, a series of pen and ink sketches, reminds one of Aubrey Beardsley's work.

Actually, it is obvious that the

two are partners more in the sense of friendship than of the business world. They refer to themselves as gypsies and like to move from place to place before they become too established.

"Who wants to live in one place all your life?" Kermit asked.

Garrick's art is self-taught. His thoughts on "academia" are not complimentary.

"None of the academias can teach a person how to be an artist. An artist is a very real thing, based on originality and production of a person's inner soul."

#### Soul is Creative

"If the soul is creative, the artist will get better everytime

The rest of Garrick's work is far from the gruesomeness of his war babies.

Great warm, curving sculptures of metal and psychedelic color bloom on his walls. One is a luminous pinwheel of char-treuses, yellows and burgundies that tumbles like a flowered sun.

Another, a great tree-like, Ent-shaped piece seems to gloat in free form from the wall like some green and yellow spirit of spring.

#### Tree Men

Ents, Hobbit fans will remember, are tall, green, very wise tree men.

These color pieces glow under the black lights Garrick turns on

In this way, he sells enough sculpture to buy food and art materials.

#### Lean and Flowing

Garrick is a lean, easily-built man. After talking with him, all one remembers is that he is a relaxed, loose-limbed figure; there are no hard, sharp-edged mannerisms about him.

He flows. His art flows.

Garrick also works in the natural, organic brass and weathered metals. The Hobbits, he said, have influenced his use of natural textures and dark colors in the metal.

Hobbits are small, furry-toed creatures who prefer a cup of tea to schnapps. They are found in a volume of their namesake by J.R.R. Tolkien, and also in a trilogy called "The Lord of the Rings."

#### Fairy-Like

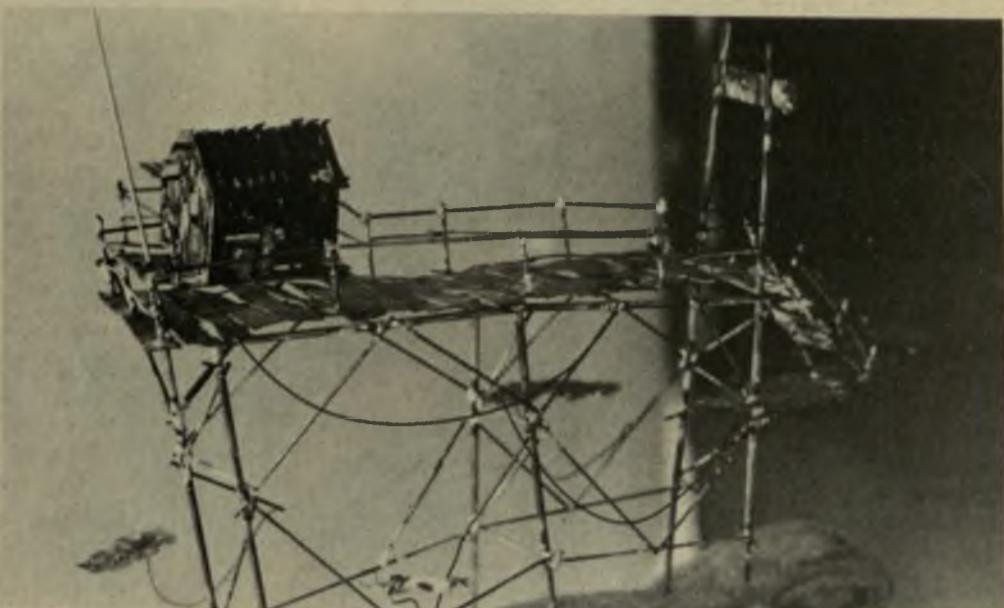
One of these natural sculptures is a brass and metal castle. It is a great gothic, fairy-like fortress of tall brass wire crosses rising in an apparently infinite myriad of towering scepters within brass-gated walls.

"It is a small child's view of heaven," Garrick said. "Formidable. It is a statement against the Church, not for it."

This particular sculpture, Garrick said, is not "finished."

Finished sculptures sell far too quickly, and if he is at all particularly fond of looking at something, the only way he can keep it around his shop is by "not quite finishing it."

The unfinished portions on this piece are actually only a few dangling wires in the back.



Self-taught hands mesh psychedelic images.



Tools to produce that which one feels.



A simple doll... or is it?



Garrick's art reflects his inner soul: this sculpture - a napalm baby.

**Text by Carol Corville**

**Photos by Lou de la Torre**

he works," Garrick said.

Garrick's studio is filled with his work, hanging from the walls, on low shelves and in the windows.

A few weeks back, his sculptures of the napalmed babies writhed in twisted agony in the windows, before the averted eyes of reluctant passers-by.

Generally, Garrick disdains museums. But for the display of his napalmed babies, museums will be a prime target "because I think these should be exposed to that strata of society that supports museums."

at night.

The room, seen from beyond the windows, seems to assume dimensions unseen in the daylight.

"My color pieces are from the astral world. They are things from other dimensions I have seen and felt," Garrick said.

#### Straight People

For these colored materials, Garrick said he has some 800 clients, "of these, some very straight people."

Although Garrick's studio is not yet officially open to the public, he has a knock-and-the-door-will-open policy.

# World Population: A Battle Lost?

Reprinted from *Stanford Today*, Winter 1968, Series I No. 22, with the permission of the publishers, Stanford University. Copyright 1968 by the Board of Trustees of the Leland Stanford Junior University.

by PAUL R. EHRLICH

**T**HE FACTS of human population growth are simple. The people of the Earth make up a closed population, one to which there is no immigration and from which there is no emigration. It can be readily shown that the Earth's human population will remain essentially closed—that no substantial movement of people to other planets is likely and that no substantial movement to other solar systems is possible. Now, a closed population will grow if the birthrate exceeds the death rate, and will shrink in size if the death rate is greater than the birthrate. Over the past half-century or so a massive increase in man's understanding and utilization of death control has resulted in a rapid rise in the rate of growth of the human population. So, we have a closed, growing population. And, intriguing as the prospect may be to certain irresponsible politicians, economists, and religious leaders, we will not achieve an infinite population size. Sooner or later the growth of the human population must stop.

On the "later" side it has been possible to compute when physical limitations, notably the problem of dissipating the heat produced by human metabolic processes, will put an end to growth in the solar system. We are forever barred from exporting a significant part of our population to the stars, so the theoretical maximum for the solar system coincides closely with the extreme possible numerical peak for *Homo sapiens*, estimated by some to be one billion billion people. This peak would be reached, at the current growth rate, in far under 1,500 years. Indeed, if we are confined in large part to the planet Earth (and there is every reason to believe we will be), the end will be reached in less than 1,000 years. For those interested in such long-range thinking there is one more cheery datum—the rate of increase of the population is itself accelerating!

On the "sooner" side we must face considerably less certainty. A fantastic world effort over the next decade at changing the attitude of people toward family size and developing, promoting, and distributing birth control technology might conceivably arrest population growth at two to three times its present level—if nothing untoward intervenes. On the other hand, it is quite within our power to reduce the population size to zero tomorrow, should we opt for thermonuclear war. But, later or sooner, one thing is certain. The human population will stop growing. This halt must come through either a decrease in the birthrate, or an increase in the death rate, or both. A corollary of this is that anyone or any organization opposing reduction in the birthrate is automatically an agent for eventually increasing the death rate.

**S**INCE WE NEED HAVE only an academic interest in theoretical limits on the size of the human population, I am going to examine the very real crisis we face this instant. It is shockingly apparent that in the battle to feed humanity our side has been routed. In 1966 the population of the world increased by some 70 million people, and there was no compensatory increase in food production. Indeed, in areas such as Africa and Latin America there has actually been a decrease in food production over the past two years. According to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, advances in food production made in developing nations between 1955 and 1965 have been wiped out by agricultural disasters in 1965 and 1966. All this means that last year, on the average, each person on earth had 2 percent less to eat. The reduction is, of course, not uniformly distributed. Starvation already is a fact in many countries. Only 10 countries, including the United States, grew more food than they consumed—all other populous countries, including Russia, China, and India, imported more than they exported.

Agricultural experts state that a tripling of the food supply of the world will be necessary in the next 30 years or so, if the 6 or 7 billion people who may be alive in the year 2000 are to be adequately fed. Theoretically such an increase might be possible, but it is becoming increasingly clear that it is totally impossible in practice. A few months ago I would have told you that if we had ideal conditions of research, development, and international cooperation we might triple our food production by then—if we started immediately. I would then have examined the possibility of meeting such assumptions.

You would have been treated to the history of the unsuccessful attempts of the International Whaling Commission to control the hunting of whales, as a sample of the kind of international cooperation we can anticipate. I would have explained why the idea that our food supply can be dramatically increased by harvesting the sea is a gigantic hoax. Then I would have told you about some of the unhappy physical and social barriers in the way of attempting to produce much more food on the land.

All of this, however, now seems to me to be beside the point. There is not going to be any massive tooling up to meet the food crisis. There is not going to be any sudden increase in international cooperation. Even if there were a miraculous change in human attitudes and behavior in this area, it is already too late to prevent a drastic rise in the death rate through starvation. In a massively documented book, William and Paul Paddock predict that the time of famines will be upon us full-scale in 1975. The U.S. Department of Agriculture estimates that America can continue to feed the developing countries until 1984. Which estimate is more correct will depend in part on the validity of the assumptions on which they are based, and in part on such things as the weather. My guess is that the Paddocks are more likely correct, but in the long run it makes no difference. Millions of people are going to starve to death, and soon. There is nothing that can be done to prevent it. They will die because of shortsighted governmental attitudes. They will die because

lated our environment, the more we have been required to manipulate it. The more we have used synthetic pesticides, the less we have been able to do without them. The more we have deforested land, the more flood control dams we have had to build. The more farmland we have subdivided, the more pressure we have created to increase the yield on the land remaining under cultivation and to farm marginal land. This trend has been enhanced by an unhappy historical factor. The Earth has come largely under the control of a culture which traditionally sees man's proper role as dominating nature, rather than living in harmony with it. It is a culture which equates "growth" and "progress" and considers both as self-evidently desirable. It is a culture which all too often considers "undeveloped" land to be "wasted" land. Unquestionably people's attitudes toward their physical environment need changing if we are to make the grade—attitudes which unfortunately are among the most basic in Western culture. And, unfortunately, the state of our physical environment is just part of the problem.

Perhaps more important than recent changes in our physical environment are those in our psychic environment. Unhappily, we cannot be sure of these latter changes—although riots, the hippie movement, and increased drug usage are hardly cheery signs. We can't even be sure of how much of an individual's reaction to these environmental changes will be hereditarily conditioned, and how much it will be a function of his culture.

Man clearly has gone a long way toward adapting to urban environments and despoiled landscapes. We badly need to understand the effects of this adjustment, especially in terms of group behavior, and to be able to predict the effects of further changes in man's perceptual environment. It is important to note that our perceptual systems have evolved primarily to react to stimuli representing a sudden change in our environment—a lion's charge, a flaring fire, a child's cry. Long-term changes often are not noticed. We tend not to perceive a friend's aging, or the slowing of our reflexes. If the transition from the Los

*It is already too late to avoid famines that will kill millions, possibly by 1975. But drastic steps, taken now, will protect food resources and the quality of environment for future generations.*

cause some religious organizations have blocked attempts over the years to get governmental and United Nations action under way to control human birthrates. They will die because scientists have managed to persuade many influential people that a technological rabbit can always be pulled out of the hat to save mankind at the last moment. They will die because many people, like myself, who recognized the essential role of overpopulation in the increasing woes of *Homo sapiens*, could not bring themselves to leave the comforts of their daily routine to do something about it. Their blood will be distributed over many hands.

**B**UT THEN, what good can a partitioning of guilt do? Perhaps some people will recognize their culpability and mend their ways—too late. What's done is done, to coin a phrase. We must look to the survivors, if there are to be any. We must assume that the "time of famines" will not lead to thermonuclear Armageddon, and that man will get another chance, no matter how ill-deserved. What I'd like to consider now is what we can do today that would improve the probability of man's making the most of a second chance, should he be lucky enough to get one.

Of course, the most important thing that we must do is to educate people and change many of their attitudes. We must, for example, alert people to the possible environmental consequences of attempting continually to increase food production. They must be made aware of subtle biological properties of our environment which, if ignored, may lead to very unsubtle future calamities. For instance, one of the basic facts of population biology is that the simpler an ecological system (or ecosystem) is, the more unstable it is. A complex forest, consisting of a great variety of plants and animals, will persist year in and year out with no interference from man. The system contains many elements, and changes in different ones often cancel one another out. Suppose one kind of predator eating small rodents, say foxes, suffers a population decline. There may be a compensatory increase in the population of another predator, perhaps wildcats. Such compensation may not be possible in a simpler system. Similarly, no plant-eating animal feeds on all kinds of plants, and the chance of a population explosion of a herbivore completely defoliating a mixed woodland is virtually nil.

Man, however, is a simplifier of complex ecosystems, and a creator of simple ecosystems. For instance, he persists in creating systems which consist almost entirely of uniform stands of a single grass—wheat fields and corn fields are familiar examples. Any farmer can testify to the instability of these ecosystems. Without human protection such an ecosystem rapidly disappears.

Plans for increasing food production invariably involve large-scale efforts at environmental modification. And the more we have manipu-

lating our environment, the more we have been required to manipulate it. The more we have used synthetic pesticides, the less we have been able to do without them. The more we have deforested land, the more flood control dams we have had to build. The more farmland we have subdivided, the more pressure we have created to increase the yield on the land remaining under cultivation and to farm marginal land. This trend has been enhanced by an unhappy historical factor. The Earth has come largely under the control of a culture which traditionally sees man's proper role as dominating nature, rather than living in harmony with it. It is a culture which equates "growth" and "progress" and considers both as self-evidently desirable. It is a culture which all too often considers "undeveloped" land to be "wasted" land. Unquestionably people's attitudes toward their physical environment need changing if we are to make the grade—attitudes which unfortunately are among the most basic in Western culture. And, unfortunately, the state of our physical environment is just part of the problem.

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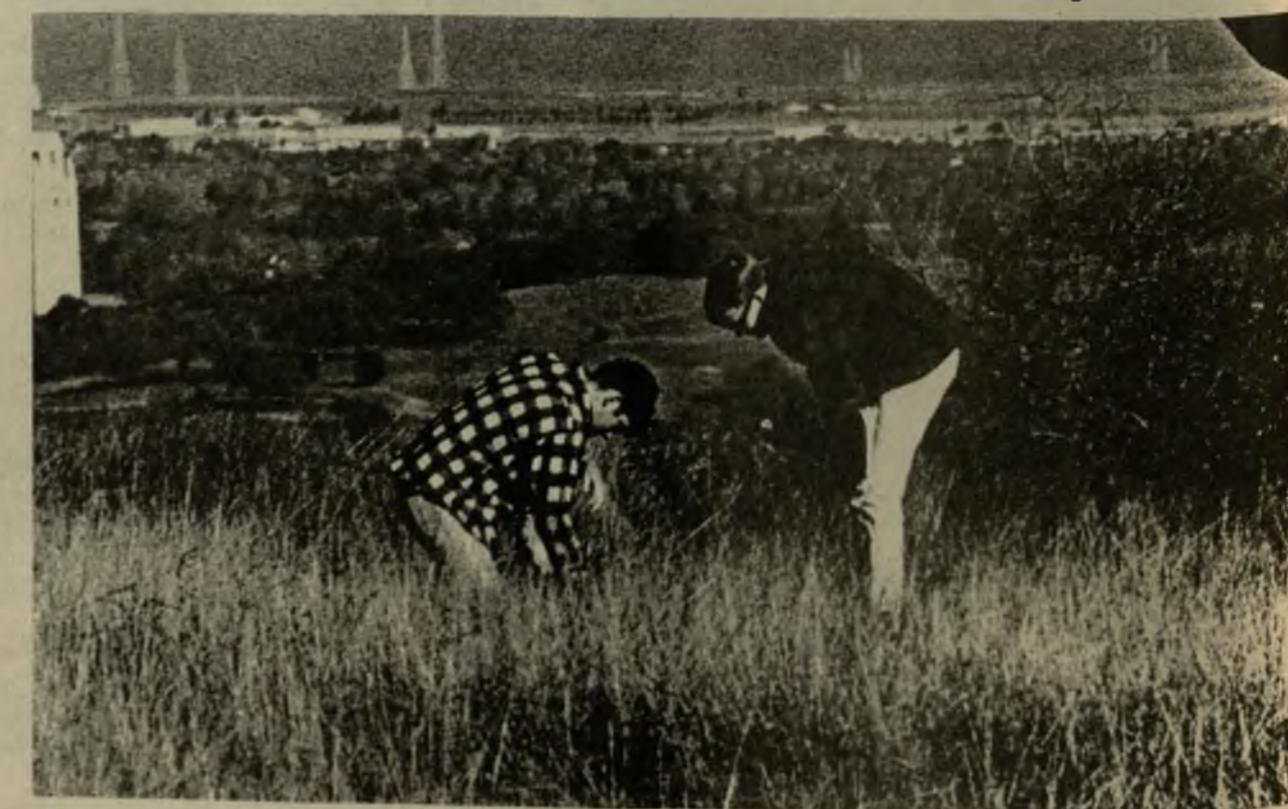
Paul R. Ehrlich  
"is the battle lost"



I think that 150 million people—rather than our present population of 200 million—would be an optimum number to live comfortably in the United States. Such a number is clearly enough to maintain our highly technological society. It is also a small enough number that, when properly distributed and accommodated, it should be possible for individuals to find as much solitude and breathing space as they desire. With a population stabilized at such a level we could concentrate on improving the quality of human life at home and abroad. And, what a pleasure it would be to work toward an attainable goal instead of fighting the miserable rearguard action to which runaway population condemns us.

After all, what do we gain from packing more and more people into the United States? Those encouraging population growth in the hope of keeping our economy expanding must realize the consequences of such advocacy. Some men would doubtless accumulate considerable wealth, and would be able to retreat from riot-torn cities to the increasingly smoggy countryside in order to live. If thermonuclear war does not solve their children's problems permanently, what kind of a world will those children inherit? Will their heritage include social disorder and unemployment on an unprecedented scale? Will they have to wear smog masks as a matter of routine? Will they enjoy mock steaks made from processed grass or seaweed? Will they have to be satisfied with camping under plastic trees planted in concrete? Will they accept regimentation and governmental control at a level previously unheard of? Will they fight willingly in small wars and prepare diligently for the big one? Above all, will they be able to retain their sanity in a world gone mad?

(Continued on Page 11)



Biology students do field work in the Stanford University's Jasper Ridge Biological Experimental Area, a 735-acre outdoor laboratory. The laboratory is a low foothill which contains 84 of the 162 plant families that grow in California.

## Free falling

SKY DIVING--  
A WAY TO FLY

By Art Beechly

"One thousand, two thousand, three thousand," the students count. They have fallen 500 feet in five seconds.

"Pull!"

Out rushes a nylon cloud into the blue sky.

The students feel a sudden jerk on their shoulders. Their parachutes open and they gracefully drop to the ground at 10 miles an hour.

Don Hawley, a 27-year-old grad student here instructs at the Sky Diving School and Club in Calistoga, 10 miles northeast of Santa Rosa.

## Free Fall

Although Hawley said he is always learning to improve his jumps, he is an accomplished free fall artist.

By streamlining his body, he can go up to 180 m. p. h. in free fall. This speed is reached by plunging earthward headfirst, with feet together and arms pressed to the sides.

With the flip of a hand, he glides in a more horizontal direction.

Going at this velocity, he can travel at "a one - one ratio - one mile down and one mile across."

## 13,000 Feet Down

His longest free fall was 13,000 feet. In such falls, he uses a stop

watch and an altimeter to tell him when to open the chute.

Hawley makes "relative work jumps" with three to 10 other jumpers. They jump at the same time, maneuver toward each other, grasp arms and fall as one unit called a "star."

Hawley encourages getting into good physical condition. Strengthening the legs is especially important.

## Break a Leg

"The stronger your muscles, the less chance of breaking a bone or straining an ankle when landing. The muscles absorb the shock," Hawley said.

Hawley learned parachuting in the Army.

Wirey in built, about 5 feet eight, with brown wavy hair and intense eyes, he looks indestructible.

"I've never been injured in skydiving," Hawley said.

He has made 302 jumps.

## Facilities Only

The Skydiving Club and School has 55 members. Most of the jumpers are not enrolled in the School but already are skilled in the sport and use only the Club's facilities.

The few fatalities in skydiving are due to "stupidly breaking



Grabbing hands in free fall, a "star" formation is formed over Calistoga. Falling over 100 m. p. h., the group has maneuvered over the landing area. A few seconds later at 3,300 feet, the group will break apart and have one thousand feet to get into the correct body position. "Earth, here we come."

Photo by Ken Roberts

common sense rules," Hawley said.

"Some skydivers have jumped through clouds and couldn't see where they were landing. They drowned in a lake," he said.

## Land on a Highway

People who don't know how to control the direction of their

chutes may land in a roadway and be struck by cars.

Calistoga "is one of the best landing areas in the US," Hawley said.

The surrounding mountains shield the landing area from high winds. The weather is usually clear. The drop area is a large,

smooth field with no obstructions for 300 yards in all directions.

## Rules of the Sky

Hawley listed "some very simple things people should know before their first jump."

\* Know the quality of the equipment.

\* Know how to use the reserve

parachute and always wear one.

\* Know the correct body position when pulling the ripcord.

"You should be falling with legs forward and spread, tipped several feet below your waist," he said.

END

## World population; lost battle?

(Continued from Page 10)

Let's suppose that we decide to limit the population of the United States and of the world. How could such limitation be accomplished? Some biologists feel that compulsory family regulation will be necessary to retard population growth. It is a dismal prospect—except when viewed as an alternative to Armageddon. I would like to suggest four less drastic steps which might do the job in the United States. I suggest them in the full knowledge that they are socially unpalatable and politically unrealistic.

The first step would be to establish a Federal Population Commission with a large budget for propaganda which supports reproductive responsibility. This Commission would be charged with making clear the connection between rising population and lowering quality of life. It would also be charged with the evaluation of environmental tinkering by other governmental agencies—with protecting us from projects such as the FAA's supersonic transports or from the results of the Army Engineers' well-known "beaver complex" (which some predict will only be satiated when every gutter in the country has a dam thrown across it). Commission members should be distinguished citizens, as free as possible from political or bureaucratic meddling.

The second step would be to change our tax laws so that they discourage rather than encourage reproduction. Those who impose the burden of children on society should, whenever they are able, be made to pay for the privilege. Our income tax system should eliminate all deductions for children and replace them with a graduated scale of increases. Luxury taxes should be placed on diapers, baby bottles, and baby foods. It must be made clear to our population that it is socially irresponsible to have large families. Creation of such a climate of opinion has played a large role in Japan's successful dealing with her population problem.

Third, we should pass federal laws which make instruction in birth control methods mandatory in all public schools. Federal legislation should also forbid state laws which limit the right of any woman to have an abortion which is approved by her physician.

Fourth, we should change the pattern of federal support of biomedical research so that the majority of it goes into the broad areas of population regulation, environmental sciences, behavioral sciences, and related areas, rather than into shortsighted programs on death control. It is absurd to be preoccupied with the medical quality of life until and unless the problem of the quantity of life is solved. In this context we must do away with nonsense about how important it is for "smart" people to have large families in order to keep *Homo sapiens* from being selected for stupidity. It is far from established that the less

intelligent portion of our population is out-reproducing the more intelligent. Even if a reproductive disparity did exist, the worst consequence over a period of a few generations only would be a slight lowering of average intelligence—a slight and *reversible* lowering. *Quantity is the first problem*. If we can limit that one perhaps we will buy the time for scientists in fields such as biochemical genetics to solve some of the problems of quality. If we don't solve the quantity problem, the quality problem will no longer bother us.

**A**LL OF THESE STEPS might produce the desired result of a reversal of today's population growth trend. If they should fail, however, we would then be faced with some form of compulsory birth regulation. We might, for instance, institute a system which would make

could be permitted enough antidote to produce two offspring. Then each couple who wished could be given a chance in a lottery for enough antidote for a third child—the odds carefully computed to produce the desired constancy of population size. At the moment, the chances of winning would have to be adjusted to about two out of five, assuming that all couples wanted to play the game.

An attempt to institute such a system is interesting to contemplate, especially when one considers the attitude of the general public toward such a relatively simple thing as fluoridation. I would not like to be the first elected official seriously to suggest that a sterility agent be added to our reservoirs. Perhaps it might seem that we can start such a program by treating the wheat we ship to India, or fish meal we ship to

an attempt to sterilize them en masse.

If we can solve the population problem at home then we will be in a position to make an all-out effort to halt the growth of the world's population. Perhaps we can shorten the time of famines and lay the groundwork for avoiding a second round of population-food crises. Our program should be tough-minded. We should remember that seemingly charitable gestures such as our grain exports to India have actually harmed rather than helped Indians in the long run. I think that we should.

1. Announce that we will no longer ship food to countries where dispassionate analysis indicates that the food-population unbalance is hopeless.

2. Announce that we will no longer give aid to any country with an increasing population until that country convinces us that it is doing everything within its power to limit its population.

3. Make available to all interested countries massive aid in the technology of birth control.

4. Make available to all interested countries massive aid for increasing yield on land already under cultivation. The most important export in this area should be trained technicians, not fertilizer. We need to establish centers in the country where technicians can be trained not only in agronomy, but also in ecology and sociology. Many of the barriers to increased yields are sociological, and all increase should be made in a manner which minimizes environmental deterioration.

5. Accept the fact that if we can use our power to further military goals, then it can be used for the good of mankind as well. Extreme political and economic pressure should be brought on any country impeding a solution to the world's most pressing problem. A good place to start would be closing our diplomatic channels to the Vatican until that organization brings its policies into line with the desires of the majority of American Catholics. Much of the world will be horrified at our stand, but as a nation we're clearly willing to go against world opinion on other issues—why not on the most important issue?

Is the time running out?

Every minute,  
countless  
thousands are  
born into  
a  
crowded world

*positive* action necessary before reproduction is possible. This might be the addition of a temporary sterilant to staple food, or to the water supply. An antidote would have to be taken to permit reproduction. Even with the antidote freely available, the result of such a program would be a drastic reduction in birthrates. If this reduction were not sufficient, the government could dole out the antidote in the proper quantities. If we wished to stabilize the American population at its present level, each married couple

South America. Or can we? As you doubtless realize, the solution does not lie in that direction. For one thing, saying that the population explosion is a problem of underdeveloped countries is like telling a fellow passenger "your end of the boat is sinking." For another, it is naive to think that Indians or Brazilians are any more anxious to be fed fertility-destroying chemicals with their daily bread than are Americans. Other people already are suspicious of our motives. Consider what their attitude would be toward

Well, perhaps if we get on the ball and set a good example the United States can lead the way in focusing the world's attention on the cause of its major sickness rather than upon the symptoms. Perhaps we can shift our efforts from the long-term pain-depressing activities to the excising of the cancer. The operation will require many brutal and callous decisions. The pain will be intense, but the disease is so far advanced that only with radical surgery does the patient have any chance of survival.

# WHO ? US ? DISCRIMINATE ?

By Vernon Smith

Although the SF State Athletic Department would have us think the recent charges of racism and exploitation are unfounded, they are not.

The grievances of black athletes on this campus are real, and have been for a number of years. For as long ago as 1959, black players have been subjected to the worst housing, the poorest jobs, and a coaching staff that could no more relate to them than say the Man in the moon.

Even after the conditions have been aired, the athletic department refused to believe that its black athletes are angry enough to have decided to do something about it themselves.

A prepared statement issued at the end of a meeting Wednesday between the department's coaches and the athletes said in part that "the black athletes were organized, directed, and supported by off-campus leadership."

"This is evident by the presence of Harry Edwards, black militant leader on the SF State college the week before the accusations appeared," the statement continued.

Black athletes scoff at such nonsense, and say the department is attempting to evade the real issues.

Harry Edwards was never on campus at any meeting held by the athletes.

Not much was resolved at Wednesday's meeting, which was attended by Dr. Jerry Wyness, athletic director, Vic Rowen, head football coach, and Paul Rundell and Frank Verducci, basketball coaches.

What did result was a general feeling among the athletes present that the department will forever refuse to look squarely at the problems. Instead it states over and over how equally they have treated all of its players.

Wyness, who did much of the group's talking, has indicated he will make no special efforts or concessions concerning the black athletes demands, that the department will continue to practice its present

policies of "treating all athletes fairly."

What he overlooks, is that since black athletes have never been treated equally on this campus in the first place the inequities will continue if the system continues.

The existing system of "quasi-equality," whether designed to or not, will continue to allow the black athlete to be exploited.

It is up to the department to do more than its part to bring the real equality it has deluded itself into believing it has.

It can no longer act on the assumption that all of its athletes are equal no more than this society can act on the assumption that all of its peoples



Phoenix Sports Editor Vern Smith presenting the demands of the black athletes.

are equal.

If the department does not, the consequences have been plainly outlined by the black athletes: a total boycott is planned with the added threat of discouraging other black athletes who plan to enroll.

The department has been given two weeks to act on the demands of summer jobs for black athletes, a black housing coordinator, and a black graduate assistant for next year's football team.

## Gators' mission impossible

By Glenn Schwarz

The members of SF State's track team who traveled to Reno last weekend returned home in time to watch their favorite television series, "Mission Impossible."

All season long their task paralleled that of the Impossible Mission Force, a race against the clock and a foe who's trying to defeat your efforts while you must overcome impossible odds. The comparisons end there. Unlike the IMF, which always comes out on top in the end, the Gators didn't.

Last Saturday was no exception as the Gators ended their conference season in the Far Western Conference championships in "The Biggest Little City in the World." If the Nevada bookmakers took any bets on this meet. The host University of Nevada was the overwhelming favorite.

The Wolfpack, who do as much wheeling and dealing in luring outstanding tracksters to the Reno campus as the casinos do in taking people's money, made the meet a complete farce by rolling up 206 points. CS Hayward finished a distant second with 114 points.

### 6 Points For SF

The Gators garnered only six points. The Gators were not on the bottom, though; Sonoma State didn't make a point.

Freshman Al Bowens was the top point-getter for the Gators. He placed sixth in the long jump



MILER-Gator trackman Steve Nolan exhibits running style he used to capture sixth place in FWC championship meet.

### Gators open here

The Gators will open their 1968 football season Sept. 21 at Cox Stadium against the Santa Clara Broncos, the only team to defeat the Gators last season.

## Baseball ends- a welcome relief

Varsity baseball action is all but over for this year and most observers agree this is a welcome relief.

Although victories at this point mean little to a team that never fulfilled its promise, they did sweep a double-header from Chico State 2-0 and 6-4. The Gators have six conference wins.

In February the Gators were billed as the team that had everything." In May they are the same team but minus the victories to claim a successful year.

The Gators started fast - too fast perhaps. Early wins over USF, Santa Clara and other local non-conference schools promised a Far Western Conference Championship.

### 'The Best Ever'

Coach Bob Rodrigo called the pre-season Gators the best team ever fielded at SF State. Some pro scouts seconded that by drafting several of his players.

In short, it was a confident, capable, group of baseball players that seemed headed to bring another

FWC championship to SF State.

Against Humboldt State, the Gator's left home their "awesome" power getting only five hits in the double loss. Together with an early double defeat at the hands of Sacramento State doom was all but guaranteed. The long ball hitting of Neal McNiven, Bob Dowd and Bill Brody simply wasn't there.

### A General Slump

Later conference losses meant little as the chances for first place honors after the first few weeks was virtually impossible.

Outfielder Barry Carli said it seemed like everyone went into a slump at once.

Another outfielder, Bill Brody echoed his words. "We know we have a good team, but nothing at all is going right." He suggested that the team hit its' peak too early.

Coach Rodrigo was miffed too at the poor showing. "If someone would have told me that we would have this kind of year, I would have told them they were crazy," he said.

The senior players are

more than disturbed. Scouts for the pros don't come to watch losing teams.

### Pitching

In looking ahead to next year there is hope that there may be a reversal of form. The pitching staff will be particularly strong with Bill Clark returning. He pitched a pair of superb one hitters this year.

T. J. Delbex will also be back. In his last two performances he pitched a no-hitter against league-leading Nevada and held Sonoma State to a single safety. Curt Hagaboom, only a freshman, pitched a no-hitter against the Stanford frosh. And if Ron Gilliam gets over his arm troubles, he will make a strong addition to an excellent pitching staff.

This is the last season of baseball at SF State for many. Coach Rodrigo is taking an assistant football coaching job at Cal State at Hayward. He along with seniors Dowd, McNiven, Carli, Brody, Don Edwards and others will long remember this team and what it didn't do.

## WANTED : ONE SUPER HERO

It's been reported that the SF State athletic department is worried that a student vote might abolish the mandatory \$10 Associated Students membership fee.

From the \$400,000 annually collected from these fees, \$48,900 is allotted to finance the inter-collegiate athletic program. Without this money it would be difficult to support a marble team let alone equip a football or basketball squad.

But, my advice to the department is not to worry; if any financial problems do arise I have the ingenious solution at hand to combat them.

Personally, I couldn't stand the sight of Gator football coach Vic Rowen biding his time with coed touch football games all day or basketball coach Paul Rundell getting his kicks conducting free throw shooting contests on lonely afternoons around the gym.

In order to keep the inter-collegiate program in operation we could create something that the sensation-loving sports public would really eat up. With all the publicity the college now receives it wouldn't take long to have the Bay Area sports populace storming to the campus with the all-important green stuff.

My proposed hoax would be the creation of a "super-hero"

next basketball season the kind of athlete the people are more than willing to pay to see.

My hopes for pulling off such a flight of fancy are founded in the past, the hey-day of such immortals as Clarence (Bevo) Francis and John Barber.

These sports folk heroes had their days of glory in the national headlines before most of us were really old enough to care, so I better fill you in with a little background information.

### Glenn Schwarz

In 1953 the basketball world was abuzz over the feats of "Bevo" Francis of Rio Grande (Ohio) College. People were calling him "Superman" when the 6 foot 9 freshman hit 116 points against Ashland College and was averaging 50 points per game.

Rio Grande, with about half the number of students of the average SF high school, averaged more than 100 points per game and went on to an unbeaten season. The catch was that they played 27 of their 39 games against vocational schools, junior colleges and service teams. They picked on such toughies as Pikeville, Cincinnati Bible Seminary and Sue Bennett (honest).

The fans didn't care who their

team was playing, though, as the "Superman" myth spread across the country.

John Barber was the Los Angeles State center in 1953. Just to outdo Bevo the L. A. State coach scheduled a game with the Chapman College Jayeans and ordered his club to feed Barber. Barber poured in 188 points in his team's 206-82 win over their hapless opponents.

This farcical game made the public aware that the "miracle in the Midwest," as writers were calling it, could be reproduced almost anywhere under set-up circumstances.

It's been 15 years since somebody like "Bevo" was sprung on the quick-to-forget public. It is now time for a new "super-hero" to be created and there's no better place than on our own lethargic sports-minded campus.

We could accomplish that feat by scheduling teams from Heald College, Mills College and other local powerhouses. Maybe we could even disguise a pickup team from one of the local bars and write them off as Bloody (William &) Mary College. All we'd have to do is fill the gym for all the home games (at the increased price of \$2 a head) and the annual budget could be met.

See, no sweat fellas.

## Oh those sexy- - sports cars?

(or: 'Our Copy Editor Goes to the Races')

By Mary Shepper

high as my knee with just enough room for the driver to squeeze in, lying in a semi-supine position. He snuggles into the car and actually wears it around him.

There were larger cars, beautiful ones; although they seem like tanks in comparison. Jim Hall's Chaparral was out qualifying for the Can Am race to be held the next day. Hall looks like a college student working his way through school.

But they say he's really a wealthy Texas oil man who designs his own racing cars.

The sensation of speed can't really be described on an intellectual plane. Standing 10 feet away when it passed, I got the

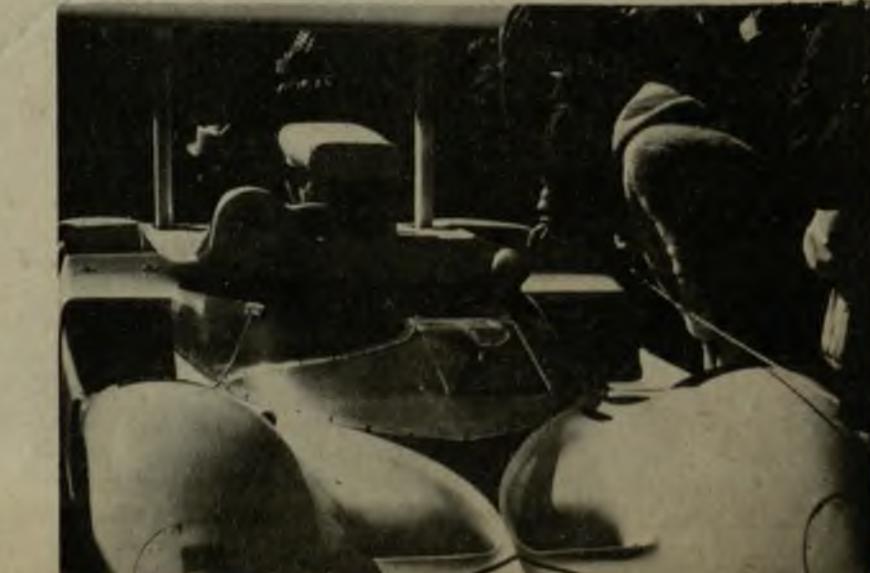
feeling that his car was just flying. And I wanted to fly with it.

But this sensation is not the result of taking chances or flooring the gas pedal. The driver who does rarely wins. The track is an intellectual challenge. It must be memorized: every turn, every flaw in the road, every braking point.

There were a lot of women down in the pits too—most of them shining and polishing the racing machines (which was kind of silly since they got all dirty out on the track anyway).

But I did see a woman driver there.

I wonder if they'd be interested in another one . . . ?



Jim Hall's Chaparral: can a Batmobile be erotic . . . ?