

LONELY WAR OF LT. SMITH

By Ted Rabinowitsch

Air Force Lt. Hugh Smith is battling the military establishment, and seems to be winning. Smith is one of the planners of Saturday's GIs and Vets March against the War. The marchers will assemble in the Golden Gate Park Panhandle at 11 a.m. and march to the Civic Center. The Air Force tried to transfer Smith from Hamilton Air Force Base to Formosa Sept. 29, apparently in an attempt to prevent him from leading the march. A stay granted by Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, however, has given Smith at least two months here in which to appeal. Smith was a graduate student at Stanford until his reserve unit was called to active duty after the Pueblo incident last January.

True Radical

"The true radical is one who works from within the organization," is Smith's explanation of

why he joined the Air Force though bitterly against the war. "Getting on the inside is the only way to really be effective." Smith hopes that Saturday's march will be one of "solidarity" and will begin a "groundswell of GIs who start working for their rights." He lists among those rights "the right to dissent."

Although his main cause now is obtaining the right to dissent, Smith's views on the war in Vietnam are strong. He calls the war "genocide and an economic horror" and would like to see America "get out right now."

The Fight

Smith contends that most servicemen at Hamilton Air Force Base are on his side in the fight for the right to dissent. Two things, however, may keep them from marching. One—the military has called special "dress inspec-

tion" for regular troops and "riot training" for many reserve units on the day the march is planned. Two—servicemen are afraid to participate because of possible consequent punishment and harassment.

"Most West Coast GIs would participate if not for these two things," Smith contends.

He says that they have "nothing to be afraid of," because the march committee "has more than 500 lawyers on hand," some of whom are already planning to prosecute any officer responsible for punishment or harassment of any GI because of participation in the march.

Smith says the FBI and the Office of Special Investigation (the military equivalent of FBI) have men following him almost all the time, but it doesn't bother him at all. "I'm having a lot of fun," he grinned.

PHOENIX

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Eight Pages

Proposed college union site is shifted by trustees' panel

By Art Beeghly

The only proposed revision for the College Union building so far is to move it a few feet away from its originally designated site.

College Union architect Moshe Safdie and campus officials have held recent meetings to revise plans for the proposed \$5.8 million building. The original Union plan was rejected by a subcommittee of the State College Board of Trustees on Sept. 25.

Safdie and his associate architectural firm met with the state college chancellor's planning staff earlier this week and agreed to move the building's site.

"The planning staff was pleased with the site shift. I didn't hear of any major conflicts of cost estimates or other matters," said Franklin Sheehan, director of campus planning.

"I don't think there will be a change in basic design," he added.

The Trustees' planning subcommittee will consider the Union again on Oct. 24 at Fresno State College. The full Board of Trustees will also attend the meeting and decide the building's fate.

The proposed Union shift will

cut into the Commons. "The change will pick off part of the Redwood Room," Sheehan said.

The Foundation which runs the Commons and the Bookstore, will have to approve the site change because it is paying \$1.2 million into the Union project, Foundation Director Rudi Nothenberg said. The Foundation has agreed to rent Bookstore space in the College Union.

Nothenberg expects the Foun-

dation to look at the proposed site change before it goes to the Trustees.

"The Foundation doesn't want to be the one stumbling block to the Union. The Union is the last and only hope to improve campus eating facilities," Nothenberg said.

Five different levels of eating space are planned for the Union, doubling existing eating space on the campus.

Dumke : "I want order on campus"

By Carolyn Skaug

Chancellor Glenn Dumke wants order on College campuses this fall, and he thinks faculty members should be responsible for maintaining it.

If they can't, he says, an angry public will do it for them—through legislative authority.

Dumke, head of the California State College Board of Trustees, told U.S. News and World Report magazine recently that "an out-

raged citizenry may not exempt from its anger any faculty members who join students in violence or dissent."

Evidence of the starch in Dumke's statements showed up recently. At meetings with college officials in Los Angeles, Dumke and the Board of Trustees pushed for a stronger advisory voice in faculty hiring and in making campus (Continued on Page 7)



Air Force Lieutenant Hugh Smith (left) is one of the planners of this Saturday's GI and Vet's march, against the Vietnam war, scheduled for 11 a.m. in Golden Gate Park.

Viet war debate back in forefront

By Steve Toomajian

As expected, the issue of college "complicity with the war" has flared up already this semester.

Nine military recruiting groups declined to come to the campus Tuesday for Military Information Day. They had intended to give information about their respective military services, but backed down to the possibility of debating representatives of anti-war groups.

Though a confrontation was avoided Tuesday, the Students for a Democratic Society will continue pressure to rid the campus of its AFROTC unit and to

force adoption of a policy banning military recruiters from the campus.

The SDS' efforts in this direction have a long history, and the inability of the campus to reach a consensus has left war-related issues unchanged for the last few years.

Must Face Trustees

Even if the campus eventually agrees on the military issue, the college will have the State College Board of Trustees to contend with. The policy supporting military recruiters and ROTC was made by the Trustees, though the college president can theoret-

ically terminate the presence of ROTC by not renewing the usual two-year contract.

Anti-war efforts involving SF State students reached a high point last year.

Last October anti-draft demonstrations were held at the Induction Center in Oakland. There were ugly, often bloody scenes between thousands of Bay Area college students and the Oakland Police.

Campus Issues

SF State students could not resolve their anti-war sentiments in the streets with the presence of military recruiters and the AFROTC on campus. It became obvious that the campus would have to take a definite position on the draft, the war, military recruiters and ROTC.

A college-wide convocation was hastily called by a group of faculty members headed by Marshall Windmiller, chairman of the International Relations Department.

After a week of speeches and debates by students, faculty, administrators and staff, a vote was taken.

The resolution aimed at severing the college's ties with the ROTC lost, 2702-2018. The resolution aimed at severing ties with military recruiters also lost, 3491-1205.

Activities Increase

Ex-president John Summerskill made it clear he would not change college policy on the basis of the convocation vote. This, plus the voting results, made the student anti-war movement more active than ever.

On Dec. 6, 1967, the campus nearly came apart during a massive disruption staged by the Movement Against Political Suspensions (MAPS).

The disruption closed the school for the day, and Summerskill subsequently came under fire for not calling police to the campus. As a result, the Trustees removed Summerskill's prerogative for calling police here.

(Continued on Page 7)

BAYVIEW CO-OP CLIMBS LADDER OF SUCCESS

By Louise Eubanks

All signs indicate eventual success for the once-doomed Neighborhood Co-op in the Bayview District near Hunters Point in San Francisco.

But there still is a long way to go before the store at 3rd and Paul Sts. earns enough to meet costs.

Neighborhood Co-op was initiated three years ago "to generate pride in the community and to give the people a chance to own their own store."

"The neighborhood is behind us now and we have a lot of things going for us we didn't have before," said Leonard Batts, president of the co-op's board of directors.

Assistance

Batts referred to assistance that Safeway Stores Inc. gave the failing co-op last June under the personal direction of Quentin Reynolds, Safeway Stores president.

John L. Wilks, co-op member and public relations man, was asked by the co-op board to "get help for the store to keep it from closing its doors."

The struggling co-op had been victimized by an uninsured robbery loss of \$12,000 in November, 1967, compounding its problems.



The Neighborhood Co-op market near Hunters Point was initiated to "generate pride in the community." Mayor Joseph Alioto was one of the market's visitors.

This meant, according to Wilks, that stock could not be reordered and customers went away disappointed, unable to fill their shopping needs. The store constantly lost business.

Neighborhood Co-op opened in 1965 with 2,700 members who bought shares at \$5 each.

"Cal Ponds (a Safeway executive) came in and provided the management, direction and coun-

seling which was so badly needed in the beginning," Wilks said.

Safeway manager Mel Thomas took personnel from various Safeway stores and transferred them to the co-op to renovate and re-

stock the business—all within three days. "The deadline was killing," Thomas said.

He hired six replacements from the community to take the positions vacated by Safeway personnel. Willie L. Scott, an assistant store manager in Hayward, has taken Thomas' position as manager of co-op.

"Safeway personnel provided consultation, marketing technology, and labor," Bates said, "and all for only \$1. Their know-how has raised our weekly income from \$7000 to a high last week of \$15,300."

Meet Cost

In order to meet cost, according to Batts, the store must earn \$20,000 each week. Anything over that amount will be profit.

"The thing to do now is get people interested in the co-op, get them to patronize us, and to become members. You don't have to be a member to shop co-op," Batts said.

Emil Sekarkac, education director on leave from his position at Berkeley Co-op, is running a campaign to get the 800 Berkeley co-op members living in San Francisco to transfer their memberships to Neighborhood Co-op, the only one of its kind in this city.

(Continued on Page 5)

American education: let's do something

Students today find it nigh impossible to meet higher education's demand that they obtain liberal educations.

Academia, while stressing the necessity of having a wide range of knowledge and awareness, fails in many instances to provide teachers or classes to fulfill its demands.

Students have difficulty obtaining classes for their major requirements and often find it impossible to obtain classes for their minors.

And if students want to broaden their education by taking courses in other fields, they sometimes find this an impossibility. Certain fields simply cannot accept a person not majoring in those areas.

In one instance a graduating senior couldn't get into a psychology class, which he needed to fulfill his general education requirements, because the only classes available were filled with psychology majors.

While this is the usual procedure, some instructors try other methods. One political science instructor increased his class enrollment from 45 to 63 students, while another said, "If you want to sit on the floor, I'll take you."

If this is done two or more semesters consecutively, the instructor risks having the class re-evaluated, and probably increased to accommodate more students. This in turn places more burdens with less rewards on instructors.

English classes designed for 25 students have suddenly been revised by people who have never seen the class. Now they are asked to accommodate an almost impossible load of 40 students. Instructors who had trouble finding time to grade 25 papers now must revamp the class—and exclude papers and instructor-student relationships.

This is why students in Paris recently rebelled—overcrowded, understaffed educational facilities.

While big business and society heap more demands of well-rounded education upon students, the state recently has been cutting the academic budget. More money, facilities and teachers are needed.

We think the educational system must make it possible for students to fulfill some of the requirements they are handed.

Something must be done now about the lack of money, facilities and teachers that are needed to keep pace with this nation's growing educational needs.



"I'm sorry, but you still haven't met
that General Education requirement"

LEE HEIDHUES

Memo to liberals: cross fingers

Polls indicate that a majority of voters will disregard warnings from liberals and pick Richard M. Nixon as our next president in November.

Nixon has had an interesting journey through the corridors of power.

In 1946 he was elected to Congress on a strong anti-Communist platform.

During his term, Nixon was involved in the prosecution of Alger Hiss, a former state department official. Hiss was accused of communist activities and was eventually sent to prison.

In 1950 Nixon, then 37, set his sights on the Senate. He defeated Helen Gahagan Douglas for the seat, again on an anti-Communist platform.

Tabbed as VP

In 1952, after two lackluster years in the Senate, Nixon was tabbed by Dwight Eisenhower as his running mate. Nixon attacked the Communists, overcame a campaign finance scandal and moved to the White House.

As vice president Nixon remained in the political forefront—particularly due to Ike's questionable health.

While restraining himself on the domestic scene to an occasional anti-Communist remark, Nixon made his mark on foreign affairs. Advocating the tough line, the vice president urged U.S. support of the French at Dien Bien Phu in 1954.

During a 1958 visit to Venezuela Nixon's car was attacked by nationalist elements opposing American business interests in their country.

Sent to Russia

In 1959 President Eisenhower dispatched Nixon to Russia. The high point of the trip was Nixon's "kitchen debate" with Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev.

When he ran for president against John F. Kennedy, Nixon was narrowly defeated.

An unsuccessful California gubernatorial campaign against Pat Brown in 1962, a law practice in New York, worldwide travels and extensive legwork for the Republicans were Nixon's bidding for seven years.

Politics 1968 beckoned, however, and through a series of unforeseen events Richard Nixon probably will be president next January.

Nixon's immediate concern is Vietnam. Only the most naive would fail to realize that Americans want an end to the war.

Nixon's call for an "honorable peace," however, dismays the doves in Washington.

Vietnam Policy

Nixon has said nothing significant on Vietnam. During pre-convention maneuvering Nelson Rockefeller presented a somewhat dovish four point plan. Ronald Reagan advocated a superhawkish stance. Nixon remained silent. The "new Nixon" has vowed to say nothing that will endanger the peace talks in Paris.

Oregon Senator Mark Hatfield, a dove, backed Nixon for the

nomination. But Hatfield is having his doubts now.

Wayne Morse, the senior Oregon senator, has said that Nixon "will have us at war with China within 30 months." Others are equally uneasy.

The swing is in favor of Nixon, however, and it seems that all the uneasy liberals will just have to cross their fingers and wait during the next four years.

We welcome

your comments

Phoenix welcomes comments from its readers. Letters to the editor should be kept as brief as possible and are subject to condensation. All letters must be signed. Letters should be sent to the Phoenix, HLL 207, San Francisco State College.

HOWARD FINBERG

A salon, a tower and U.S. violence

In a backyard in Anytown, U.S.A. a small boy picks up a toy gun and points it at his friends. "Bang bang you're all dead."

A President.

A Senator.

A civil rights leader.

Eight student nurses, five women in a beauty shop, 11 persons near a Texas University tower.

America was—and still is—a violent nation. But how much can we blame on our violent past?

What affect does the availability of a great number of weapons have on our citizens?

The National Rifle Association answer to that question is that "people kill people, not guns."

But the NRA overlooks the impulsive nature of violence.

Few murders are planned.

Easy availability of guns increases chances of violence.

A recent study at the Univer-

sity of Indiana proves this point. Psychologists there divided a group of children into two groups; one group played with toy guns, the other group did not. The study showed that the group that played with guns was more inclined to be aggressive—even to complete strangers.

Of course, most children who play with guns will not commit murder. But what about the few who do become more aggressive members of our society? Will anybody be able to stop them in time?

A great cause of aggressive behavior is the frustration of many in our society.

Television has brought the good life into the homes of millions of poor people. It has given them a dream of a big house, a car and a color TV set. Reality is hard to accept.

These frustrations and the easily available means of releasing

Letters to the Editor

Dear Sir:

Each day we crowd together subtle, unrecognizable forms of war—tiny but effective preparations for mass killings. One type of such wartraining is standing in line. How degrading it is to make human beings stand in endless lines—this form of exploitation is most adroitly conducted on college campuses. Why? To save time for people who are paid for their work by the hour? To supply an ego trip for the distributor whose class cards are so much in demand?

The health examination was a mind-blower. In order to save time (not the student's) and money (surely not the student's) beginning students had to secure a current health report from their doctor, in addition to filling out a health history (at what age did you have your first B.M.?)

Armed with both reports, I planned to spring into the gym, plant the two documents in the grabby hands of the nurse, inhale for the TB X-ray, and bounce back into the daylight. One hour (of standing in line) later (which included such endearing orders as "everybody up and out of this building!" and "everybody stand along the left wall!") Miss Nurse of 1968 (the third to examine my forms) reached the staggering conclusion that I should not participate in contact sports.

"Did you ever fracture a bone?"

"Yes, ma'am, my left elbow."

"Was the fracture followed by surgery?"

"Yes, Ma'am, but that was fifteen years ago and I have perfect use of my left arm today."

"Well now, let's see. There is something written somewhere about this. Ah yes, here it is. Page six, article four, section E says that persons who have had fractures followed by surgery cannot take part in contact sports."

"But, Florence, darling, don't you see that this is not applicable to the case? I'm a graduate student, old enough to be O.J. Simpson's father. I don't take P.E., won't take P.E. Aren't we wasting time?"

"Did you say it was your left or your right elbow?"

"Left."

"Oh dear, I thought so. Now I have to change these entries. This eraser just doesn't seem to work. There, that does it now. You just show this card to your P.E. instructor and everything will be all right."

"Thank you, Ma'am."

Alas, I won't do a George Plimpton at State this year.

After ninety minutes, the X-ray was shot. It took two seconds.

Jim Hietter

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A LONG ROAD FOR GREEK POET

By Robert Cuddy

Political events in his homeland, a Chinese philosophical classic and a lifelong craving for intellectual ferment have led Nanos Valaoritis, a celebrated Greek poet, to S.F. State this year.

Valaoritis, who is teaching courses in directed writing and surrealism here this semester, was in his native Greece last year when a military junta overthrew the government. At that time he was editing PALI, an avant-garde literary magazine that he described as "the only intellectually critical voice in Greece."

The magazine quickly ceased publication and Valaoritis, troubled by an "incompatibility between creative activity and the political atmosphere in Greece," pondered whether to leave immediately or to wait and see what would happen next.

During the government crisis, Valaoritis turned to a Chinese classic that had aided him in the past, 'I Ching.' He found the "uncanny."

"It seemed to know what was going on, as though it had been compiled for my particular circumstances," the poet said. "It gave guidance on both personal and political subjects. Used in the right way, with concentration and intensity, it's a prophetic book."

Valaoritis, adhering to "I Ching's" advice, waited a year before leaving Greece. Earlier this year he met several professors connected with S.F. State and arrangements were made for him to teach here.

Valaoritis has lived his life in intellectual climates, and long has been in the "inner circle" of the European avant-garde. He was in Paris at the time of the student revolt and stayed during the month-long "siege of Paris."

Playwright

Primarily a poet, Valaoritis also has written avant-garde plays. One, "The Log," which Valaoritis describes as "the life of a man seen in 10 minutes," was performed in Denmark and again in

Spoletto, Italy, the latter production staged by Gain Carlo Menotti. Another of Valaoritis' plays was presented in Paris in 1959.

While in San Francisco, Valaoritis will continue his translations of works by Seferis, a Nobel Prize-winning Greek poet who wrote in the 1940's. Seferis never has been translated to English.

Life 'Swarms'

Valaoritis has not had a collection of his published in English, although individual poems have appeared in various publications, including London Magazine and Encounter.

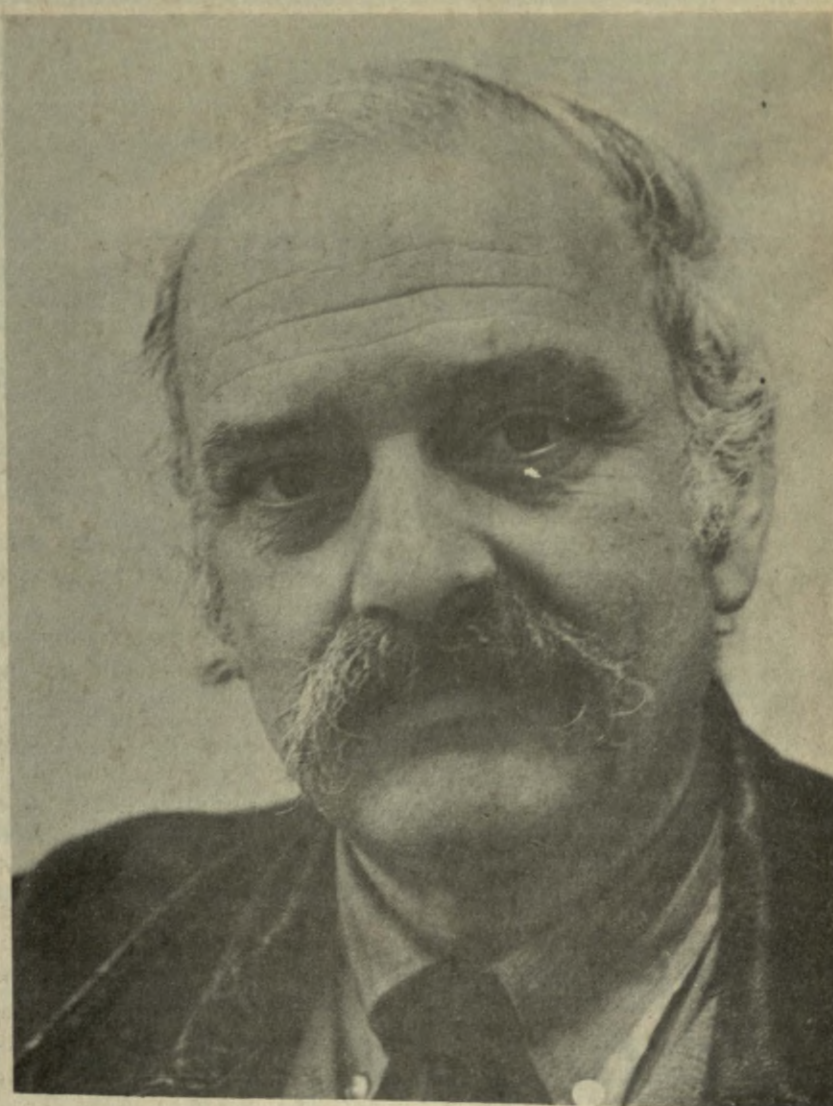
The Greek government once awarded Valaoritis a Greek State prize for a collection of his poems, "Central Arcade." He refused this award and disdains prizes in general because "I find them degrading."

"Commercialism and creativity are incompatible," the poet maintained. "A government should help its writers and poets, but not with prizes. Prizes turn you into a pupil again."

Valaoritis, in the United States for the first time, is enthused about the "hugeness" of the country, which he finds "exciting."

"New York is the second liveliest city I've seen, after Paris. Life seems to swarm in the streets and not confine itself to the buildings and behind doors, as it does in London, he mused. "And people don't seem as hurried in New York as they do in London, Paris or Athens."

Although this is the poet's first visit to this country, in a sense he's no stranger. His wife of 16 years, painter Marie Wilson, is a Bay Area native, and the couple is now living at her Oakland home.



Nanos Valaoritis
Greek poet

The New Left 's influence ...

Last year for funding of intercollegiate program?

By Billy Hester

The rise of the New Left has brought a steady change in student interest—change that can be traced by the disappearance of certain items from the Associated Student Body budget. For example, the Model UN, the College Y and the Rally Committee were among the items lopped off by the AS this year.

And this year may be the last that the intercollegiate athletic program will receive funds from the AS government.

"Last summer the college asked

us for a minimum operating figure to hold our (sports) program together for one year," said Dean Richard Westkaemper of the Division of Health, Physical Education and Recreation. "We told them \$30,000. That is \$20,000 less than we received from the AS in previous years. The college promised us that figure—\$30,000," he said.

The figure was then reduced to \$25,000 in discussions between College President Robert Smith and the AS, and the remaining

\$5,000 was expected to come from sources other than the AS.

But to date the Athletic Department has received only \$12,800. And seemingly the final blow has fallen with the AS announcement that it would not honor future contracts with the Athletic Department.

"Where the money comes from is not our problem," Westkaemper said. "We deal with the president, not the AS."

In the meantime, the department is at best withered and cramped.

"We are keeping the full regular 13-sport program," says Athletic Director Gerald Wyness. "But certainly the budget cut has hurt us."

"Recruitment, morale, participation—all of these things are affected," Westkaemper said. "Some athletes who had intended to enroll stayed away because of the uncertainty of the situation."

In the past the department could depend on AS funds to supplement their state budget. Without this support, things can get critical.

"Already this semester we have had one instance of there not being enough T-shirts," Westkaemper said. "Every day the coaches took T-shirts home and washed them. It's difficult to weigh the significance of all this on morale. These coaches are only paid during fall. They have given of themselves already to meet the crises, but we can't keep working this way."

Certain adjuncts of normal athletic activities have also been curtailed. Money for team meals is not being provided for games within 50 miles of the campus. There is no money to hire recruiters—coaches must do this on their own time.

In the past, athletes were paid 9c a mile to drive their own cars due to a shortage of transportation. Now, even this has been done away with.

The athletic awards program has been entirely eliminated.

Previously, head football and basketball coaches have been given travel money to participate in National Collegiate Athletic Association meetings. This has been cancelled also.

"We've even restricted our insurance program," Wyness added. "The amount of the coverage is the same, but this time we are gambling on \$250 deductible. If we have a rash of injuries, we're in trouble. It's questionable how long we can continue to operate this way."

Westkaemper reported, "The entire state system is considering another way of supporting these activities. We hope for help next year."

"One thing that would really help us now," Wyness said, "is to make students aware of the sports activity card we're selling. It's \$5 for the semester—a saving of \$8—and admits the holder to all intercollegiate sporting contests. The money will go into an athletic trust fund to defer transportation, insurance and officials' costs."

The cards can be purchased now in the gym and next week at the Commons.

Creative Writing, English split final

By Petra Fischer

The long-contemplated divorce of the English and creative writing departments has become final.

As of this semester creative writing is functioning as a separate department within the School of Humanities.

Clay Putman, former consultant to the creative writing program and now chairman of the creative writing department, said the separation was mainly an administrative change, "but only through different administration are we freer to investigate into our program and to give more attention to our own affairs."

"Members of the English Department approved the separation, and so did the chairman," Putman said. "Also, there is no rivalry between the two departments when recruiting faculty. Our needs are too specialized."

Future Aims

By being an independent department, creative writing hopes eventually to realize:

- The achievement of a clearer identity within the College.

- A flexible curriculum to suit the diversity of students and their backgrounds.

- Flexible scheduling, especially suitable to writing courses.

- Substantial cooperation between the department and the Poetry Center.

Fund-raising efforts to assist students financially and to foster student publications.

"We are the only major crea-

tive writing graduate program in the country without any means of giving financial support to our students," Putnam said.

Teachers, Courses

Putnam admits that the realization of the plans will take time. Many of the changes cannot be effected until necessary funds are available. The department would like to hire more teachers; it hopes also to enlarge the curriculum.

While final developments are underway, an "interim" curriculum is offered, representing only a slight change from the description of the English—creative writing major now appearing in the bulletin.

An "ultimate" curriculum will be prepared, but will not be established in the immediate semesters that follow.

No Minor

The department does not offer a minor program. Both the undergraduate and the graduate degrees are given in conjunction with the English Department, with emphasis on creative writing.

Last year the department's literary magazine, "Transfer," was awarded first prize by a national jury. Yale was second and the University of North Carolina was third.

"Unfortunately the magazine does not exist any more," Putman said. "AS cut all its support for the magazine last year."

Draft help: there's no conspiracy in Hut D , just "pre-legal advice"

By Tom Newton

There is no conspiracy against the draft underway in Hut D, room 5. You could walk out of the Draft Help office located there as much decided upon enlistment as resistance.

Draft Help is a part of the Experimental College and is funded by the AS and the Carnegie Institute.

Draft Help provides information to draft-eligible S.F. State students. "We're not lawyers, and the advice we give is not legal; it's pre-legal," said Mark Freeman, one of three Draft Help counselors. "We have more time (Draft Help is open daily 9-to-5 and Saturdays 9-to-3), more interest (they have been at it every day except Sunday, including holidays, for the past two years), and more knowledge (they counsel 150 men a week) than most lawyers."

"We're not a political organization," Freeman said. "A person will make the best decision without any coercion from either side—assuming he has all the information."

And information is what Draft Help has. Besides three counselors there is a full-time data processor who keeps the operation up to date on draft news. Freeman figures Draft Help comes in contact with 7,000-to-8,000 draftable men a year—in person, through the mail and over the phone—most filling out questionnaires.

Freeman points out that many persons are confused about the draft and the alternatives open to them because of a lack of information and because of misinformation, due "mostly to newspapers." Also, unlike Internal Revenue Service, which has pamphlets, tax service and advice available, the Selective Service System offers no help to its "victims."

"Government appeal agents



"There is no conspiracy against the draft in SF State's Draft Help Center..."

are supposed to provide services, but in actuality they aren't," Freeman said. IRS provides booklets that explain how to fill out forms and explains exemptions. "SSS appeal agents are supposed to advise both the local draft board and the registrant, but it would appear that they don't do much of either," he said.

"This isn't an interesting operation, Freeman said, "except for the person who comes in and meets someone who knows the laws, who knows the practices of the local boards and what they should be, and who knows what options are open to him."

Draft Help counsels men with medical deferments, school deferments, conscientious objectors and others.

The II-S deferments "are the most popular query," according to Freeman. But, "as far as specifics are concerned, every undecided case is different."

"As far as we've seen there is no way to evade or avoid the

draft. Any course of action will have consequences that a man must deal with.

"This is true of a person with a II-S or a person who decides to go to Canada," Freeman said.



Alain Cohen and Michel Simon

... prejudice and intolerance may only be compassion in masquerade."

Prejudice as compassion...

Berri's "Two of us" insouciant

By Bruce Campbell

Perhaps the most transcendent quality in "The Two of Us" is its happy assertion that prejudice and intolerance may only be compassion in masquerade.

Claude Berri's insouciant film mixes the generation gap with the theme of anti-semitism—producing the engaging and imaginative premise that the intensity of belief is sometimes all bluster.

Emotional Excess

Admittedly, "The Two of Us" is unaffectedly sentimental. But its excess of emotion is effectively negated by intelligent and adroit dialogue—and its insistence not to plunge headlong into a sea of schmaltz.

Alain Cohen portrays a clever Jewish nine-year-old named Claude who, because of allied bombing raids, must leave his family in Paris to live with an old couple in the country.

The catch is that the old couple is anti-semitic, so Claude must keep his religion a secret. Particularly intense in his beliefs is the old man (Michel Simon), whom Claude calls "Gramp."

Besides hating Jews, Free Masons and Bolsheviks, Gramp despises Allied war efforts and supports the Vichy government in France. But he has no love for the Germans either.

A Love

Claude, who must conceal his circumcision and learn the Lord's Prayer, gains an instinctive love for Gramp and the latter's rollicking tales of France's past glories.

Michel Simon is magnificent in his role as Gramp: His leonine head is a massive maze of wrinkles, and his hair resembles a hay field gone to seed. His ges-

tures amplify his portly frame, and his utterances color his overall image with a comic futility—particularly when he spoon-feeds his dog, "Kinoy," at his dining table.

It is soon evident that Gramp's prejudices are an outcropping of his deep love for the pastoral innocence of France rudely ruptured by the war.

To fortify this futility, Berri fills his film with woodland scenes that underscore Gramp's passion for a contented existence where France is only for Frenchmen. The tumult of new times and issues arouse irrational fears and the beginning of bigotry in Gramp's blood.

If looking at Gramp from the lofty heights of some smug and austere idealism, perhaps his behavior could be called fascist.

Animosities

But Claude (perhaps invoking Wordsworth's assertion that the child is the father of man) is ignorant of adult animosities and ideologies, and can deal only with Gramp on an innocent, unaffected human level.

The countryside is not all that pristine. It is inhabited by sadistic school-mistresses and children, and the specter of Nazi brutality remains over the unreality of the situation.

Aside from these incursions, however, the film is saturated with penetrating tableaux of picnics, woodgatherings and walks in the woods—scenes that would be near the heart of Jean Jacques Rousseau.

And, by his association with Claude, Gramp rediscovers the child in himself and admits (as

the Allies land in Normandy) that perhaps Jews aren't so bad after all—even though he never learns that Claude is a Jew.

Modern Parallel

The recalcitrance of Gramp being redirected into more tender concerns strikes an interesting parallel with the political-social situation in America today—where the older generation grows more conservative in its castigation of hippies, anti-war protestors and screams for "law and order."

By the same token, Berri's film also suggests that youth (despite its frustrations) should take a more tactful and thoughtful approach to the issues.

But given 1968, the politics of confrontation, the urban sprawl and the current tragic abuses of power, perhaps Berri's fascinating film is a bit too naive and optimistic to be compared with the world's problems today.

Counterpoint

'Dynamic' Miles Davis in Both/And gig

Steve Toomajian

The Miles Davis quintet, which opened at the Both/And Club earlier this week, is probably the most dynamic and comprehensive combo in jazz today.

Aside from the quintet's magnificent flexibility and spirit, it is a group that projects a distinct personality—an attitude—that any listener can identify quickly.

This is true to the tradition of the best groups in jazz history, and it is true to the personal tradition of Miles Davis.

In the early sixties, when Ornette Coleman and John Coltrane began to lead musicians into opposite camps of the avant-garde, Miles Davis was going through a brief period of stasis.

Little Was New

He was lapsing into improvisations of his old tunes and saying very little that was new and significant in his solos.

Then in 1963 he assembled what has now become the best rhythm section in jazz—pianist Herbie Hancock, bassist Ron Carter and drummer Tony Williams. Tenor saxophonist Wayne Shorter was added later.

A flood of new compositions

Editor's note: David Wallace, an S.F. State student, was in London during the summer. During his stay, he saw the two films he is reviewing.

By David Wallace

LONDON—Jacques Tati's first film in 10 years, "Playtime", won top prize at the 1968 Cannes Film Festival.

The film is a personal view of Paris with a vague plot featuring a group of American tourists, a modern office building and a large, luxury restaurant.

The "Playtime" tourists are captured more forcefully than those of "Monsieur Hulot's Holiday" (1953), perhaps because the English-language dialogue was written by Art Buchwald. The tourists periodically spout inane remarks which make the American viewer almost cringe with recognition. The French language dialogue is at the same murmur level as the English, hence subtitles are not needed.

While the Americans are led around the city with the superficial efficiency of a military operation, Tati is faced with the difficult task of conquering the cold efficiency of the office building with the hope of keeping an appointment.

Encounter

This view of office buildings, which Tati first expressed in "Mon Oncle" (1958), is developed brilliantly in "Playtime" through the creative use of sound as well as visuals. He takes commonly taken-for-granted objects, like doors and windows, and exaggerates them so that each room has a door in every wall. The Building is covered by windows to the point that Tati mistakes a man's reflection for the man himself.

There is one scene in which Tati encounters the sounds of impersonality. In a waiting room with windows instead of walls, he confronts a series of cushioned chairs which depress with a hiss and spring back with a pop—some-

times. A waxen-looking businessman briefly joins Tati in the room and provides a solo symphony when he opens his briefcase, removes a snuff box, opens the box and sniffs the snuff.

Relationship

The second half of the film, thinly related to the first half, concerns the premature opening of the restaurant and the hundreds of waiters, diners, musicians and wandering drunks who find themselves involved. It is a credit to Tati's brilliant direction that, using almost no dialogue, by the end of the scene some 50 characters have been developed to the point of recognition.

"Playtime", an entertaining comedy, also is a lesson in awareness and film direction. Tati conveys his impression of a place or person with a minimum of time by bypassing conventional reactions and portraying only his personal reactions. In this way, a plastic cushion is not just an ob-

ject used for sitting; it is an individual character that moves and makes noise.

Although "Playtime" has proved an artistic and commercial success throughout western Europe, it has yet to be released in the United States.

★ ★ ★

Another more than notable film that has yet to be shown in this country is "Yellow Submarine", the Beatles' animated cartoon.

The Beatles provided a sound track of 15 songs including several new ones. Although they had little else to do with the film (other than financing it) their humor is evident. A crew of thousands, headed by British animator George Dunning, completed the film which is so good that it should be seen with as little previous knowledge about it as possible.

Suffice it to say that "Yellow Submarine" is probably the best animated cartoon ever made.

Steiger premiere opens

SF international film festival

The Twelfth Annual San Francisco International Film Festival will open Oct. 24 at Masonic Auditorium, offering a repertoire of more than 35 films.

The Film Festival, the oldest in the nation, is sponsored by The San Francisco Council for the Performing Arts.

"The Sergeant," starring Rod Steiger, will have its world premiere at the festival at 9 p.m. on opening night.

Other highlights starting Oct. 25 are some film shorts by Michelangelo Antonioni at 1 p.m.; "Capricious Summer," directed by Jiri Menzel ("Closely Watched Trains") at 7 p.m.; "Riverrun," directed by John Korty ("Crazy Quilt," "Funnymen") at 9:45 p.m., and "Yellow Submarine," an animated fantasy about the Beatles, at midnight.

Michelangelo Antonioni will lead off on Oct. 26 with a discussion and screening of one of his first three films. He will be followed by Lillian Gish on Oct. 27; John Huston on Oct. 28; Mai Zetterling on Oct. 29; Edward G. Robinson on Oct. 30; Elisabeth Bergner on Oct. 31; Kirk Douglas on Nov. 2, and William Wyler on Nov. 3.

Single ticket sales begin Monday at Masonic Auditorium. Students wanting a complete schedule can write The San Francisco International Film Festival, 333 Pine Street, Suite 514.



Miles Davis flanked by bassist Ron Carter and drummer Tony Williams.

poured forth—most of them by Miles and Shorter. By 1965 the group had developed into the thoroughly confident and adventurous aggregation it is today.

Williams has become especially popular with his loose, yet disciplined and sensitive drumplaying. He has led the combo's rhythm section into a spontaneous style that is far more complex and explosive than merely keeping the beat.

Antecedent

The group is a modern antecedent of "cool jazz," a style Miles created in the fifties with his extremely poignant, tragically ironic interpretations of ballads.

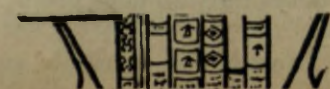
His nervous, muted trumpet created an odd and beautiful tension over the relaxed jazz beat. This throwaway technique is best represented by the record album "Kind of Blue."

But today's Miles "cool" in a different way. He is much more blatant... darker and heavier, full of musical surprises and oblique, broken rhythm.

Yet at the same time his group establishes a supremely relaxed, subdued feeling. So the unpredictability is tempered by complete control.

The result is a wry, ironic humor that detaches the musicians from the listeners and at the same time attracts them.

The quintet will be at the Both/And through Oct. 20.



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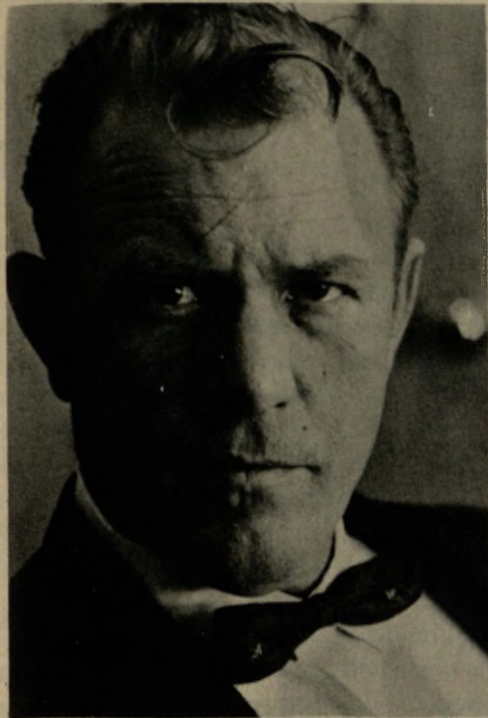
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Professor Larry Swan.

THE ROOT OF BIRTH CONTROL ILLS

Science and technology should be used to create optimum living conditions, not just bearable living conditions, contends Dr. Larry Swan, population ecologist and professor of biology at SF State.

The attitude in society today, Swan said, "especially among politicians concerned with an expanding economy," is to eliminate poor living conditions caused by overpopulation, but not to change the cause of the conditions.

While faith should be placed in technology to solve food shortage and medical problems of the future, Dr. Swan said a birth control program is essential "if even the most meager living conditions are to be maintained" around the world.

While America has taken the

lead in solving this worldwide problem, its efforts could be made more effective by making a policy change in its program, the professor said. The change consists of attaching "strings" to the U.S. foreign aid system—such as giving aid only to those countries that show evidence of an effective birth control program, Dr. Swan suggested.

"This would benefit those countries such as India who have recently started a large birth-control campaign, but would penalize those South American, Roman Catholic, opinionated countries that continue to add to the problem," Swan said.

"It can now be shown," he continued, "that merely handing out food—which has been the policy of the U.S. and the United Nations—does not eliminate

the problem of starvation, but makes it worse."

The reason, according to Dr. Swan, is that the people that receive aid do not practice birth-control "but continue to have children that they cannot feed."

It is in this sense, Swan said, the efficiency produced by science and technology cannot always solve the problem.

Catholic Opposition

While the main opposition to birth-control comes from Catholic countries, Swan said the Pope's recent encyclical ban on birth-control "will at least serve the purpose of starting long overdue discussion and possible dissent in these countries."

Often in America's democracy will let a bad situation—such as overpopulation—come into play and flourish before any action

is taken, Swan contended.

"It is most important, then," he contended, "that America be educated regarding the dangers of overpopulation before it is upon us."

"I hope to see a political candidate in the not-too-distant future," Swan said, "running on a strong pro birth-control platform."

Dr. Swan, along with Rev. Peter Riga, an outspoken young priest and professor of theology at St. Mary's College, and Robert Tideman, director of Henry George School of Social Science and KPFA-FM commentator, will discuss the overpopulation issue on Thursday, Oct. 17.

The discussion, one in a series presented by the physical science dept., will be held in the science building, room 101, starting at 7:30 p.m.

Atomic tests 'radically changing' environment

By Gary Higgins

While the fifth anniversary of the U.S.-Soviet nuclear test-ban treaty is being celebrated this year, France and Communist China are preparing for further atmospheric nuclear tests.

The effects of these tests could radically change the earth's environment for all people, for all time, according to Patrick Mahoney, a physical science instructor at S.F. State.

Mahoney bases his warning on the results of the "Starfish" atomic bomb explosion made by the U.S. in 1962 at Johnston Island—where the bomb's effects changed the radiation environment of the earth.

The unpredicted result of the "Starfish" explosion proved to be the accumulation of "man-made" electrons in the lower Van Allan radiation belt. In previous tests, these electrons were gradually dispersed by the earth's atmosphere, Mahoney said.

China likewise is believed to be on a tight schedule for future nuclear testing—once again in the atmosphere.

It is estimated that China is now in a position to threaten close Asian neighbors with missile-borne warheads. In order for China to be an inter-continental threat, they may have to continue testing for another decade.

There seems to be little concern, however, about the possibility of a changed global environment produced by atmospheric testing.

Mahoney said, public discussion regarding the possible dangers of the U.S. "Starfish" explosion was almost non-existent, even before the test-ban treaty.

Distrust in scientific community and public desire to leave all decisions to the scientific establishment was the attitude that existed prior to the "Starfish" explosion, Mahoney said.

However, the size and place of the "Starfish" bomb detonation caused these "man-made" electrons to be placed in the earth's magnetic field in such a position that they can't be dispersed by the earth's atmosphere, Mahoney said.

France and Communist China, who both refused to sign the 1963 test-ban treaty, are now rushing to explode warheads in the atmosphere.

France, which has already refined the atomic bomb to the point where it can be carried aboard a supersonic bomber, will continue atmospheric tests on schedule.

Next, for the French striking nuclear force, will be missile bases that can fire thermo-nuclear warheads.

The bases are scheduled to be operational by 1970. By 1972, the French plan to have their own Polaris-type submarines.

Everyone wanted to eat steak, but no one wanted to kill the calf that stifled communication and debate and set the stage for the "Starfish" mishap, Mahoney said.

Citing examples, Mahoney said an eminent physicist who was not related to the "Starfish" explosion, to challenge Dr. Van Allan's predictions concerning the effects of the bomb's radiation on the Earth's environment.

This physicist was ignored by project scientists. It was later found that his predictions were right and Van Allan's were wrong.

In England, Mahoney said, scientists and the public were so concerned about "Starfish" that they brought a resolution before Parliament demanding an explanation of the project from the United States.

In the United States, he said no signs of discussion or controversy were evident, except for a few brief announcements in the press that "a test was under way."

Fund drain forces proposed union huts to state of limbo

The status of temporary quarters for SF State programs that will be displaced during construction of the proposed college union building is in a state of limbo, due to a shortage of funds.

The Associated Students had set aside \$25,000 this year to pay for temporary space for the AS government and other programs presently situated in quonset huts near the Commons. Since then, however, the money has been redirected to intercollegiate sports and the special admissions program.

Sports received \$12,800 of the temporary hut allocation. Sheldon Nyman, AS Treasurer,

said the money was given to sports because of "previously made game contracts with other schools." Last year sports received \$48,900 from the AS.

The remainder of the \$25,000 has been switched to the special admissions program, which was set up this year. Some 400 disadvantaged students are now enrolled in the program.

LOS ANGELES (AP)—The California State College trustees have approved a master plan for a new campus at Bakersfield.

The plan, adopted Thursday, would eventually accommodate 12,000 full-time students.

Minority-hiring flap; setback for life science building here

S.F. State has received a major setback in its attempts to relieve overcrowded classrooms and an understaffed faculty.

Because of differences in minority-hiring practices between a low-bid general contractor and the federal government, the contractor has refused to build a Life Science building—scheduled to be the first-ever federally granted building on this campus.

The delay will paralyze all new campus construction and faculty hiring for the Department until the Life Science building has been completed.

Construction was to have been completed a year from now, according to Dean John Hensill of the School of Natural Sciences.

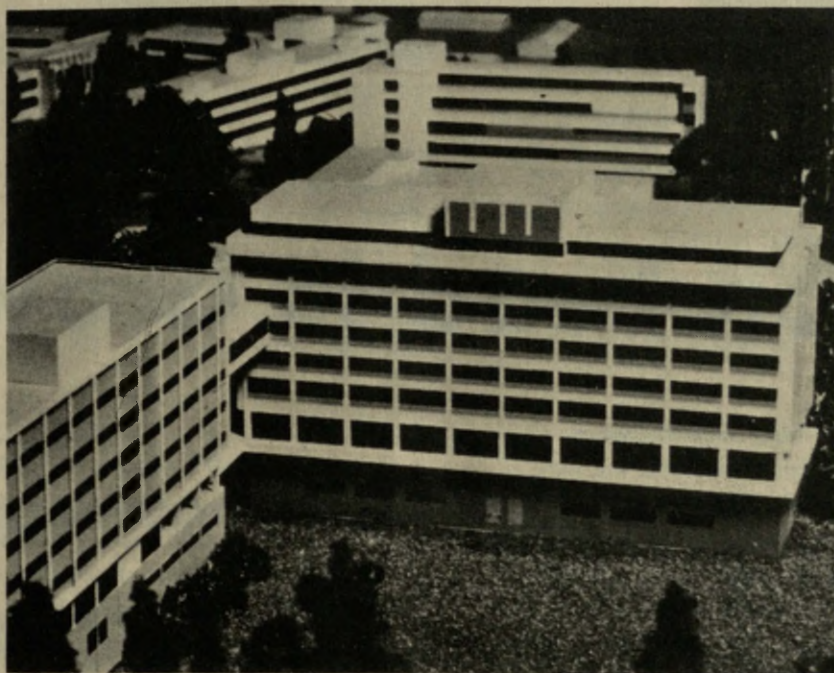
The contractor, Aberthaw Construction Co., wasn't entirely at fault, however.

The school, needing funds to finance the construction, received \$6 million from the state and \$1 million from the federal government, and met the low bid construction cost of \$6.7 million. The state estimate was \$6.3 million.

Certain company minority-hiring requirements had to be met by the contractor. The local federal government representative asked to review the plan for feasibility. The contractor said no, and efforts to construct the building were halted.

Costs High

Construction costs in San Francisco equal the national average—



A model of the proposed Life Science building.

rates are high. Construction work now being delayed is costing the college \$5,000 a day according to Hensill.

"This fracas has lost us a year of valuable time. This means we

have to spend an additional \$250,000 for the building," Hensill said. "I'm discouraged and numb. This the seventh delay we have had. But I think we'll eventually get the building."

Bayview Co-op climbing

(Continued from Page 1)

Batts said local churches in the Bayview-Hunters Point area are supporting the co-op by encouraging their members to shop there. Both cash and appliance donations have been given to be raffled off for store benefit. And several newspapers have provided free advertisement.

"We've been able to get credit

easier. Associated Co-op, buyer for all co-ops, has extended our credit until the store is able to meet cost," Batts said.

Success of the co-op now depends on people. "We are very much interested," Batts said, "in getting members from the college community to shop here and support the co-op idea."

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Can the polls be useful?

Truth in polling

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By PHILIP MEYER

There is a renewed concern over truth in public opinion polling. The American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR) has adopted a code of disclosure standards for its pollster members. Some of these members, not content with AAPOR's mere "moral leadership" in lieu of enforcement, are drafting their own standards and setting up a new organization that will deny membership to poll takers who fail to conform. Waiting in the wings, meanwhile, is a Democratic congressman from Michigan, Lucien Nedzi, who has written a bill that would require the results and methodology of published polls to be filed with the Library of Congress.

All of this activity is commendable in a year when traditional campaign methods are giving way more than ever to a process that continually measures and reacts to the public mood of the moment. It is also likely to be futile unless news media show more interest than they have in finding out what public opinion polls really mean and in passing this information on accurately to their readers and viewers.

Reporters and editors tend to react to public opinion research either with naive acceptance of the significance of the last decimal point or with over-skepticism. A few, sensing that the truth lies

NIXON MAINTAINS HIS WIDE LEAD IN GALLUP SURVEY

somewhere between—but not knowing exactly where—lace their references to polls with vague qualifiers. Thus a writer describes a poll as "supposedly scientific." Or he presents the results with a puzzled shrug "for what they are worth."

Pollsters are indeed partly to blame for this situation because of their long tradition of treating their methods as trade secrets. They have few true trade secrets. Plenty of textbooks are available to tell what they do and how they do it. The main function of secrecy has not been to keep competitors from finding out how one produces his magical results but to keep critics and consumers from finding out about cost-cutting departures from textbook practice.

Now all this is changing. The polling fraternity realizes that its best hope for credibility lies in a certain amount of frankness. This attitude presents an opportunity for aggressive reporting—to tell whether any given poll is scientific or not without leaving the question to the reader's supposition. It is also becoming possible to pry from pollsters frank admissions of what their results are worth—expressed in margins of error at given levels of probability. Indeed, this capability of having their worth defined with some precision is what separates the scientific polls from those that are not scientific.

Some poll takers, including Dr. George Gallup, have long been quite frank in discussing their error allowances—when asked. This discussion seldom found its way into newspaper reports of poll results, however, evidently because editors have a theory that readers don't want to be bothered with such technicalities. But there are signs that this, too, is changing. On May 20, 1968, The Associated Press reported that a poll conducted by Don Muchmore for the *Los Angeles Times* put Robert Kennedy three percentage points ahead of Hubert Humphrey in popularity among California voters. "Muchmore said," the AP added, "sampling error could account for the difference between Kennedy and Humphrey."

This was a laudable admission and caveat. It could have been expressed with more precision, however. Muchmore's sample contained 1,007 persons selected in a modified form of probability sampling. A probability sample is one in which every member of the population under study has a known chance of being included—as if voters were shuffled like cards and a specific number drawn out. Just as the odds of drawing a pair in a poker hand can be calculated, so can the odds be figured that a voter sample of given size will be representative of the total voting age population.

What Muchmore could have said, if asked, was that there was a 5 per cent chance that Kennedy's 31 per cent popularity in the sample and Humphrey's 28 per cent differed from the real world by

more than four percentage points. To put it another way, the odds were 19 to 1 that Humphrey enjoyed the support of from 24 to 32 per cent of the adult population. They were also 19 to 1 that Kennedy had from 27 to 35 per cent support.

It is evident, then, that the poll did not tell as much about the relative strength of the two candidates as a look at the raw percentages might suggest. More important, it is possible to determine precisely what a poll does tell. The mathematics can be manipulated still further. Statisticians long ago adopted the 19-to-1 odds as the "level of confidence" to use in making comparisons. But there is nothing sacred about these odds. It is possible, in fact, to compute the exact probability that Kennedy was really ahead of Humphrey in California.

Such interpretation of national poll results could be vital at convention time. For example, a spring Gallup poll showed both Richard Nixon and Nelson Rockefeller leading the three potential Democratic candidates then in the race. The easy but erroneous conclusion is that either man could win, and therefore a victory-seeking convention

the last story appears in print, the data might seem rather old to editors. In the amended version, the rule requires only that the pollster tell whether his questions were asked before or after some related event that might have affected the responses.

All of these rules will be easy for reputable pollsters to live with except for the first one: identifying the sponsor. It is significant that the new standards group—the one that plans to enforce its rules—is leaving that one out. A politician who commissions a private poll is happy to have the word get out if he finds himself ahead of his opponent. He is not as happy to have himself identified as the sponsor.

Ironically, some of the top professionals in this new group, which is headed by Archibald Crossley of Political Surveys and Analyses of Princeton, say they would be happy to keep that rule. It would take the pressure off them when a client sought to misuse their data from a haven of anonymity, as a Democratic client of Crossley's did in a celebrated case last fall.

Sponsor identification need not be a crucial matter, so long as reporters who accept leaks of



A 50-State Survey

Nixon Lead Is Growing

could choose on the basis of other factors, such as personality, friendship, or political ideology.

But the fact is that Nixon's margins, except when he was pitted against Kennedy, fell within the allowances for sampling error. Rockefeller's margins were comfortably beyond the error allowances. The sophisticated delegate, then, would be in the position of a man deciding when to go on a picnic; today, when the weather bureau predicts a 30 per cent chance of rain, or tomorrow, when the probability of rain will be 10 per cent. But he will not blame the weatherman if he is rained out, for he will have assumed a known risk.

This sophisticated, probabilistic approach to data, which has probably saved the weatherman from much of the abuse he used to take before the present forecasting system was adopted, may also rescue the credibility of the pollster. But it will happen only after newsmen begin to get the knack of using it.

The poll takers are now prepared to make the necessary information available. AAPOR's standards include eight items that each report of a public opinion survey should include: identity of the survey sponsor; exact wording of questions; definition of the population sampled; size of the sample and, in the case of mail surveys, the number in the sample who responded; allowance for sampling error; identification of findings based on parts of the total sample; whether interviewing was done in person, by phone, mail, or on street corners; and timing of interviewing in relation to related events.

The last point represents a softening of the position taken by AAPOR's standards committee when it first drafted the code a year ago. Then, it wanted the "timing of the interviewing" disclosed, which implied the giving of exact dates. Such a rule could be somewhat embarrassing to pollsters who write newspaper columns, for one survey can produce half a dozen different stories. By the time

private poll results are careful to point out the generally partisan nature of their source. This can at least alert the reader to the possibility of card stacking. If reporters ask for and get the rest of the information on the AAPOR list, they can avoid leading their readers astray.

But will they? The disturbing thing about the Crossley affair last fall is that all of the AAPOR-recommended information was available to the reporters through whom the poll results were leaked. And the reports still came out distorted—usually in the manner that the partisan sponsor wanted them to be distorted.

This episode came about in that now far-away time when President Johnson was the anticipated Democratic candidate for re-election in 1968. The national polls, Harris and Gallup, showed him slipping badly. Campaign contributions were in danger of drying up. So Arthur B. Krim, Jr., then finance director of the Democratic National Committee, commissioned a series of Crossley polls in areas of known Democratic strength: New York state, Pennsylvania, California, and a Democratic county in New Hampshire. Johnson's popularity was tested against that of possible Republican candidates, except in the case of Rockefeller in his home state. As expected, Johnson came out looking fairly good in this carefully limited assortment of cases.

None of this should have been surprising when compared with the national polls. Gallup, for example, found wide regional variation in Johnson's popularity, and there was no reason for anyone to assume that because his ratings were down nationally they would be down in every state and county.

Nevertheless, the reporters and columnists to whom the results were leaked acted like patsies. *The Washington Post* called the New York poll "in sharp contrast" to the Gallup findings. Columnist Roscoe Drummond fretted that "it is a

Nixon Leads but Wallace Makes Gain

little unsettling" to find polls showing "opposite results." United Press International said the leaked polls were "in stark contrast" to what the public polls had been saying. The *Washington Evening Star* passed the word from "Democratic sources" that the Crossley polls were "more representative than the national polls because they contain a larger sampling." *The New York Times*, with a staggering ignorance of possible sampling error, said the Strafford County, New Hampshire, poll indicated that Nixon "could carry the state against President Johnson."

The one-county poll indicated no such thing, of course. It did not even indicate what Nixon could do in Strafford County, because his lead over Johnson was one percentage point, and the error allowance in the 241-person sample was close to eight percentage points.

As the story churned along, the reporting did get better. The *Washington Star* noted the evident card-stacking in the omission of Rockefeller from the New York poll. *The Washington Post* eventually identified Krim as the sponsor and produced an interview with Crossley in which he lamented the twisting of his truths to make a trap for fools.

"There was an inference that either Crossley or Gallup was wrong," Crossley said some time later. "I think this sort of thing, which is very far from the truth, hurts the whole polling profession."

This recognition by pollsters that they need to police their clients as well as themselves is a hopeful one. There has been at least one other such case. In 1966, one of Don Muchmore's candidate clients leaked a distorted version of his poll to a newspaper. "We simply called the newspaper and gave them the correct version," Muchmore recalls. At the time, he thought he would lose the client. He did not. "The campaign manager apologized," Muchmore says.

Nixon Leading HHH, 39 to 31%

But the real policing will have to be done by the press. Unfortunately, this may take more time and patience, as well as technical knowledge, than reporters and editors have. The story that the *Washington Star's* Democratic sources peddled to it last year is a good example. Their argument was that the Crossley samples included a higher proportion of their respective state and local populations than did Gallup's national samples. Therefore, the implication was Crossley had to be more accurate.

But the laws of probability don't work that way. Crossley's 657-person sample of seven million voters in Pennsylvania, for example, did produce a sampling fraction of 1/11,000. Gallup's 1,585-person national sample included only 1/70,000 of the population. Yet the Gallup sample had the smaller sampling error—3 per cent to Crossley's 5.

Intuitively offensive as it may seem, there is a simple explanation. Gallup offers the illustration of two large barrels of marbles: one with 5,000 white marbles and 5,000 black marbles and the other with 500,000 of each color. If you draw ten marbles from either barrel, your chances of getting five white and five black are about the same.

The sampling fraction does have some importance when small populations are being surveyed. But the effect is so minor that most statistics textbooks don't even bother to give the correction formula.

In case reporters want to haggle over details like this, AAPOR is prepared. Beyond its list of items to include in survey reports, it has a long list of technical questions that pollsters should be prepared to answer. What is worrying the pollsters now is that nobody will bother to ask.

"If they do, it [the code] will be enforced," said Dr. Irving Crespi, vice-president of the Gallup organization and a leader in the efforts for standards both in and out of AAPOR. "If they do not do it, it will not be enforced."

It is a hard view to argue with. Unless Representative Nedzi can produce a government procedure that will grade polls like meat, interpretation is going to continue to be a do-it-yourself proposition. For people in the news business, that means additional homework.

Philip Meyer is a correspondent in the Washington bureau of the Knight Newspapers with training in the social sciences.

YES

NO

Chinatown -- a sleeping dragon fitfully stirs

By Tony Rogers

San Francisco's Chinatown is stirring fitfully as a coalition of youth groups plan an assault on the rapidly growing problems in that area.

"Let me tell you that we so-called educated young Chinese have it made on the outside," said Alice Barkley, a Chinese student at S.F. State. "The only reason we return to Chinatown is that we want to speak for those who are unable to speak for themselves. When they are politically educated and organized and are able to work together to improve conditions here, then we will be glad to leave".

One of the most active of the

youth groups in Chinatown is the Intercollegiate Chinese for Social Action (ICSA), formed at S.F. State in November of last year. ICSA operates a center at 737½ Clay St. that largely is supported by an AS appropriation of \$5,000. The center is used for a tutorial program, an art workshop and meetings of various youth and adult organizations in the community.

'Reformist'

ICSA is headed by Mason Wong, who describes the organization as a "reformist" movement. "We aren't out to smash the system," he said, "but we want to give younger people in the com-

munity more representation."

Wong, who wears a large button proclaiming "Yellow Peril," primarily is interested in coordinating efforts of Bay Area Chinese youth groups.

"Even high school students are becoming interested in the movement," he said "They are a lot more militant than we are.

"If we expect to get anything done we have to organize the 65,000 voices of the 'Yellow Peril'," Wong said.

Two factors have made unrest in the Chinese community inevitable.

First, immigration from China rapidly has increased in the past

few years. Before 1965 the rate of immigration was a steady 4,000-to-5,000 persons a year. In 1966 the figure jumped to almost 14,000, and in 1967 there were nearly 20,000 immigrants. Wong claims that about 40 per cent end up residing in Chinatown. This, naturally, has aggravated existing problems of housing and health.

Rights a Factor

A second factor is the influence of the civil rights movement in America. Many students who participated in voter registration drives in the nation's South were Chinese-Americans. When they returned they found that there were plenty of problems in their own communities — problems ignored by the older establishment.

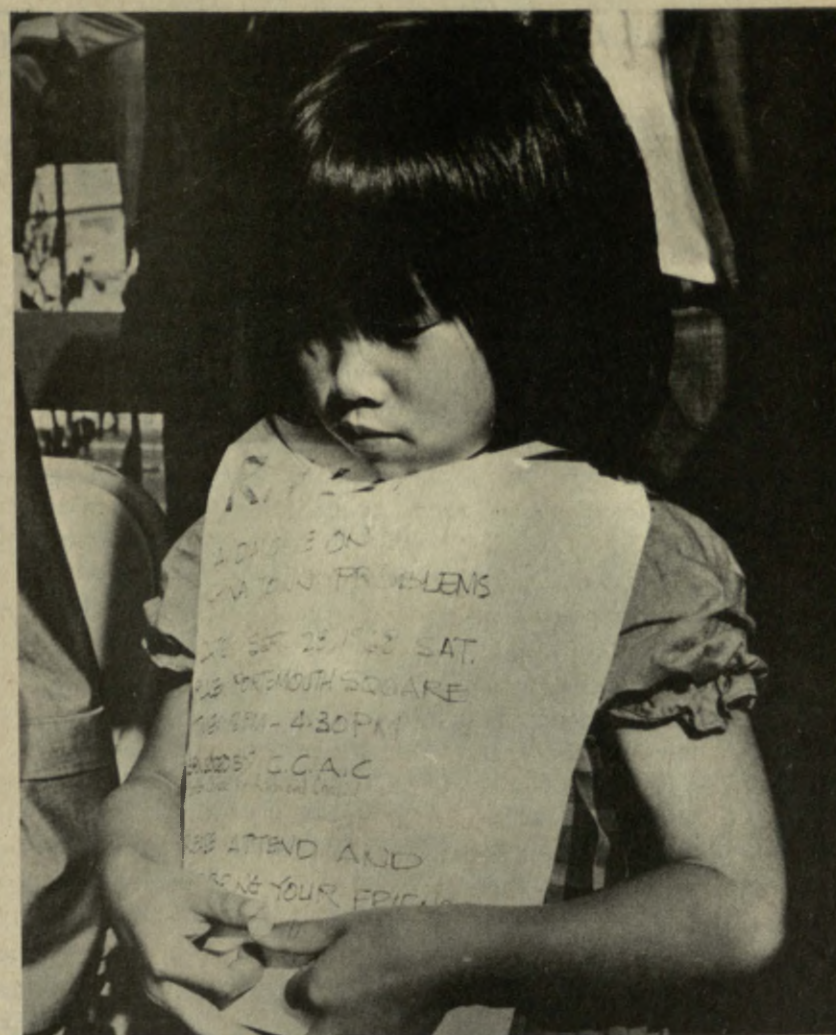
When Chinese refer to the "establishment" they usually mean the Six Companies, which probably is the most powerful political and social organization in Chinatown.

Six Companies spokesmen maintain "there are no critical problems" in the area and that "outside agitators" simply are stirring up trouble "in order to gain power for themselves."

EOC Control

Power for the young of Chinatown probably is a long way off. The Economic Opportunity Council there is controlled by the Six Companies and district and family associations.

According to the reformers, it has done very little to improve conditions. It is the only EOC board in the city whose members



"The only reason we return to Chinatown is . . . to speak for those who are unable to speak for themselves."



A rally recently held in Portsmouth Square (SF) gave all factions of the Chinatown community an opportunity to voice their opinions on the area's problems.

Viet war debate continuing problem

(Continued from Page 1)

In April, the Academic Senate (the faculty policy making group) requested to the Trustees that military recruiters be barred from the campus because of Selective Service Director Lewis Hershey's directive that draft protestors face the possibility of being reclassified to a 1-A status.

The Academic Senate then established a committee to review the ROTC program (following a student vote of 1505-892 asking that the ROTC contract be terminated). In May the Associated Students Legislature continued the pressure by asking Summerskill to cancel the contract. The Academic Senate followed suit.

But in a full referendum vote, the faculty opted to keep ROTC on campus.

Police Invasion

This resulted in a week of student demonstrations during which city police came onto the campus for the first time in SF State's history.

The May demonstration involved issues of minority student recruitment and retention of minority and radical faculty members, in addition to the military issues.

Summerskill granted all the demands except the one aimed at eliminating ROTC. The demonstrations fizzled and the ROTC is

PHOENIX

Bread & Butter

As a service to SF State students, the Phoenix will provide listings of jobs available through the college.

SECRETARY for attorney on Clement Street. Must take 80 wpm shorthand, type 60 wpm on electric typewriter. Hrs: 1-5 Mon. thru Fri. \$2.50/hr. #205-24

LICENSED LAB TECHNICIAN needed for medical lab in Hunters Point. Mon. and Fri. nights for 4 hrs. each night. \$5/hr. #710-71

PATROLMAN/GUARD needed to patrol buildings and plants for patrol service on Market St. Must be 5'9" and 160 lbs. Various shifts available. Age 22 or over. \$1.75/Hr. to start. #550-60

Chancellor Dumke wants order on campus

(Continued from Page 1)

policies.

S.F. State President Robert Smith said that "the academic ivory tower no longer exists. We are now part of a larger community . . ." He said he hopes that by sharing responsibilities with campus groups as well as the faculty, the campus can maintain a middle ground between "law and order" and receptiveness to demands.

Faculty members, predictably, see Dumke's position as somewhat unrealistic, and side more with Smith.

"It is ridiculous to imply that a faculty can control students," said Dr. Eric Soloman, associate

professor of English, "I can't imagine anybody wanting to control students, anyway."

"We can try to understand grievances and work out problems with college procedures," said Dr. Urban Whitaker, co-ordinator of administrative units for year-round planning. "But when the issues are race relations, Vietnam or the draft—the faculty alone can't do the job."

One professor put the prevailing faculty opinion more bluntly. "We don't wield that much force," he said. "If you removed every faculty member even remotely involved with student movements, student activities here wouldn't change at all. They

don't need us. Actually, you know, the main point is to get rid of faculties."

Many professors read Dumke's prediction of "increased legislative authority" to mean "increased outside interference."

"This campus will close," said Dr. Jerrold Werthimer, associate professor of Journalism, "before it will yield to pressures on the rights of its faculty members. There is a strong tradition of freedom here, including the right to dissent."

But even the question of free-

dom from legislative pressure is not clear-cut. Many professors defended the right to dissent, but not to participate in violence.

"I would like to think that I'd stand up and say 'shove your job'," Dr. Soloman mused, "but one thing I learned last spring (in the May demonstrations on this campus) is that no one can predict what he will really do until he is faced with a situation. I can't predict what the rest of the faculty would do under pressure. I can't truthfully say now what I would do myself."

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U. S. SOCCER: OWNERS KICK

Professional soccer, the game that promises plenty of kicks, is the most popular sport on the globe, with one exception—the United States.

Millions of soccer-starved fans crowd their way into stadiums each week hoping to see the local eleven defeat the bad guys. The fans take the game very seriously. A soccer match in many countries is more important than national elections.

In the United States however, the sport is about as popular as a nudist colony in the snowbanks of Alaska.

A single soccer match in such places as London, Rome and Rio de Janeiro attracts crowds in the 100,000 range. But in the United States, the average attendance for a professional game is a mere 3,000 persons.

The current professional soccer organization in America is the North American Soccer League. The owners of the teams in NASL are usually millionaires. Nevertheless, after two years of operation, even these wealthy owners are beginning to feel the financial losses.

H.T. "Toby" Hilliard, co-owner of the Oakland Clippers, has lost so much money in his soccer investment that he is down to his last \$300 billion—not counting Hilliard's 120 oil wells in Texas.

Unsuccessful

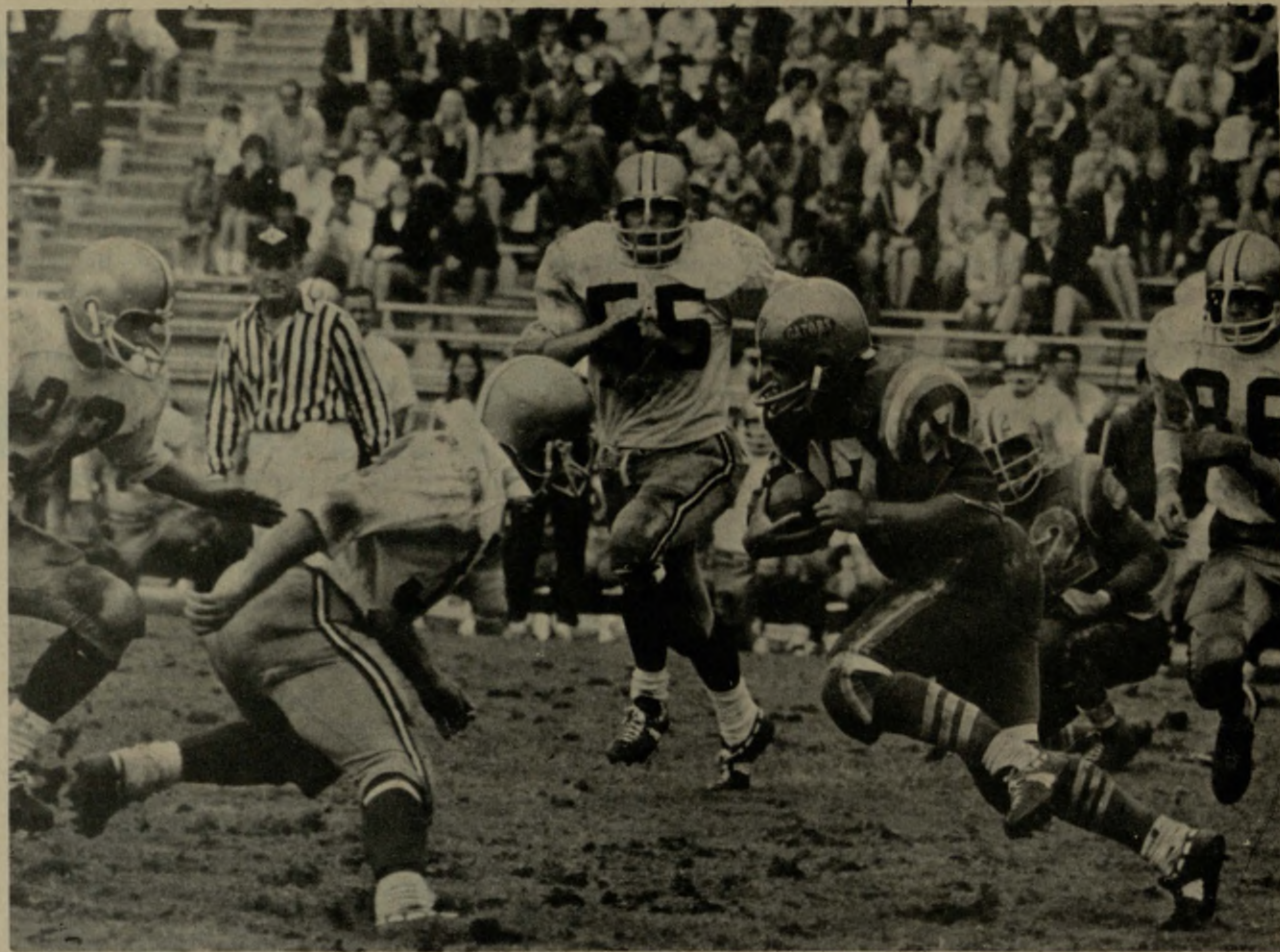
The Clipper executive said the reason why pro soccer has not been a success, financially or otherwise, is three-fold: Unlike in countries abroad, the United States has many other profes-

sional teams to compete with for the sports dollar. Football, basketball and baseball offer too much competition for soccer.

Americans are not familiar with soccer. The failure of ethnic groups in metropolitan cities to support the local team has hurt the game's success.

The Clipper boss said NASL teams possibly would move to cities where there is no competition from other professional sports. Asked where the Clippers would move, Hilliard replied, "Maybe to San Jose."

"The owners don't want to pull up stakes in the big cities, but if poor attendance continues, we must look to greener pastures," Hilliard said.



Gator fullback Glenn Baker has nowhere to go but down as four Chico State defenders close in during the 21-19 Gator win last week.

'He would have won a gold medal'

Ulcer pins Chavez Olympic bid

By John Hansen

Art Chavez has reason to be bitter but he just sighed and said, "It's going to be a big disappointment not being in the Olympics."

Chavez, a standout for SF State's championship wrestling team last year, is the best 114.5 pound Greco-Roman wrestler in the United States. But Olympic rules determined that Art will watch on television the action from Mexico City.

A recurring ulcer, not another wrestler, is keeping Art out of the Olympics. Chavez proved his ability at the pre-Olympic training camp at Alamosa, Colo., this summer, by easily defeating his two rivals.

"He would have won a gold medal," Gator wrestling coach Allan Abraham lamented. "He's simply great. It's a real shame Art can't compete."

America never has won a medal in Greco-Roman wrestling but the powerfully-built Chavez feels he could have been the first.

"I prefer Greco over free style," he said. "You aren't allowed to use your legs as an advantage but I had confidence in my moves. In fact, several wrestlers at the Olympic camp asked me for tips."

Greco-Roman wrestling is a demanding sport. Since competitors cannot use their legs to lock a flailing arm or leg, to be successful you must have strong arms. Chavez, though just 114 pounds, has thick chest and arm muscles that seem cramped under his skin.

Art qualified for a spot on the pre-Olympic squad by winning the free-style and Greco-Roman championships at the National Amateur Athletic Union (AAU) meet last year.

Prior to the AAU meet Art won 30 matches without a defeat. He was 21-0 at Bakersfield JC before transferring to SF State. He pinned a Cal wrestler in his first appearance for the Gators then went on to win the Far Western Conference championship.

Born in Las Cruces, New Mexico, Art, 21, moved to Bakersfield when he was five. His first experience with wrestling came as a 112-pound freshman.



Art Chavez

"... would have won gold medal."

"Injuries kept me from having a complete season until I was a senior," Chavez said. "My senior year at 120 pounds was 28-0 and I won the central California championship."

His high school record, 54-2, won him much recognition at Bakersfield—and the eye of one Rachel Irene Rameriz. Rachel, who loves sports, became Mrs. Chavez two years ago.

At Bakersfield

Chavez' next step was to Bakersfield JC. Art kept winning—20-4 his frosh year and 21-0 before coming here as a sophomore.

Chavez won several tough tournaments at junior college, but the pressure finally got him—a bleeding stomach ulcer.

"I keep everything to myself I guess. Rachel gets angry at me for not talking about things," Art said.

When he won the double AAU title, the Olympics in Mexico city seemed a certainty. Events

soon took a turn for the worse.

His trip to the pre-Olympic camp didn't help. Chavez' ulcer began to bleed on the flight to Colorado and he was forced to deplane in Denver and return to San Francisco.

Another Ticket

"The coaches kept calling me at home and then about a week later they sent me another ticket. When he arrived in camp Henry Wittenberg, head wrestling coach, discouraged his attempt to make the team.

"He kept telling me how much trouble I'd cause if I had another ulcer attack and the other two boys were better wrestlers than me anyway," Art related.

Chavez asked for a chance to wrestle his rivals and when the matches were over, Wittenberg had changed his tune.

"I pinned Terry Hall of San Bernardino JC in about 30 seconds and Rich Campbell of Adams State in a minute." After that Wittenberg treated me differently," Art said with a grin.

PE Major

Chavez is majoring in physical education with an art minor. He wants to coach wrestling when he graduates.

"Making the Olympic team would have opened a lot of doors for me," Art said. "I suppose I'll go back to Bakersfield and get a job coaching there."

If it weren't for his outstanding wrestling ability, Chavez would fit the mold of the typical SF State student. He has a part-time job with Daly City's recreation department working with children. He spent the summer loading trucks.

"I'm going to start working out once a week and plan to wrestle here again. The World Games are coming up early next year in Argentina and I'm going to wrestle for the United States no matter what anyone says," Chavez said softly.

Gator footballers have close call

By Glenn Schwarz

Imagine a football coaching staff that writes to returning lettermen informing them that they are not invited to come out for the team.

Such a situation developed last summer at Chico State College. The school figured it was time for a change in playing personnel—and on the sidelines.

Chico hired a new head coach, Pete Riehman, and a new crew of assistants.

The new coaches spent hours watching returning lettermen perform ineptly in last fall's game films (the Wildcats won only two games, none in conference play) and saw fit to invite only ten players to fall practice. The decision was made to play with a flock of promising junior college transfers.

'New Look'

After watching the "new look" Wildcats give the favored SF State Gators fits before losing, 21-19, in last week's Far Western Conference opener, there seems to be little doubt they are well on the way to making it.

The Gators humiliated the Wildcats last year, 68-14. This year the Gators fumbled six times, losing five to the inspired northerners.

Chico's golden opportunity to pull off an upset came when Gator Kim Grimm's punt was

blocked with one minute left in the game. The Wildcats recovered on the Gator 23-yard-line.

Tough Defense

The SF State defense forced Wildcat quarterback Joe Graben to throw wild passes on the first two downs. On the third down Gator linebacker Dan Souza fought through a host of Wildcat blockers and dumped speedy Dave Cato for a seven-yard loss.

Marc Smith, Chico placekicker—who earlier had booted field goals from 28 and 48 yards—entered the game to attempt a 47 yarder. Gator fans breathed a sigh of relief as the pigskin fell two yards short of the crossbar, and rolled harmlessly into the endzone.

Gator coach Vic Rowen was pleased with the improved play of quarterback Butch Whyburn who tossed a 41-yard first quarter touchdown pass to Paul Dunn and hit Terry Rosencrantz from five yards out in the fourth quarter. The Gator signal-caller passed for 182 yards and ran for 70 more.

Fullback Glenn Baker scored the first Gator six-pointer on a one-yard plunge in the opening stanza.

A tough Gator defense, led by defensive end John Rotelli, made its biggest play with less

than four minutes remaining in the game.

The Wildcats had narrowed the gap to 21-19 on a 31-yard touchdown pass over the outstretched arms of three Gator defenders. Chico elected to go for the two points to tie, but a heavy Gator rush forced Graben to throw the ball while running toward the sideline. It easily was batted away on the five.

FWC Favorites

This Saturday the Gators travel across the bay to meet the FWC favorites, the Cal State at Hayward Pioneers. Hayward disposed of UC Davis last week, 30-14, behind the running of sophomore Bernie Oliver. Oliver rushed for more than 1,000 yards last season as a freshman.

Gator defensive coach Al Abraham described Hayward's passing game as "impressive" against the Aggies. The Pioneers, who last year dropped a 66-44 thriller to the Gators also are bolstered by JC transfer halfback Bill Oliver, Bernie's brother.

Gator coaches are confident they can use a multiple defense to stop the Pioneers' explosive attack. "Our defense still is ahead of the offense and we're maturing slowly," Rowen said. "But, I feel this is the week we came together as a team."

Kickoff in the FWC battle for the first place at Hayward is set for 1:30 p.m.

Gator water polo opener a belly-flop

By Art Beeghly

Two of SF State's deep secrets are a swimming pool and a water polo team. The two got together amid more splashing than fanfare when the water polo Gators dived into their season debut—and belly-flopped.

The visiting Sacramento State Hornets squeaked through with a 10-9 season-opening victory on Oct. 1.

The Gators' big play—an attempt to tie the score—came with about a minute left in the 28-minute game. One of the Gator seven was handed the bright yellow ball for a penalty shot. The Hornet goalie stood in front of the goal with his arms extended, but somehow he leaped at and deflected the flying ball with his fingertips. The crowd of onlookers knew it was over.

The two referees blew their whistles and stopped play whenever the ball touched the side of the pool, or when a defender pushed or crowded an opponent who had the ball. It was all rather confusing. The ref would point to the man who committed the foul, all right, but persistently explained their rulings with whistles clamped between their teeth.

Afterward, coach Walt Hanson talked about his team and the

sport.

The coach worries about injuries. "Although water polo is supposedly a non-contact sport, sprained fingers and cuts occur—but not really often," he said.

Hanson compares water polo to ice hockey and soccer. The goals are similar to hockey, only the 10-foot long wire cage is partly immersed in water. The ball is similar to soccer's—it is very hard. The ball can be touched or thrown only with one hand. The members of the 14-man water-polo team have diversified interests. "Only three or four men are physical education majors. We have psychology, business and math majors also on the squad," Hanson said.

Last year, the team finished fourth in the 5-team water polo competition of Far Western Conference.

"All the teams, except the defending champ, Chico, have improved," Hanson said. "We've bounced around over the years, but fourth is the lowest we've ever finished."

Three Gator players with moustaches surely struck a note of fear to Sacramento as they glided, attack-high, through the water.

The Gators put up a noble

fight, but even at the start, the outcome was clear—a horrible mistake had been made. Since when does the opponent wear white caps and the beloved home team get stuck with evil dark blue?

Next home game is Nov. 13, against Santa Clara. Starting time is 4 p.m. and admission is free.



SF State Alumni protect the goal against Gator water polo varsity.

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