

COLLEGE UNION PROGRESS

By Paula Moran

Photos of the proposed College Union may soon be on display if the trustees approve them at their March 27 meeting.

If the design is approved, students will for the first time have a chance to see the building they are financing.

Margaret Nixon, secretary for the College Union Council, said the "trustees will not allow the students to see the plans because they don't want to be pressured into accepting them."

Pre-schematic

The CUC will be giving the trustees a pre-schematic presentation of the preliminary sketches and photos of the union model.

The first meeting with the trustees is an unofficial one.

The sole purpose, according to Franklin Sheehan, director of campus planning, is to gain the

trustees' acceptance of the "unusual structure" designed by Moshe Safdie of Montreal.

"It is our hope that the trustees will say 'yes' so we can go ahead," Sheehan said.

Strong Feelings

Safdie feels very strongly about this design and has great support from the administration and the CUC. He is confident he can persuade the trustees," he said.

Safdie will be at the meeting to defend his design.

The fate of this design depends on the following questions:

- * Is the building financially feasible?

- * Will the building suit the students needs?

- * Is the architecture compatible with the rest of the campus?

Other problems, too, must be dealt with before construction begins. These include where to relocate the organizations now in

the huts

The huts will be razed to make room for the union. One suggestion is to use the Gallery Lounge for temporary offices, Sheehan said.

The cost and location of these temporary structures has also been investigated. No definite arrangements have been made.

Food Service

Continuing food service is another problem to be resolved. The south corner of the coffee shop will also be torn down during the first phase of construction. This means the removal of some 200 seats.

"We can't function with any less seating space than we have now," Sheehan said.

"We're very aware of these problems and are working hard to find solutions," he said.

If the trustees approve Safdie's sketches, he will proceed with

blueprints. Safdie must then get trustees approval of his final design before construction begins.

Planning for the union began in the spring of 1966 when students voted to pay an additional activity fee of no more than \$10 a semester to finance the building.

The increased fee will be effective when construction is completed.

Chosen in August

Safdie was chosen by the CUC as the architect last August. He designed the prototype city complex which was on display at Montreal's Expo '67.

He also helped design the Salk Institute in Southern California.

Safdie is not licensed to practice architecture in California. He chose the San Francisco firm of Burger and Coplan as associates.

Safdie will be on campus per-

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Student fees- a vote could abolish them

This is the first of a series by Phoenix reporter John Davidson exploring the nature, source and disposition of the mandatory AS membership fees all students are forced to pay.

Editor

By John Davidson

With a flick of a pencil students could write off AS membership fees, a host of student-sponsored programs and the entire Associated Students Organization.

By a simple majority vote the student body could abolish the mandatory AS fee of \$10 and eliminate the nearly \$400,000 annual income it produces for the AS hierarchy.

The measure could be put to a vote by a referendum signed by five percent of the student body or it could be introduced into the AS Legislature.

If the students voted to abolish the fee, and President Summerskill and the Board of Trustees okay the decision, the \$400,000 AS pool would be no more.

The Associated Students would be dissolved if such a move passed and student-initiated programs, such as the Community Involvement Project would disappear.

Opposition

Opposition to mandatory fees is of three kinds: some are discontented by administrative interference in student financed programs, others feel that they do not benefit from AS programs and some just don't like the way their \$10 is being spent.

Abolishing the fees would financially starve a myriad of AS subsidized programs, some of which receive fat five-figure budgets.

The business office, the nerve center of student operations, was given over \$78,000 in this year's budget. Allocations for other areas are only slightly less spectacular.

Incollegiate athletics received nearly \$49,000, the Daily Gater \$32,000, publicity services \$25,000, EOA matching money \$18,300, Open Process \$12,400, and Tutorials \$10,000 - all of which came from the \$10 all students are forced to pay.

Inequity

Opponents of mandatory fees point out that AS funds are inequitably distributed. Parts of the AS budget would seem to support their argument.

Intramurals, which had over 1,300 participants in 23 sports last year, was allocated \$1,500. The Women's Recreation Association, with 340 members, received nearly \$2,000. And the Rugby Club, with even less members received over \$1,000.

The Forensics Union (40 active members) was allocated \$4,000 while the Archaeology Association (about 30 members) received only \$500.

Tutorials (which did not disclose its membership has been given \$10,000 and the Experimental College, with over 1500 students enrolled in 80 courses, received less than \$8,000.

The Daily Gater received \$32,000 for publication of a daily newspaper. The Radio-TV Guild, involved in the campus radio station KRTG, was given \$2700.

Those who defend AS spending, however, argue that organiza-

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PHOENIX

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Eight Pages

Academic Senate under fire, accused of providing ineffective campus leadership

By John Davidson

Criticized as a "sandbox senate" and faced with what has become California's "higher education dilemma," SF State's Academic Senate is entering a critical period.

In the face of steady government budget cutting and increased political interference into college affairs, the Academic Senate will have to provide leadership for 900 faculty members, respond to needs for innovation and change, and contend with a mood of student unrest.

Harsh Criticisms

Its harshest critics suggest that the senate will fall flat on its face if it pursues its present course.

Marshall Windmiller, one of three senate members who resigned in disappointment at the end of last semester, said in his resignation statement that "other responsibilities are too demanding to allow time for a sandbox senate whose only purpose is to give a false aura of legitimacy to the systematic strangulation of this college by the Governor and the Trustees."

Similar criticism is offered by Rudolph Weingartner, Chairman of the Philosophy Department, who also resigned last semester.

In his resignation statement Weingartner said "the Academic Senate has shown itself unwilling to exercise effective leadership of the faculty of this college." Weingartner added that the senate's reaction to the crises that the campus faced last semester was "woefully inadequate."

Weingartner concluded by saying that "the senate should disband."

Campus Problems

The Academic Senate tried to deal with the myriad of campus problems last semester, such as the War Crisis Convocation and the Dec. 6 demonstration, but failed in every case.

Most recent criticism has come from Eugene Bossi, currently a member of the senate. Dr. Bossi, head of the Student Health Center, has asked the Academic Senate to re-examine its function which he contends has been "ineffective" in the past.

Dr. Bossi added that, "the senate is abdication its basic responsibility for academic policy" and

suggested that the senate meet in executive session to find a solution to the state of "frustration and immobilization in which the senate now exists."

"Senate meetings of the past semester were taken up by issues concerning the Chancellor's office, President Summerskill, campus disturbances, the BSU, and the SDS," Bossi said. "All the while there were certain educational issues that were awaiting action."

"The senate was constantly spinning its wheels arguing about these things and ignoring their own business," he said.

A lot of talk and a little action has been the label applied to the senate by its critics. They complain that the senate gets entangled in a sea of rhetoric and consequently handles only a portion of its agenda.

Inability to Function

Some faculty members attribute the senate's inability to act to factional splits within its ranks. The splits suggested are of two sorts - a pro and anti chancellor split, and a pro and anti student

rights split.

Walcott Beatty, Chairman of the Academic Senate, contends that there is more of a split over the student rights question than the Chancellor's office.

"There is a division of opinion on this issue. Some senators want autonomy from the students while others feel that the students could offer sincere guidance and help to the senate," Beatty said. "But I don't think this difference of opinion is serious enough to paralyze the senate," he added.

Immediate Issue

Perhaps the most immediate issue that the Academic Senate will have to tackle is its own functioning. Aside from this, the senate will have to face other, more long range, issues.

"The most important issue facing this college and therefore the senate is dealing with change, specifically the demands of students for their say," Dr. Bossi said.

Beatty, concurring, said that the senate has become involved with the problem of change "at

a policy level." Among other things, we have urged the various academic departments to be co-operative with student innovation," he said.

Budget Cuts

There is general agreement that another very critical issue that the Academic Senate will have to face is political budget hacking and interference in campus affairs.

"There is a very overwhelming feeling in the senate that politicians shouldn't stick their noses into higher education," Beatty said.

"If they moved in strong here we'd lose a lot of faculty. Political interference tends to create a climate not conducive to imaginative, creative teaching," he added.

SF State's faculty has already felt the pinch of budget cutting by the Reagan administration. At the start of the current school year 46 full-time faculty positions had not been filled, due to low wages, high workloads, and a lack of funds for travel and research.

SF State students may lose Muni shuttle service

By Leonard Neft

SF State commuter are in danger of losing their West Portal Tunnel Muni shuttle service to clamoring City College of San Francisco (CCSF) students.

Municipal Railway Director J. E. Woods informed City College Associated Student Body President Ray Bietz that "passenger counts indicate the shuttle service from West Portal to SF State is not being utilized to any significant extent."

The Muni will look into the possibility of switching the shuttle service from SF State to City College, Woods said.

Study

Vernon Anderson, Traffic Superintendent for the Muni and former Railway Director, at Wood's direction, performed a passenger count on SF State's shuttle service last week, and found student usage to be "extremely light."

"To my knowledge, use of the service has been extremely light since the start of the shuttle two years ago."



The West Portal tunnel...a long walk without the shuttle service.

Anderson would not comment on whether the shuttle service would definitely be switched.

Switch

Commenting on the possible switch, Bietz said, "if we don't hear anything from the Muni in a couple of weeks we'll be back knocking on the door again."

The meeting between Bietz and Woods was called for by the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (PUC) after Bietz sent a

letter to the Muni Railway in which he stated that "cooler heads will not be able to prevail much longer at our college."

Woods also ceded to a demand outlined in the City College student survey calling for more K-Ingleside streetcars to be added to the East Bay Terminal-City College coach route.

It was stated in the report that students transferring from the

By Carol Corville

Demonstrations: The Draft. Vietnam. Black Power. Marijuana.

Students now, more than ever before, are a jail-prone group.

As Mike Rossman, a Berkeley Free-Speech Leader, said back in 1965 "a jail sentence is considered a mark of honor by

many students."

It still is today.

Bail Fund

And from the college of many innovations, SF State, has come a \$5000 student Bail Fund in recognition of this jail proneness.

"We're not making judgments, we're just acknowledging it's a reality students face today," said Peter Pursley, student chairman of the SF State Foundation which created the fund.

The Foundation runs the Commons and The Bookstore.

Leo Ryan

The fund is unique among state colleges - so unique it has drawn cries from State Assemblyman Leo J. Ryan for a legislative investigation of the Foundation, a typical Ryan-response to unfamiliar things.

Ryan has in the past been a critic of state colleges, calling for investigations of Open Process, John Summerskill's handling of the December demonstration, and sexually graphic plays, movies and television shows on campus, stemming from San Jose State's presentation of "The Beard."

Not only did the Bail Fund's uniqueness cause Ryan to react, but it caused quite a stir around SF State's campus.

Illegal Fund

Glenn Smith, vice president of administrative and business affairs, Steve Diaz, former speaker of the AS leg, and AS Business Manager Harold Harroun, among

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An alternative....

The battle for the presidency has been joined, and with it the battle for the future of this nation.

The issue is clear: Should the US continue to massacre the people of Vietnam in the name of some perverted sense of freedom while allowing the rot of oppression and racism destroy us at home — or rather should we leave the fate of other peoples for them to find, and devote our energies and national resources to finding a valid and constructive destiny of our own.

It has become clear over the past five years that the continued tenure of Lyndon Johnson is incompatible with the latter — he must be removed.

But to remove him is in itself a task of gargantuan proportions, given the political realities within which such maneuvers must be made.

The possibility of the Republican party proving astute enough to nominate someone capable of defeating Johnson in November is remote. Its suicide complex runs too deep. For that matter neither of the likely Republican candidates — Richard Nixon and Nelson Rockefeller — have put forth a rational alternative to the disastrous course on which Johnson has set this country. Indeed, Nixon appears to be nothing but a more hawkish Johnson.

Which brings us to the candidacies of Eugene McCarthy and Robert Kennedy.

Both have acknowledged that the course of this nation must be changed, and both have outlined rational means by which it might be done. Both are agreed that we must extricate ourselves from the moral and economic disaster that is Vietnam, and both are agreed that the destiny of that country should not be set by us.

But there the similarity ends.

McCarthy, for all his intellectual acumen and moral stance, is still a mini-Stevenson — with as much chance of wresting the Democratic nomination from Johnson as Harold Stassen. His campaign forces are young, idealistic and eager, but he lacks the national stature and charisma to overpower Johnson in the raucous battle that is a nominating convention.

Kennedy, on the other hand, for all his ruthless image, has both — plus the necessary grasp of the realities of politics to do the job. If anyone is to perform the miracle of toppling Johnson it will have to be Kennedy — with McCarthy's help.

If the two candidates do indeed wish to provide an alternative to Johnson, and lift the nation out of the morass into which it has fallen they are going to have to exchange their bickering for cooperation.

Anything less means a Johnson victory both at the convention and in November, something which this country just might not survive.



Face in the crowd

New Hampshire jolts party balance

Lee Heidhues

As a result of the balloting in the cold climes of New Hampshire the nations political balance has been jolted.

Eugene McCarthy, the soft spoken, quiet senator from Minnesota, astounded the political pundits by garnering some 42 percent of the Democratic vote and capturing some 20 of the 24 states delegates.

LBJ's Amazement

Lyndon Johnson, concealing his amazement, brushed off the McCarthy win but his advisors were not so inclined to agree.

Gone from the upcoming Wisconsin, voting will be the LBJ pledge cards as well as the advertising campaign which claimed that a vote for McCarthy was a vote for the Communists.

American voters have become more sophisticated since the early red-baiting days of the 1950. McCarthy knew this and so did the New Hampshire electorate.

Frustration

The McCarthy win underscores a deep current of frustration within the American populace. It is quite difficult to determine whether the McCarthy win was anti-Vietnam sentiment, anti-LBJ rancor or a combination of both.

Whatever the reasons McCarthy's win shows the vulnerability of LBJ. It can be said that McCarthy was the only Democrat on the ballot and that the Johnson campaign was entirely a write-in effort, but the fact that LBJ is the incumbent should have brought him a larger write-in.

Nomination

The question, unforeseeable a month ago is, can an incumbent president be denied the nomination of his own party?

The McCarthy win undoubtedly picked him up much support and as he said the day after the New Hampshire voting, "now we can pay our hotel bills."

However, it is delegates and not the rousing cheers, as Adlai Stevenson learned in 1960, that win the nomination.

Most political observers see McCarthy going into the Chicago convention with a maximum of some 800 delegates, more than 500 short of the nomination.

Undoubtedly the Minnesota senator will need some help from elsewhere if he is to wrest the laurels away from LBJ.

Johnson's Defeat

Robert Kennedy, the New York senator, can provide the key to a Johnson defeat in August. Kennedy's entrance into the contest may strike some as opportunism, but in the harsh light of day it probably the key to victory.

Kennedy, brother of the late president and a key figure in the 1960 victory, has the groundwork

Letters to the Editor

Editor:

I am much impressed of the appearance and content of the Phoenix. Many of my colleagues have commented favorably on it.

Congratulations on the first issue and best success to you and your associates for the semester.

Glenn P. Smith

Editor:

Thanks so much for sending me the two copies of the first edition of the Phoenix.

I have read the paper from cover to cover, and find it extraordinarily interesting, well written, balanced, and pertinent.

This, it seems to me, is what we should have, and can legitimately expect, from a college like ours.

My congratulations to you and the staff of the paper, and I do hope this is the harbinger of a long and distinguished publishing record.

Don Barnhart

Chairman

Dep't Social Science

Editor:

I want to drop you a note to tell you now much I appreciate the Phoenix. I can see that it displays high standards of journalism and the intellectual content of the paper is indeed refreshing.

I also want to commend you for the objective way in which the recent troubles between the Department of History and some student groups on this campus was handled.

Mr. Toomajian I wish to commend in particular for his objective reporting and his good writing.

He conducted himself most professionally in his interview with me.

All good wishes for a successful future for the Phoenix and let me commend you and your whole staff for a very good beginning.

If I might be of any assistance at any time, do not hesitate to call me.

Ray A. Kelch

Chairman

History Department

Editor:

Phoenix is a great idea, and it looks great, too.

Congratulations to everyone concerned. . .

Harry Press

Harry Press is a former city editor of the S. F. News and the S. F. News Call-Bulletin; he is also a Nieman Fellow. He is now at Stanford, the No. 2 man in running Stanford's Professional Newspapermen Scholarship, a \$1 million fund financed by the Ford Foundation.

Ed.

Nixon - the perennial loser

James Loveland

Richard Milhous Nixon is in trouble — again.

Nixon has not won an election on his own since 1950 when he won the Senate race in California. At regular intervals since, a generation of voters have either been supporting or opposing him.

The opposition has been winning for 18 years.

The implications of this fact are staggering. The Nixon Generation has suffered with its candidate through a series of continuous disappointments.

Ulcers for 18 Years

Conversely, the opposition has passed the same period in a condition of perpetual anxiety over the prospect that he would succeed.

The opposition was given temporary relief in 1962 when Nixon, after his defeat in the California gubernatorial race, promised never to run again.

He said he would not be available "to be kicked around any more."

The governor's race proved to be a particularly painful one, both for those who believed he had suffered a final, humiliating defeat and for those who hoped this was indeed the case.

Hasty Farewell

Admittedly the opposition was rather hasty in saying farewell, but then it was only following Nixon's lead.

After all, he said goodbye first at a press conference convened for that very purpose, and moved to New York to live a life of obscurity and repose.

But last week Nixon said the 1962 interlude didn't really bother anybody, especially him. "The California thing did not particularly affect people. Very few remember the guy who ran. Oh, some sophisticates remember,

but generally speaking..."

Beanpicker

Nixon, only 55, developed from a beanpicker in Whittier, Calif., to the second youngest Vice President in U. S. history.

He has been around so long, sat so high, fallen so far that he has been unable to shake his seedy opportunist's image.

He was once described as looking so much like a used car dealer that no one would vote for him, let alone buy a car from him. But he keeps trying. He is probably the most traveled politician in the world today.

He has journeyed to New Hampshire many times to praise Republican office seekers, important and otherwise.

Dubious Victory

For this, he has been rewarded and hopes to be rewarded again, however dubious the victory.

In 1956, amidst a "dump-Nixon" drive, 22,100 New Hampshire voters wrote in his name for Vice President.

In 1960, with no organized opposition, he received 65,200 votes for President. Another write-in effort in 1964 gave him 15,600 votes for President.

Thus Nixon is no stranger to New Hampshire and in retrospect his "overwhelming victory" there March 12 means very little.

Nixon's hope of winning a meaningful victory there vanished Feb. 28 when his only active opponent, Michigan Gov. George Romney, withdrew.

No Opposition

With only Nelson Rockefeller as a late starting write-in opponent, Nixon's victory was truly without opposition.

Rockefeller's supporters, apparently without his backing,

started the write-in effort without Rockefeller once campaigning in the state.

The Republican results were predictable: Nixon received 79 percent of the GOP ballots — 84,005 votes — while Rockefeller's name was written on only 11,691 ballots, or 11 percent of the vote.

Poor LBJ

Without any Republican to campaign against, Nixon lashed out at Lyndon Johnson. He obviously hoped to capitalize on some of the anti-Johnson feeling which Eugene McCarthy was appealing to.

It is now vital for Nixon to coax Rockefeller into the open and beat him in primary fights. By doing this Nixon will try to damage the Rockefeller image and erase his own image as a loser.

But this, too, will be difficult. Rockefeller, even if he is a candidate, will not be in the Wisconsin or Nebraska primaries.

Already There

Rockefeller hasn't enough time to launch a campaign of any significance for the Wisconsin primary April 2. Nixon has been making speeches there for three weeks.

Nebraska's Secretary of State Frank Marsh announced last week he will not reenter Rockefeller in Nebraska's May 14 primary.

Marsh said he will honor Rockefeller's Feb. 19 affidavit asking that his name be withdrawn from the ballot.

The New Hampshire effort seems all out of proportion to the potential gain — the tiny state has only eight delegates to the 1333 member Republican convention.

But then eight votes are better than nothing to Richard Nixon.

Twenty students facing trials for last semester's disturbances

By John Davidson

The tumultuous events of last semester at SF State may seem like ancient history to a presently peaceful campus but for 20 students awaiting trial they will not be easy to forget.

Nine students charged with the Nov. 6 beating of former Gater editor Jim Vaszko are scheduled to appear in court sometime this summer on three assault charges.

Eleven students who were issued warrants of arrest for their alleged part in the Dec. 6 invasion of the Administration building are still waiting for their case to be considered.

The nine students charged in Vaszko's beating, all members of the Black Students Union, were originally scheduled to get their day in court on Feb. 29 before Judge Leo Friedman. They are charged with two counts of felonious assault and one count of conspiracy to commit assault.

According to their lawyer, Hiram Smith, the case will not receive the courts' consideration until this summer.

Courts Filled

"The court calendar is filled. They won't be able to get to us until sometime this summer," Smith said. Smith added that he had not asked for a continuance of the trial.

All nine students, including BSU chairman Ben Stewart and part-time English instructor George Murray, are in class this semester pending a new hearing by the campus Board of Appeals and Review.

It will be held after criminal proceedings against them have been completed.

Seven of the eleven students charged with disturbing the peace and trespassing in last December's Ad building protest have asked for a jury trial. The trial date is scheduled to be set March 16.

The other four, John Webb, Khosro Kalantari, Hari Dillon and Sue Bethel, have not yet been served with warrants.

Enrollment for colleges sets record

Student enrollment in U.S. colleges and universities increased to a record total of just under seven million last fall.

Full time spring semester enrollment remained the same at SF State with 13,777 registered for the current semester, compared to 13,744 for spring, 1967.

Total spring enrollment, is 18,275. Enrollment for spring, '67 was 18,275.

Roof Limits'

Enrollment at SF State has been static for the past year because of "roof limits" placed on certain student categories according to Mrs. Patricia Skidmore, Computer Programmer in the Office of Institutional Studies.

"With the budget situation, we've had to turn down many entrance applications.

"This acceptance category is limited on a state-wide basis because a student can always turn to a junior college during his first two years," Mrs. Skidmore said.

Foreign Students

She said lack of funds and faculty have also led to SF State accepting only 300 foreign students this semester.

The seven million nation-wide enrollment increase represents an eight percent climb over last year's total.

The U.S. Office of Education study revealed that some 500,000 more students were attending college in 1967 than in the fall of 1966.

College enrollment has jumped 45 percent over the past five years according to the study.

President John Summerskill signed a statement in January allowing the police department to serve the warrants to the eleven students and International Relations Instructor John Gerrasi.

Not Served

John Webb, currently Speaker of the AS Legislature, said that the police simply haven't bothered to serve him with his warrant.

"They just haven't served me yet," Webb said. "I'm not resisting arrest. They know where I am if they want to come and get me."

Inspector Cecil Farris, the officer in charge of serving the warrants, told a slightly different story.

Farris said the four students did not accept their warrants. "And I'm not going to dignify these people by continuing to try to serve them."

Farris said the warrants will now be put in general service and they can be served on the students "anytime from now until eternity." He said they could be stopped and arrested "at any time."

"I'm just going to have to live with that possibility," Webb said.

Fiery John Gerrasi, International Relations Instructor, was arrested with the students for taking part in the Dec. 6 melee. Gerrasi was fired by Summerskill on the recommendation of the IR departments' hiring and retention committee.

Weekend symposiums

The Faculty Program Center is sponsoring a series of weekend symposiums. In the past year, topics of the symposiums have been "Suicide," "Privacy in a Crowded World," "The Pill and the Puritan Ethic," and recently "Semantics and Sexuality."

One purpose of the symposiums, according to Mrs. Alice Kermeen, Director of the Faculty Program Center, is "to bring an interdisciplinary approach to a given topic."

Experts Together

For example, the "Semantics and Sexuality" forum brought experts together from the areas of speech, sociology, medicine, anthropology, English, religion, creative arts, and psychiatry.

Another purpose is to reinforce the efforts of educational leaders in carrying through programs. The "Semantics and Sexuality" forum may help educators establish an effective sex education curriculum in San Francisco public schools.

Drop Charges

Webb said Summerskill should drop all charges against himself and the other students as his going-away present to the college.

"Summerskill has indicated that he regrets signing the warrants. And he says that he is such a great liberal. Let him prove it by dropping the charges against us," Webb said.

"Right now is Summerskill's great opportunity to act for the benefit of the college. Since he is resigning he doesn't have to worry about Sacramento politicians asking for his job," Webb added.

Webb said that now, during the interim before his resignation, Summerskill will show his true colors.

Crackdown Coming

With the resignation of Summerskill, an avowed liberal, and the clamoring of state politicians for a strict disciplinarian as his successor, the arrests of last semester could be just a hint of future unrest.

"This is just the beginning of the crackdowns. It's part of a nationwide trend of treating dissenters with force," Webb contended.

"With the trend in California, Dec. 6 could be just a preview of what is to come. Protest is the natural culmination of years of frustration—with the war, the draft and ghettos," Webb said.

On the weekend of May 10 the Faculty Program Center will present a symposium on the relationship between animal behavior and human behavior.

The symposium will bring together the fields of psychology and biology, producing a new field called "psychobiology."

May Forum

The May Forum will be more research-oriented and less social-minded than usual. Speakers will include Professor Niko Tinbergen, Dept. of Zoology at Oxford, Professor Theodosius Dobzhansky, Rockefeller University, Professor Phyllis Jay, UC Anthropology Department, and Professor Harry F. Harlow, Director of the Wisconsin Regional Primate Center at the University of Wisconsin.

Next fall, the Faculty Program Center will sponsor a symposium on the "Battered Child Syndrome." Mrs. Kermeen said the problem of child-beating is more widely spread than is generally conceded.



SF Symphony's new conductor Seiji Ozawa

SF Symphony enters new era

By Leonard Sellers

Because his father's parents were Jewish he spent World War II as a laborer in a food processing factory.

After the war he was given the task of rebuilding Vienna's musical institutions by the Soviet occupation authorities.

"I walked three to four hours a day to and from rehearsals. Often the temperature inside the auditorium was freezing. One month I conducted 28 performances. For this I was paid the equivalent of four pounds of lard."

Small Part

It was only a small part of the long career of Josef Krips, conductor and musical director of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra.

Krips, now 66, will retire from the Symphony in 1970.

Born in Vienna in 1902, Krips was a choir boy at the age of 6, first violinist with the Vienna Volksoper at 15. He conducted his first symphony concert at 19.

Krips served as chief conductor of the Hofmusik-Kepelle from 1945 to 1950. In November of 1950 he became chief conductor of the London Symphony Orchestra, and in 1953 the conductor of the Buffalo-New York-Philharmonic.

Beginning with the 1963-64 season, he became the conductor and musical director of the city's symphony orchestra.

10 Cigars A Day

Krips is a stout, energetic man who smokes 10 to 12 cigars a day, and uses his hands like he was conducting life itself. Music is life, to Josef Krips. It's the same as breathing.

"A musical score is dead," he said. "It takes a musician to breathe life into the score, to recreate it. Proper breathing will give life and soul to the music."

At the moment Krips has no plans for after his retirement.

The symphony, however, can look forward to a new era of colorful and exciting music.

Stepping into Krips' place is Seiji Ozawa, 32, currently director of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra. He is a slightly built man who favors blazers and an unruly mop of hair.

'Great Talent'

Local opinion of Ozawa is one of praise. Laszlo Varga, professor of music at SF State, describes Ozawa as "new, exciting, and a great talent."

"I was with the New York Philharmonic when he was an assistant conductor," Varga said. "He has an excellent temperament, and I think he will take the San Francisco Symphony to new heights."

David Schneider, lecturer of music at the college, said "Ozawa is a young, vital, exciting personality. He's contemporary."

Born in Hoten, Japan, Ozawa took the formal route, graduating from the Toho School of Music in Tokyo, where he won first prizes in composition and conducting.

He has conducted various orchestras in Japan, including the Japan Radio Orchestra and the Japan Philharmonic.

European Debut

In 1961 he was named one of the New York Philharmonic's assistant conductors. His European conducting debut was with the Lamoureux Orchestra in 1965.

Since that time he has guest conducted such major European orchestras as the London Symphony Orchestra, the Concertgebouw and the Vienna Symphony.

He has also been a guest conductor for the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, the latest performance held Feb. 11.

Argonaut — new name, new paper

San Francisco's semi-weekly "throw away" shopping guide, the Shopping News, has a new name — Argonaut — and a new image.

Argonaut was chosen from among 12,841 suggestions sent in by Shopping News readers and was the culmination of a basic format change that developed as a result of the 52-day-long newspaper strike.

According to a spokesman for the newspaper, the Argonaut will now concentrate more on local news coverage.

"There will be no national or international news," he said.

'Strong on Features'

"We are going in strongly for feature articles, columnists and editorial comments on public affairs," he said.

Publisher of the Argonaut is James McClatchy, nephew to the McClatchy family. They have owned the Bee newspapers in Sacramento, Modesto and Fresno since the early 19th century.

The Argonaut originated in the early 1920's but has seldom risen above the role of running advertising for the major San Francisco department stores.

The paper has had several owners through the years and at one time, an Oakland and Berkeley edition existed and was circulated throughout the East Bay.

Approximately two years ago the Argonaut was hit by an office workers strike. McClatchy took advantage of the situation and purchased the paper on a shoe-string.

Almost Broke

The paper was on the verge of bankruptcy and he was able to buy it for a very small downpayment.

Published at 851 Howard St., across from the office of the San Francisco Printing Company, the Argonaut lists a total circulation of 217,000.

It is distributed free by carriers to most residences and apartment houses in the city.

McClatchy has worked for all the Bee papers and was a Washington correspondent for several years. This is a rare background for a publisher, since most have little or no editorial experience.

Moderate Democrat

His editorials show him to be moderate with Democratic leanings, paralleling the usual stance of the Bee newspapers which have always been Democrats in posture.

The Argonaut hired several Examiner newsmen during the strike, including Lyn Ludlow, part-time advisor to the Phoenix and a casualty of the much publicized attack on former Gater editor Jim Vaszko.

Eileen Maloney, former editor of the San Francisco Progress is the new managing editor of the Argonaut.

LINGUISTICS NEW FIELD 2000 YEARS OLD

By Mike Smith

Linguistics is a new field in the academic world although the study itself dates back nearly 2000 years.

"One reason why linguistics took so long to be recognized," said John Dennis, head of the SF State linguistics program, "is because it grew out of the field of anthropology and was not a separate discipline. Furthermore the humanists viewed the study as a method involving scientific inquiry."

Linguistics is a complex field. A master linguist must possess the ability to tie phonics, methodology, semantics and other aspects of language into a single bond and then join it with the sciences and humanities.

According to Time Magazine, "at least 30 universities now offer a PhD in linguistics, compared with only four just 20 years ago. Ten years ago, the offering of an undergraduate major in linguistics was a rarity; now it is an option at some 30 universities."

No Degrees

SF State does not offer a PhD or BA degree in linguistics. However Dennis said the college is "very close" to offering a BA in linguistics.

The college already has a foundation on which to plan its linguistics program when the time does come. Currently it is possible to earn an MA in English with concentration in linguistics.

This graduate program requires the student to take specific classes from the psychology, anthropology, and speech departments, all of which emphasize the new academic force.

Each department concentrates on its own particular aspects of linguistics. Linguistic psychology, which is also known as psycholinguistics and several other titles, is probably one of the most complex.

It is complicated because contributors come from practically every phase of psychology. And it was not until the recognition of

perceptual psychology that the study of language was even considered.

Culture Emphasized

Language is not considered a hard mechanical tool, but a part of culture. And psycholinguistics seek to emphasize the "culture."

Ordinarily when a student studies a foreign country or its language he judges that nation by how certain citizens speak and write.

Linguistic psychology helps the student to appraise those in other nations by not only the mechanical aspects of their writing and speaking but by their convictions, ideas, feelings, and behavior as well.

The same principle, basically, can be applied to a native language such as English although it would be taught in a different manner.

Linguistics Required

SF State requires all its English majors to take a two part undergraduate course in linguistics.

This is an important step in progressing the discipline in that 60-70 percent of SF State's English graduates eventually become teachers.

Despite the active part English takes in using linguistics, Dennis said that English was "one of the last fields to feel the impact of a new discipline and theory."

But the field has its problems. There is disagreement as to whether language is innate or imitative. Psychology linguistics is both praised and criticized for crossing discipline boundaries.

The field of psychology is not the only one plagued with problems. The college is too. Dennis said "there is not a sufficient supply of linguistics professors to develop a broad program at the college. The field is moving faster than we are. Most of the universities who train students in linguistics keep them. Very few leave to come to other colleges to teach."

Counterpoint

Redefinition of a culture

By Steve Toomajian

The black youth of this country is shaping a daily revolution. It is an all-inclusive revolution, one that goes deeper than jobs, housing, and education.

It is a cultural revolution, a new concept of the self growing naturally from within the black community.

Strength, self-respect, and love for fellow black people. This is the essence of it.

Strong Men

Black heroes in the Sixties are strong men — Malcolm X, Stokely Carmichael, LeRoi Jones, John Coltrane. They are disciplined, inner-directed, uncompromising.

Possibly the strongest and most pervasive of them all is the man who spoke no politics, but spoke his soul through the saxophone.

On one hand John Coltrane was exclusively an artist, for he did not talk about social revolution. From another point of view John Coltrane was — and still is — the most revolutionary black hero of this decade.

Dead at 40

His death last July at the age of 40 had the same effect as the death of Malcolm. The work of both men is spreading even more rapidly than when they lived.

Coltrane's evolution as a musical artist was tied in with the evolution of a more distinct black culture than had been present in America. His art was obviously that of a new black man, and as he changed the ways of looking into himself, his black brothers throughout America's cities were doing the same.

Malcolm, Stokely, and Bobby Seale could now take a firm

hold in the black community because artists like Coltrane helped provide the necessary frame of reference.

For John Coltrane, and the black community, revolution became a way of life, an intuition rather than a thought-object.

Easier to Identify

His art makes it easier for black people to find their cultural identity at a younger age than Coltrane himself.

The importance of John Coltrane is that he had to redefine himself to arrive at his black consciousness, and in the process of redefinition he became more and more detached from the cultural traditions of white America.

Trane's struggle with himself began in the midst of maturity. He had performed with many jazz greats including Miles Davis and Thelonius Monk.

In the late Fifties he set out on his own, long since having gone through the nightly, low-paying apprenticeship the musicians call "paying your dues."

He was established. He was famous.

In 1957, in his own words, "a spiritual awakening."

Broken Barriers

Coltrane was being cramped by his own art. The barriers started to break.

His classic record album "My Favorite Things," still a best seller, gave notice where Coltrane was going. His firm, whiny soprano saxophone, sounding so tight and strained, cried to be free from standard western forms.

This was the beauty of "My Favorite Things." . . the inner

In every

record

Coltrane

found a

new

dimension

to explore



tension of sophisticated control and raw spirit.

Ecstasy

Then "Live at the Village Vanguard," Coltrane flies in ecstasy over the rolling piano chords of McCoy Tyner and the momentous avalanche from Elvin Jones' drums.

Trane was breaking out. One layer was gone.

He was getting deeper inside of himself.

Finally the apocalyptic "A Love Supreme," Coltrane's most explosive, all-encompassing projection of his soul.

"A Love Supreme" is timeless art, directed and centered by the spirit of the artist. Helped by no melody, Coltrane is forced to create totally from the unconscious.

He opens up new areas of himself in such an overpowering and humble way that the listener cannot help but participate in Coltrane's journey.

The futility of remaining passive when confronted by Coltrane's performances also is shown in his later albums such as "Ascension," "Meditations," "Kulu Se Mama," "Expression," "Live at the Village Vanguard Again," and "Om."

Coltrane's music is distinctly black American. It reaches deeper than anything created by Europeans or white Americans.

But because his music was from the spirit, it speaks to all people.

The message is love, humility, dedication, self-examination.

This was John Coltrane's hope for the world.

Bare-breast regulations raise pointed questions

By Leonard Sellers

Legislation giving local authorities the power to regulate bare-breasted waitresses cleared the Assembly yesterday by a 58-7 vote.

When this information came off the teletype at the Phoenix office it immediately raised several questions.

First, just what is a local authority? More important, how do you become one? Still more important, are there positions open?

Will local authorities be required to keep in touch with the situation?

Chest Board

Obviously there is going to be confusion, what with everyone declaring themselves authorities and all. So there may have to be the creation of a Chest Board, which can be a different game altogether.

Several titles for the local authorities come to mind. How about "Municipal Bare-Breasted Board?" Trans-bay Breast Authority?" Or maybe "The San Francisco Mammalian Council?"

Because a position on such a board or council will be in great demand, and to keep the democratic feel of things, everyone should have a grab at the job. Which means city-wide elections.

Elections will allow everyone a chance to beat his chest, as it were, listing his qualifications and his stand on job related issues, like inflation.

The position will of course be a \$1-a-year-job, seeing that almost everyone can come up with a buck.

As for the waitresses, it can only be suggested that they become familiar with the laws regarding search and seizure.

Legion of Honor

Triumph of Realism opens

The "Triumph of Realism," an exhibit of 100 paintings of American and European Artists from the period 1850-1910, is at the Palace of the Legion of Honor through March 31.

The school of Realism began when Gustave Courbet, a French artist, painted "The Stone Breakers," which depicted laborers and ordinary peasants instead of glorified heroes, mythological scenes, and voluptuous nudes.

This was the first step in the revolt against oversweet Academism, the official and prevalent school of art in the early 19th century.

Hero of Realism

Courbet rejected the artificial settings of Academism and paved the way for a new type of art. Realism depicts the peasant, the fisherman, the young boy. The peasant is really involved in life. He is the hero of Realism.

Courbet's "The Waves" captures the spirit of a storm at sea, in contrast to William Harnett's "Still Life: Books, Trumpet, and Sheet Music," which makes it seem like one could reach out and grab the books and the trumpet.

George Bellows' "42 Kids" has naked children lying in the sun on an old wooden pier and swimming in the water below. A care-

Cutain time is 8:30 p.m. and admission is \$1.

"Ghost Sonata"

Strindberg's "The Ghost Sonata" is playing Thursday through Saturday at the God's Eye Theater, 510 Frederick St.

The play will run through March 31.

free spirit pervades the work.

"Schuylkill River" by John Sloan portrays the soft, mellow, quiet atmosphere of an urban river at dawn.

Other artists whose works are on display include Degas, Winslow Homer, Thomas Eakins, and John Singer Sargent.

If you don't like realism, many other works of art are on display at the Palace. And if you don't like art, the view is nice.

Muni cuts**shuttle run**

(Continued from Page 1)

duced student fares for City College students.

"He (Bietz) will have to go through the PUC for something like that," said Woods, "but I certainly would not recommend reduced student fares.

"I don't see why college students should be granted discounts.

No Lower Fare

"Besides, we don't have the facilities in the way of buses, to provide for the additional passenger pressure that would result from a lower fare.

"Our youngest coach is eight years old and we've got them up to 20. This means that we haven't added any new equipment for eight years," he said.

The Muni now has 105 cars available, but only 100 cars are in operation at any one time, with five held out in case of wrecks or mechanical failure," Woods said.

FILMS OF BRUCE CONNER

By Ted Rabinowitch

Filmmaker Bruce Conner has spent the last ten years putting together a series of films that is less than an hour long.

A resident of the Bay Area, 34 year old Conner is in the forefront of the "new" art, which includes light shows and experimental films.

Conner's films were shown at the Cinematheque Coffeehouse on Haight St. recently. They obviously were made with painstaking care and a low budget.

The viewer is always aware that he is watching a film. Blank scenes, camera techniques, and incessant leader numbers are constant reminders. The viewer is rarely allowed to get involved in the plot.

The films are superficial but not shallow. The film is it. The film is the message. There is nothing more. And the viewer gets the message: This is life. This is death. This is hope. This is destruction. They are all intermingled.

The films are about the non-duality of life. The flow of life and death. The joy and the despair are all part of the same thing. The world spins around

and all these things are happening.

An old car falls hundreds of feet over a cliff and the viewer sinks with it. Tightrope walkers balance between the huge skyscrapers of New York. The commander looks through the periscope at the semi-nude woman and sends out a torpedo and an atomic bomb is ignited.

Destruction and beauty go hand in hand. Gentle animals and a concentration camp, waving palm trees and an atomic bomb, the Pope's blessing and the starving primitives.

Conner uses the soundtrack in such a way as to accentuate the visual portion of the film. Unlike orthodox films, which use the soundtrack as an essential and realistic part of the plot, Conner makes it a symbolic and unrelated phenomenon which he proceeds to amazingly integrate with the visual. Ray Charles' "What'd I Say" supplies the sound as the screen flashes scenes of a burning blimp, a naked girl, an atomic bomb, and a skull between the girl's thighs, in the film "Cosmic Ray."

"Report," the longest of Con-

ner's films (it runs about 14 minutes), is a collage centered around John Kennedy's life and death. Conner takes the narration of a parade in which Kennedy was alive and juxtaposes it with scenes of Kennedy's coffin being carried to the Capitol. The film zig-zags between scenes of Kennedy's life, the assassination, and the coffin. Interspersed are flashes of war, death, and a pierced light bulb.

Perhaps ten years hence, Conner will present another hour-long series of films. At that time, more maturity and depth will be expected.

Bail fund for students

(Continued from Page 1)

others, opposed the fund because they believed it was illegal.

Their opposition, however, has died since last month's visit of Norman Epstein, the trustee's lawyer.

Epstein settled the controversy by ruling the fund is legal so long as it helps students continue their education regardless of their financial situation — in other words, it's a scholarship.

Smith resigned from the

Foundation's Board of Directors shortly after the controversy.

In the case of felonies, the fund will provide the loan only after the student's lawyer first tries to get the bail reduced.

Don't get busted on a Friday. The loans run up to \$100 for misdemeanors and \$500 for felonies. They are for six months and are interest free.

Students using the fund must sign a promissory note for the

money and must certify that they will be unable to pay the bail.

And in the case of political arrests where the student has an organization behind him, the fund will make the loan only after the organization first makes an attempt to raise the bail.

Money for the fund came from unappropriated surpluses the Foundation accumulated — namely from past Bookstore profits.

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YOUTH NEEDS CHANGE IN RELIGION

By Walter Couick

"Jesus, Yes! Christianity, No!" read a sign carried at a student rally at the University of California in Berkeley. The search for identity, originality and a purpose in life has become increasingly important for young people. How are they finding the answers?

"More students are searching for values to cling to," said Alan Burrafato, president of the SF State Christian Science Organization. "The trend is toward deeper spiritual values instead of material values."

'Spiritual Experience'

"Students are not in revolt against the moral and ethical standards of their society," said Rev. Alfred Dale, SF State Methodist campus minister at the Ecumenical House. "More likely, young people are seeking a spiritual experience that is not saddled with morality and law."

Some people are alarmed about part of the younger generation's standards and beliefs. They are wondering whether, in the day of the hippie, churches are losing their importance in the lives of young people.

"Churches are having to face and give answers to questions they never before had to," Burrafato said. "Questions as 'What are my political and social obligations to other people concerning the war in Vietnam?' 'How do we regard sex and drugs?'"

A young man recently commented at a meeting of the National Council's Christian Education Division in Dallas: "We would love to be part of what the church says it should be doing. When we see adults doing those things we will happily join them."

Youth Work

Many ministers agree that youth work in churches is diminishing.

"It's part of their rebellion against institutionalism of various kinds," said Rev. Dr. H. H. Bollinger of Nashville, Tenn. "They're fed up with the system." He is director of Methodism's Department of Colleges and University Religious Life.

Paradoxically, a youthful religious impulse is showing up more strongly in conversational coffee houses, in booming enrollment for religion courses, in social action projects and in free-wheeling

kinds of worship from Zen to The First Satanic Church of San Francisco.

Dr. Robert Michaelson of the University of California at Santa Barbara said "The student interest in the study of religion is part of a quiet revolution that has been occurring in American universities in recent years."

Religion Courses

A survey of 135 public universities and colleges showed 40 of them have departments for majors in religion and 47 others offer extensive courses. Twenty years ago, such departments were virtually nonexistent. Now they are packed.

Rev. Dale said 90 students have signed up for "Theology, Culture and Revolution," and 130 have signed up for a class that may be religious, "North American White Witchcraft" in the Experimental College here.

National studies on declining ethics and morality in today's youth find little change in sexual behavior of students, although youth discuss the subject more freely. A 12-year study of behavior patterns at three eastern and western colleges found "no de-

cline in student morality."

Religious youth groups across the U.S. have lost attendance in the past few years. A Gallup survey of church attendance for young people on an average Sunday shows that between ages 21 and 29, attendance is down seven points to 40 per cent from its high of 47 per cent in 1955.

Increased Attendance

However, in the last year, the youth attendance figure has begun to increase.

Youth groups are revising their programs to break away from the institutional patterns centered on Sunday night and the church building. They are focusing less on membership and meetings and more on getting involved in community activities.

Social welfare work, fund raising projects and charity work are some.

Chaplains at numerous colleges agree that worship attendance is not falling off but climbing. Student attitudes are jolting church machinery. They are asking to throw out the old, unworkable methods and adopt new ones. Students want a major overhaul in the church structure.



Church Attendance: Where are the young?

When a church official recently stopped a group of Catholic, Protestant and Orthodox college students from celebrating an unconventional, mixed communion service, the students simply moved to another room and continued with it.

"The times, they are a-changing," they sang, most of them seated on the floor around a makeshift altar, swaying to a guitar beat.

Changes are being made, according to Rev. John T. McDonough of Washington, D.C., national director of the Newman Apostollage.

Churches are replacing some

of their older lay officers with youth in order to stay with the times. Campus religious clubs no longer keep registration lists, and students can come and go as they see fit.

"While there's a certain disenchantment with the church institution, young people today are far more serious minded and are asking probing questions about fundamental truths," said Rev. McDonough.

"They're facing reality—they're challenging, groping and using their freedom. The very fact that they're questioning is a healthy sign that they're on the road to a more mature kind of faith."

Introducing Chairman LBJ —sparkling wit

By Lee Heidhues

Coming across the political scene like hot potatoes is an 189 page epic, "Quotations From Chairman LBJ."

This masterful work by Look Magazine editors Jack Shepherd and Christopher Wren shows our only president in his most grandiose and verbose form.

Commencing with such pearls of wisdom as "Don't spit in the soup" and "I'm only the president you've got," the little red book gives a remarkable insight into the person of Lyndon Johnson.

If these quotes, drawn from a 20 year period in the life of Lyndon Johnson, were imaginary or tongue in cheek, they might be worth some laughs. But these are real quotations and it leaves one wondering.

Comprehensive

Ranging from quotes about Republicans and Democrats to peaceful exhortations on the Vietnam war in 1964 and comments on Peter Hurd's portrait of LBJ which he branded "The ugliest thing I ever saw," editors Shepherd and Wren hold back nothing.

In this year's presidential campaigning Johnson opponents will



Boggling her brain cells: a coed learns from LBJ.

have a ready source from which to challenge the incumbent and his credibility gap.

Perhaps the most enlightening quotes are those taken from the 1964 presidential campaign concerning Vietnam.

On Aug. 12, 1964 the President said "Some others are eager to enlarge the conflict . . . such action would offer no solution at all to the real problem of Vietnam."

And Again

"I have had advice to load our planes with bombs and to drop

them on certain areas that I think would enlarge the war and escalate the war, and result in our committing a good many American boys to fighting a war that I think ought to be fought by the boys of Asia to protect their own land," was the solemn remark of Aug. 29 of that year.

Finally on September 25, LBJ said, "We don't want to get involved in a land war in Asia."

A year later the situation was quite different.

Nothing is more realistic than the quote and these Johnson pearls may be rubbed a different color by November 5.

Like Quotations From Chairman Mao, which Red Guard enthusiasts regard as their bible, Quotations From Chairman LBJ, may well become the bible of presidential critics.

U.S. foreign policy: a critical view

by Lee Heidhues

During these harrowing days of the Vietnam conflict the foreign policies of the U.S. are coming under very close scrutiny.

President Johnson has said the Vietnam war is "not an isolated episode but another great event in the policy we have followed with strong consistency since World War II."

International Relations instructor Willard Carpenter, a critic of the Vietnam position, said it is "the logical outcome of U.S. foreign policy."

Since World War II the foreign policy of America seems to have been oriented towards a strong anti-Communist position.

Behind Times

Kent Smith, history instructor of American diplomacy said current American foreign policy is "behind the times, backward and engrained in the American public."

Thin and mustached, Smith said the American populace has an "unsophisticated view of Communism," equating Russian with Chinese Communism.

Edward Azar, International Relations instructor, understands U.S. fears of Russian and Chinese expansion but thinks these fears are unnecessary. He said that as situations change so will our fears of Communist nations.

Azar, an expert of U.S. foreign policy, doesn't think the Chinese "dislike the U.S. ideologically but more as a function of politics, and as the Russians have changed their views toward the U.S. in the past 50 years, the Chinese can also."

He envisions the Chinese-American conflict as a "function of power politics."

U.S. Opposition

Two other questions pertinent to American foreign policy evolve around the U.S. attempts to spread economically around the world.

Carpenter said this opposition to revolutionary movements is "the essence of U.S. foreign policy," and "puts America actively on the side of the iniquitous socioeconomic elites that rule these countries."

Azar said because "the U.S. is the strongest nation we act to preserve the status-quo through containment."

The IR instructor said both the U.S. and Russia are the leading "have" nations in the world and work to "protect their own areas" of influence.

Azar sees the world alliance system as a "loose bi-polar" one with the smaller nations being attracted to either pole.

Influence

This theory works well except in contested areas where both the U.S. and Russia are attempting to exert influence. In Azars opinion these contested areas are the current world trouble spots such as Southeast Asia and the Middle East.

In Azars analysis there has, throughout history, been a loose world alliance system and the U.S. is currently the leader of one alliance.

All three instructors think one of the prime goals of current American foreign policy is 'to

spread itself economically around the world.

Carpenter said that each country the U.S. is involved in a "small number of Americans" have an interest in stability and oppose movements against the status quo.

"Instability is bad for business and successful revolutionary nationalist movements demand a reordering of unjust economic relations," Carpenter said.

He said, "these few Americans who fear loss of privilege have key positions and undue representation in the policy-making structure of the United States."

Smith said the U.S. is "attempting to spread its power economically" and as a result the "weak little nations will be tools of the rich nations."

Smith said the U.S. "will not be conquered by a foreign power but we will be squeezed economically."

Economic Warfare

Because the great powers of the world seem to be dividing into camps for a kind of economic warfare and a keeping of the status quo, Azar said a new "balance of power" system is needed to keep general security in the world.

In the 19th century different major powers acted as a check against each other to keep them from getting too much power.

Azar said this system is needed again but there is "no willingness and much distrust plus a fear of China by all nations." These factors will keep the balance of power system from becoming a reality.

The U.S. should interest more nations in having a detente but this would require a change in policy which would keep the U.S. less involved in the affairs of small countries.

Complete Change

This would require a complete change in foreign policy strategy and Azar isn't sure the U.S. is ready for this.

Carpenter said the foreign policy of the U.S. will not change until "full freedom is a reality at home."

Carpenter said "a nation's foreign policy is a reflection of national attitudes and interests. Thus, in the long run, a humane foreign policy must wait a humane society."

"In the short run, isolation must be the by-word, for no foreign involvement is better than what we have now. Isolation means being done with the search for foreign devils that cause our troubles, and concentrating on home grown evils," he said.

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LITTLE THEATRE: SAN FRANCISCO STATE COLLEGE

Myth of the 'Knowing-Nose Dogs'

By Jeanne Brown

It's all right. You can go ahead and pet friendly stray dogs. They may have mange or possibly rabies, but you can be fairly sure they're not drug detectors.

"What dog?" was the reaction of the United States Custom Agency Service. "... not working here now. Never been here," said

Agent Long, when he was asked about reports of the US Customs Service using a well-trained German Shepherd to ferret out caches and stashes of hashish, marijuana and heroin.

A news item purported to have followed the dog and his trainer to San Francisco

While it is true the Federal Bureau of Narcotics did use such an animal in San Francisco during World War II, John Trainor, asst. supervisor of this agency, says they don't have such a helper at this time.

The Narcotics Detail of the San Francisco Police Dept. has "no dogs at present. We're waiting to see what results are obtained before we go in for this kind of detecting device" was the way Inspector Martin of the Narcotics Detail put it.

If you are inclined to disbelieve all these denials by US Customs, Federal Narcotics and the SFPD, you would be well-advised to: use lots of perfume, drink wine, wear strings of garlic, carry burning incense and don't pet German Shepherds.

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JAPANESE CULTURAL FLOWER UNFOLDS



Japanese showrooms, shops, and the Miyako Hotel line

Geary St. Stretching from Laguna to Fillmore;

the only building above two stories is the Miyako Hotel



Text by Carol Corville

Photos by Lou de la Torre

*True blue stones called
Warm stream of friendship
blowing*

Two sisters touch hands

—Haiku in front of Osaka exhibit

And across the Pacific Ocean reached the friendship of Japan, stretching hands from the sister city Osaka, stretching hands from the merchants and tradesmen of the East . . .

The hands joined in San Francisco, and the Japanese Cultural and Trade Center is being built.

Spanning three city blocks, the center stretches gently like some long white palace of air through the Western Addition in the heart of the city's Japanese district, from Laguna to Fillmore and between Geary and Post Streets.

Cool Flowers

It stretches—but it does not rise—among the hills like a cool flower bed, lying low against the land—for no building except the Miyako Hotel is more than two stories high.

The cool contrast this sunken

garden gives from the high-rise apartments on the hill above is indeed Eastern in flavor.

The \$15 million complex which opened Feb. 15 includes Japanese showrooms and shops, the Miyako Hotel, a theater-restaurant and the Japanese Consulate.

It was designed by architect Minoru Yamasaki of Troy, Michigan, as a part of the city's redevelopment plan.

Focal Point

The center is a focal point for Japanese cultural and business activities, and already many Japanese concerns are relocating here from other parts of the city.

Ten million dollars of the center was financed by the Kinki Nippon Railway Company, Japan's largest private railway; the company will manage the Miyako Hotel.

Workmen are still abundant about the center; and the final touches have yet to be put on much of it.

Yet tourists are already abun-

dant; some shops and exhibits are already open.

Small Fans

Elegantly suited and gloved ladies walk murmuringly through the malls, clutching small fans and gift shop packages, touching elbows with wandering Japanese folk.

The center is open from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. seven days a week.

The complex in the Kintetsu Building is a blend of small mall after small mall opening onto each other, with new clusters of shops and manufacturing exhibits around each turn of the path.

Lofty skylights seem to fill the air with open spaces, although actually all of the malls are enclosed.

Small Japanese gardens, benches and woodwork dot the malls.

At Least One

In one is a Murata pearl exhibit, with a long water-filled glass case of oysters. The visitor may buy one for \$2.39 and have it

opened before his eyes; he is guaranteed at least one cultured pearl inside each oyster.

Beside the pearl exhibit is a ceramics demonstration and a small tea house flown in from Japan for classic tea ceremonies.

Wandering through the shops, one sees saki (the strong Japanese liquor) for sale, small Japanese boutiques, clothing stores and a tiny art gallery Kabutoya, filled with warm-colored paintings and tranquil prints. Here one may buy a small black and white print of a flower for \$9, or a large, color painting for \$30.

Made in Japan

The visitor also passes showrooms of Japanese merchandise—Nissan Motors, Hitachi radios—as well as the Nippon travel company, and an exhibit for San Francisco's sister city, Osaka.

Also in the Kintetsu Building is the famous Seuhio Restaurant, where over half of the guests' meals will be cooked at their own tables.

Underneath all this is an 800-stall parking lot, reaching from Geary to Post.

Across the Peace Plaza and into the San Francisco Building, there is the deeply carpeted Bank of Tokyo, and beyond it, beside the Golden Carp Pond, a richly red-rugged women's shop "Thai Thai," with its crystal-chandeliered show windows.

Sunken Baths

The 14-story Miyako Hotel lies beyond this, complete with sunken tile baths, handpainted fusuma screens and shoji panels in each room.

The great Peace Pagoda rising above the central fountain has also to be constructed—when finished it will rise 100 feet, with five roofed cylindrical pieces, which will be lit at night.

Final completion of the center is scheduled for March 28, to be followed by a Nihonmachi Cherry Blossom Festival March 29, 30

and 31, and a cherry blossom parade through the city on Sunday afternoon.

Genuine Original

The Nihonmachi is the new Japanese town under construction by separate shareholders, and not to be confused with the center. It will include houses and shops located east across Post Street from the center.

Looking west, from the Plaza's fountain, a narrow foot bridge arcs delicately across Geary, hanging in midair to connect the center with the low, modern, Japanese-like apartment buildings lying across from it.

Geary itself, from the Peace Plaza, looks like a wide gentle river, with cars floating down it as tranquilly as eastern boats.

The Japanese Cultural and Trade Center is at the moment like a beautiful Oriental flower unfolding — something which might, before long, come to rival Ghirardelli Square or Northpoint.

Managing Editor Otto Fried-
rich of the Saturday Evening
Post has given Phoenix permis-
sion to reprint this article. It
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the Saturday Evening Post. Copy-
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ing Post.

WHY NEGROES SHOULD BOYCOTT WHITEY'S OLYMPICS

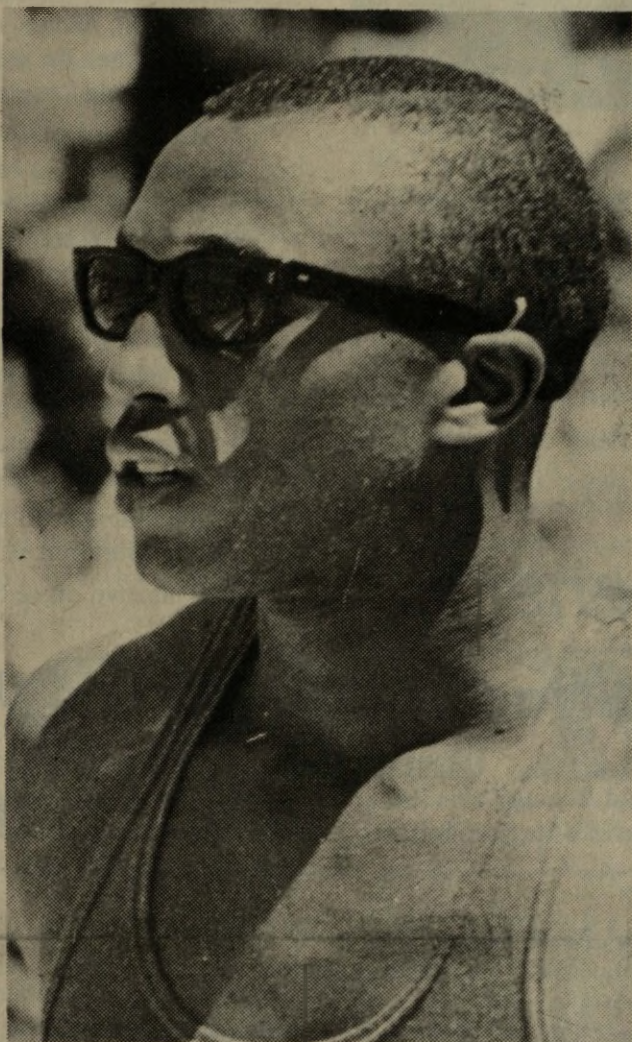
By Harry Edwards

Nothing on the sports scene recently has caused more high-level arm-flapping than the announced decision of many black athletes not to participate in next October's Olympic Games in Mexico City. The athletes who have joined our organized boycott, Olympic Project for Human Rights, have been termed misguided, ungrateful, self-defeating and unpatriotic.

We don't mind. Our motive is a simple one. For 26 of the 72 years that the modern Olympics have been staged, American Negroes have contributed greatly to U.S. victories. And while they were winning medals, they were also being hailed before the world as symbols of American equality—an equality that has never existed. We are putting Washington and the world on notice that they can no longer count on the successors of Jesse Owens, Rafer Johnson and Bob Hayes to join in a fun-and-games fête propagandized as the epitome of equal rights, so long as we are refused these rights in white society.

One of the boycotters, Tommy Smith, put it this way: "I'm not only willing to give up participating in Mexico City, but I'd give up my life if necessary to open a door or channel to reduce bigotry." Smith, a 23-year-old California collegian, is known as the world's fastest human. His world mark of 0:19.5 for 220 yards and 200 meters and his 0:43.8 for one leg of the 440-yard relay are the fastest ever registered. In agreement with Smith are Lee Evans, the national A.A.U. quarter-mile champion; 27-foot broad-jumper Jerry Proctor, one of the finest young prospects we have; John Carlos, an 09.3 sprinter; Lew Alcindor of U.C.L.A., generally recognized as the best college basketball player in years; Otis Burrell, who can high-jump 7' 2", and who might well have won a gold medal at the Mexican Games; and Henry Jackson, one of the top three or four triple-jumpers in the world. Each of these men knows he may be hurting his own career but is prepared to sacrifice his personal opportunity at the Olympics in order to win some recognition for the plight of his race.

Considerable mystery seems to surround the boycott movement. It should not. It began, quite unmythically, at a meeting in my home near San Jose (Calif.) State College in September, 1967. That evening there had been a near-riot on the school's campus when black students, both athletes and nonathletes, had protested their exclusion from fraternities and other extra-academic groups and from equal housing. Those who felt victimized by these policies (which the college administration later apologized for and partially corrected) met with me—a San Jose State College professor and former athlete—to discuss ways in which we could protest. At the meeting, we recalled that Dick Gregory had, in 1963, suggested a boycott of the 1964 Olympics, held in Tokyo. We de-



Tommy Smith

cided to adopt Gregory's idea for 1968. At another meeting in Los Angeles last November more than 50 Olympic squad candidates agreed not to compete under the U.S. flag. During the past winter Rev. Martin Luther King, and Floyd McKissick, head of CORE, as well as other moderate-to-angry leaders in the race struggle have endorsed our Olympic strike. So far, more than 60 collegians and A.A.U. trackmen, basketball players, weightmen, boxers and others have broadened the boycott by signing pledges not to participate in amateur and college athlete events.

We believe that many more will join the boycott in coming months. And frankly, any Negro athlete who doesn't, is, in my opinion, a cop-out and a traitor to his race.



I am a 25-year-old sociology teacher. Before I gave up sports and became a professor, I set a national junior-college discus-throw record of nearly 180 feet, and track coaches fell all over me. One Western coach called me (I'm six-foot-eight, 250 pounds) "a terrific animal"—without a moment's concern that I had overheard his description. But discus-throwing in no way dimmed my memory of the south side of East St. Louis, Ill., where I grew up. Like everyone else there, the Edwards family lived on beans and spaghetti and watched neighborhood kids freeze to death. We used an outhouse which finally collapsed in its hole, and we drank boiled drainage-ditch water. My mother abandoned us when I was eight years old. Cops jailed me for juvenile offenses. They jailed me when I was innocent. A brother of mine, today, is serving 25-years-to-life in the Iowa State Penitentiary. Intelligent hearthside conversation didn't exist—and family allegiance just about died under the weight of poverty. I was the first boy from my area to graduate from high school. Not until I was 17 years old did I hold a meaningful conversation with a white adult.

Only one in tens of thousands of teen-agers has the muscle, speed and coordination to "escape"—that is, physically leave the ghetto—by signing with one of the universities that hotly recruit, buy and ballyhoo Negro high-school sports whizzes. And once out of the ghetto, and in a college environment, he's considered lucky.

I was one of these. Yet neither my medals nor the B.A. and M.A. degrees following my name can make up for the East St. Louis I saw when I went back there last year. Jobs in trade unions, in public utilities, behind downtown store counters, remained blocked to 35,000 of the city's 105,000 population. Rags plugged paneless windows in tin shacks; children had been incinerated in firetraps; riots had come and gone.

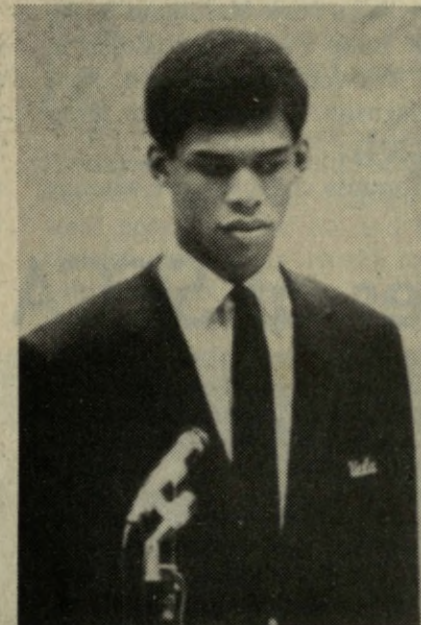
If the weapons now at our command aren't used in behalf of those left behind, how can we go on living with ourselves? If we can arouse wide publicity by refusing to play Whitey's game, then perhaps those ditch-water drinkers will be remembered. Possibly the gain will be larger.

Already our action has focused international attention on U.S. bigotry in a dramatic way. When the Olympic Games walkout was first announced, it rated Page One space in London, Paris, Tokyo, Rome. The London Times's Neil Allen wrote, "As we diagnose it, you are hitting at middle-class America, the social force most-perpetuating racism—telling it that no longer can sport be excluded from goals of assimilation." Japan's Sports Federation chief, Tetsuo Ohba, expressed surprise "at the depth of your racial problem," pointedly adding, "The Negro super-stars made the Games worth seeing." No doubt this is true. At the 1964 Games in Tokyo the U.S. won 20 gold medals in

track-and-field; ten of them were won by blacks.

The Olympic Boycotters are not sacrificing their opportunity for gold medals just to dramatize the plight of their nonathletic blood brothers, however. They are dramatizing the hypocrisy of their own situation as well. Black athletes are beginning to realize that breaking records doesn't alter their own status as second-rate citizens outside the sports arena.

Since the time of the fabled Jesse Owens it has been presumed that any poor but rugged youngster who was able to jump racial fences into a college haven was happy all day long. He—the All-American, the subsidized, semiprofessional athlete—was fortunate. Mostly, this is a myth. In 1960, for example, I was recruited by San Jose State College, a prominent "track school." Fine things were promised. "You'll be accepted here," the head coach and deans assured me. It developed that not one of the 16 campus fraternities would pledge Harry Edwards (or anyone of color). Better restaurants were out of bounds; and social activity was nil—I was invited nowhere outside "blood" circles. Leaving California, I spent two years acquiring a master's degree at Cornell University. Returning to San Jose State as a teacher, I knocked on door after door bearing "vacancy" signs, but Mr. Charley was so sorry—the room for rent suddenly wasn't available. I ended up paying \$75 a month for a cold cement-floor garage. Not long afterward I came to know Tommy Smith, the best "legs" in the country, who is used by this same state college to impress and procure other runners and football players of his race. "I have you beat," he said. "My wife's pregnant. We have no decent house. So far thirteen people have turned me down."



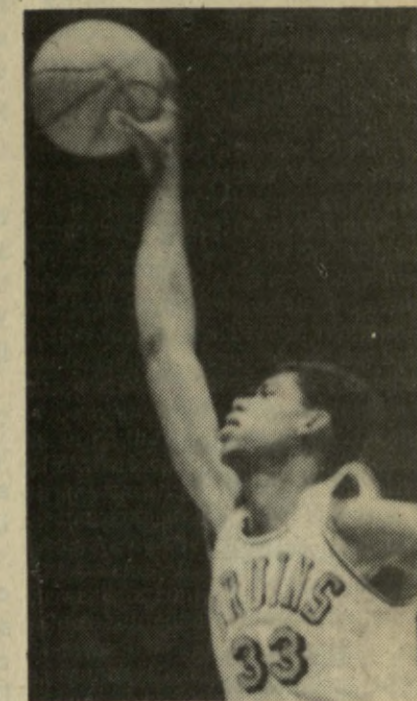
Lew Alcindor

Much of the protest at schools originates because of inadequate housing. This is an area where valuable, "taken-care-of, well-quartered" athletes are thought to be protected. Athletic-department public-relations men skillfully make this seem so. However, the great majority of black varsity men live, like Smith, in back-street, over-priced pads located far from their classes. Existing as celebrity-pariahs, they go along with it because (1) they're dependent upon Charley's scholarship funding; (2) they're shy and tractable, taught early to "respect everyone, whether they respect you or not," or—"remember, as part of the Big Team you're safe from those spook-hunters outside"; (3) if they openly rebelled, they'd be back pushing a poolhall broom.

The examples of hypocrisy are many: In 1967, University of Southern California's great footballer-trackman, O. J. Simpson, was worth at least \$500,000 to U.S.C. at the box office. He received many awards. But Simpson, ironically, could not become a member of about 90 percent of the groups that honored him with all those banquets and trophies. Typical of clubs that have no Negro members are the Columbus (Ohio) Athletic Club and the New York Athletic Club. Such organizations, however, feel justified in using Simpson's name to enhance their own importance in the athletic world.

At Southern Methodist University last year, "one-man-team" halfback

Jerry Levias drew so many death threats and so much abuse by mail and phone that he was given a bodyguard and begged by his family to quit sports. At U.C.L.A. a public-relations gag was put on Lew Alcindor; he shook it off to reveal that he's been niggerblasted by fans and cold-shouldered by students. In Kansas City, former Heisman Trophy-winner-turned-pro Mike Garrett found a bachelor apartment unobtainable and exploded in print. He was called a troublemaker for speaking out



Lew Alcindor

Post-Olympic careers for black graduates in coaching, teaching, advertising and business are precious few. (A Bob Hayes, the 1964 sprint champion of the Tokyo Games, now a star of pro football; a Rafer Johnson in radio; a Hayes Jones in recreation direction, and an Andy Stanfield in education are hardly typical.)

As much as Olympic officials denounce the profit motive and try to stamp it out, most athletes move with lightning speed in cashing in on their reputations. The Olympic Games and commercialism are so closely tied that it is no longer arguable that they are not. One big goal is a job with a school. What major universities employ a black athletic director, head coach, assistant coach or even a head scout? Answer: almost none. Equipment-man and bus-driving positions are always open, however.

But how about the immortal Jesse Owens, they say. Well, how about him? Here is the part of Jesse's story that no one ever hears:

The "Buckeye Bullet" finished his amazing Reich Sportsfield appearances on a Sunday. Within 12 hours he was put aboard a train to Cologne and sent on a grueling European trip by his promoters. The A.A.U. In the next 10 days Owens raced eight times and lost 11 pounds. Exhausted, he was ordered to Sweden for still more exhibitions. All gate receipts would accrue to the Swedes and the A.A.U. Owens refused to go. Within weeks, he was suspended by the A.A.U. and thrown out of amateur sport for life. When Owens next raced it was for money against horses and motorcycles in sleazy hippodromes in Mexico and Reno. Over the ensuing years a modicum of advantages has come Jesse Owens's way, but to friends he says, "I've never been in the mainstream. They won't put me on any key Olympic committees, the policy groups. I've been used."

None of the organizers of the Olympics Boycott was surprised when Owens, last November, expressed sympathy with our motives, but found boycott over-severe—a "wrong approach" to the problem. He belongs to another generation, a controlled generation.

But that kind of humility is out now. The members of the Olympic Project for Human Rights see this as a simple problem. Negroes have been relegated to an inferior status because society feels we belong there. Our refusal to accept this has led the U.S. to the edge of revolution. Too many athletes have sold out to Whitey in the past. If we can show that our sense of personal worth and obligation is more important than any rewards we might be offered, and that we few represent the many, something may finally be accomplished.

College Union plans ready soon

(Continued from Page 1)

modically but will have a representative from his Montreal office there during the construction period.

Construction of the union will be in two phases.

* Phase 1 will cost \$4.72 million and is tentatively scheduled to begin in June. It will take 18 months to complete.

Dining Facilities

This phase, encompassing 120 thousand square feet, will provide more than 1½ times the present dining facilities of the Commons.

* Phase 2 will add 50,000 square feet to the structure. The cost of this phase has been estimated at \$2.4 million.

The bookstore will occupy space in phase 1 which doubles its present area.

Included in phase 1 will be offices for all AS activities, publication offices, meeting rooms and recreational space.

Financial arrangements for phase 1 were completed only two weeks ago when the Foundation filed a letter of intent to sign a 40 year lease for bookstore space.

The lease calls for a yearly rent of \$48,000.

The Foundation operates both the Commons and bookstore.

The increase in student fees will account for \$3.4 million of construction costs.

There are AS reserve funds of \$200,000 which will also be used in financing this phase.

Phase 1 will extend from the south side of the huts to the south border of the Commons.

Sheehan said there are several proposals for the financing of phase 2:

* Sell the bookstore to the state for some academic or college related use

* Additional student assessment

* Start a program to raise additional funds

Hurry, Hurry

"If the trustees find this design totally unacceptable we will have to do something in a hurry," Sheehan said. "There are certain functions vital to this campus that are being impaired because of lack of space."

There are vital functions obvious. The bookstore is overcrowded. The Commons can no longer adequately serve the student body during the noon rush.

Glenn Smith, vice president of

business and administrative affairs, said "the problem we have faced is that the elements of fiscal support have not kept pace with the design process.

Whether the more than two years of preparation has paid off

will be decided next week.

"This is the building we want and we'll fight to get," Mrs. Nixon said. "Those students who have seen the sketches have been enthusiastic about the possibilities."

Students control fate of future AS funding

(Continued from Page 1)

tions should not receive funds on the basis of membership, but instead on the basis of its contribution to the campus and the community.

Some of the money generated by mandatory fees pays the salaries of officials in student organizations.

Phil Garlington, AS president, receives a monthly grant-in-aid of \$200, as does Scott Harrison, editor of the Daily Gater. Del Sonsten, Open Process editor, receives \$100 a month.

John Webb, Speaker of the Legislature, receives \$630 in nine months.

A special secretarial pool of \$6,100 has been set aside to pay

the salary and expenses of the full time AS secretary May Gentilly.

Part of the fee money was given in areas that some consider not as vital as others.

A film "Wife of Bath," was allocated \$3,000 by the AS.

The Pep ensemble, the musical group that plays at athletic events, was given over \$500 and the Rally committee, consisting of the song girls, and yell leaders is also funded.

Members of the AS government have suggested that students can express dissatisfaction of spending by coming to Legislature meetings and exerting pressure.

The AS membership fee was raised in 1960 from \$6.50 to \$10.

Edwards quits SJS

Harry Edwards, the leader of the planned boycott by black athletes of the 1968 summer Olympics, will quit his part-time teaching job at San Jose State this June.

The 24-year-old associate professor of sociology said he will return to Cornell University in New York to complete work on his Ph.D.

"My place," he said, "is not to concern myself with teaching whites the history of black problems but to prepare blacks for the future they have to face."

He said "the more I teach here, the more I discover there is an intransigency in the white psyche that is insurmountable."

Because Edwards was a part-time instructor he was not eli-

gible for teaching tenure. A college spokesman said that whether he would have been rehired for next year was up to the Sociology Department.

A former SJS basketball and track star, Edwards began his protests against alleged discrimination on the campus last fall, which resulted in cancellation of SJS' opening football game.

Among the black athletes saying they will boycott the games are SJS sprinter Tommie Smith and UCLA basketball giant Lew Alcindor.

Alcindor has since said he will be unable to compete this year because the Olympic try-outs and the games themselves would make him miss too much school work.

SPIKERS TOP SONOMA, USF

By Glenn Schwarz

It's difficult to find something to do on a Friday or Saturday night in Rohnert Park.

The small Sonoma County community, which houses Sonoma State College, has nothing to offer the Sonoma student except a shopping center, three gas stations and rows of tract houses.

With the weekend eves written off as hopeless causes, the athletic department at Sonoma apparently felt obliged to give their athletes something to do during the day, stage an event they could even say was "theirs."

An Invitational

The department decided to invite some of the "City boys" up yonder to enliven up the place and they'd call it the Sonoma State Invitational track and field meet.

Well, last Saturday neither the weather nor the "City boys" from SF State cooperated with Sonoma's plans of making it a big day for the North Bay as rain fell aplenty and the Gators drowned the Cossacks on the track, 116-48 2/3.

The reason for Sonoma's odd point total was USF's capturing of 1/3 of a point added on to a meager total of 15 other points picked up by a few Dons who

managed to navigate the 45 miles to the college.

First Meet

The Gator spikers were led in their first official meet of the season by swift Curt Williams who captured the 440 and 220-yard dashes and ran a leg on the Gators victorious 440 relay team.

Williams sped through the 440 in 51.6 and then came back with a 220 time of 22.8. The 440 relay squad of Lou Moore, Reggie Walker, John O'Hare and Williams hit the tape in 43.9.

Ray Cordoba also pulled a "double" for the Gators, winning the shot put with a heave of 41-9 and the discus with a toss of 137-9.

Team captain Roger Mialogy came through in fine early season style, winning the javelin competition with a throw of 177-9. The Gators sloshed their way to a 1-2-3 sweep of the long jump, Tom Sheer's leap of 22-10 picking up the first place.

Other Winners

Other Gators who copped firsts were frosh Reggie Walker in the 100 (10.2), Nick Mashikian in the high jump (5-7), Dan Giesen in the two-mile (10:15) and Rich Dellagostino in the triple jump (43-3/4).

Sonoma collected five winning



SAD ROOTERS—Sonoma crowd watched in dismay as Gators down Cossacks 116 to 48 2/3.

efforts, while USF could only field a winner in the high hurdles.

The same three teams will meet again Saturday on the Gators' oval track, but some top-notch college division competition from Southern Oregon College will make this one a quadrangular

affair. The Oregon thinclads from Ashland are traditionally one of the stronger entries on the Gators' slate.

Activity will begin for coach Elvin Johnson's spikers at 1 p.m. with the field events. Running events are slated to start at 1:30.

New classes at SCCA road racing opener

By Larry Maatz

An innovative attempt at classing sports cars by speed rather than engine displacement will have its debut at the SCCA road racing opener April 6 and 7 at Golden Gate Raceways, Cotati, California.

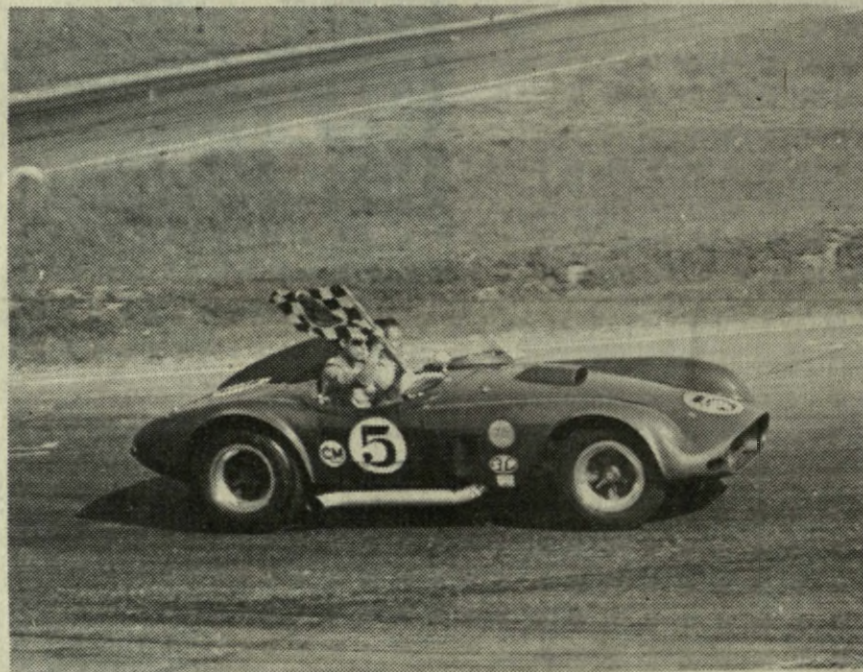
An oft-repeated complaint of race fans is that after a few hectic laps the average race settles down to a boring parade with little or no change in position. How true. And for a number of reasons.

Racing classifications have heretofore been arbitrary, based on a general level of performance in the production classes and on rigid engine displacement rules for the modifieds. On the surface this would appear to equalize things, but it just ain't so.

Cubic money beats cubic inches as often as not, and the difference between the bucks-up and bucks-down young Fangios shows up glaringly on the lap charts.

So the question comes back: what can be done to make racing more interesting to the spectator? after all, he laid out his own rectangular greenies to see some racing — not just a parade of pretty little race cars.

The answer to the question



may come at Cotati weekend after next.

Saturday racing will be restricted to established classes — but the feature event on Sunday will group the same cars according to times they recorded on Saturday. The results should be interesting.

Every course is different — and on a tight, twisty course the little boys in Porsches and Lotii often play jack-the-giant-killer and eat the Cobras and Vettes for breakfast.

The new class system may also equalize the Rockefellers and Smiths a bit — with the short

money boys ending up in a class with similarly penurious types instead of racing against the thinly disguised factory teams.

At Cotati, the big boys are going to have to open all the holes to catch the little kids — and it all points to fast and furious weekend of racing.

SCCA's Golden Gate circuit is located one mile North on Frontage Road, Highway 101 North at the Sebastopol exit. Tickets will be sold at the gate

only \$1 for Saturday and \$2 for Sunday.

1968 racing

1968 Road Racing Calendar
San Francisco Region, SCCA

- April 6-7
Regional Race, Golden Gate Race Circuit, Cotati, California May 3-4-5
US Road Racing Championship and Regional Races Laguna Seca Circuit, Monterey, California June 8
Regional Race, Golden Gate Race Circuit, Cotati, California July 6-7
National Race August 10-11
Regional Race August 25
Golden West National Rally September 21-22
Trans American Sedan Series (tentative) and National Race October 11-13
Canadian-American Challenge Cup Series and Regional Races Laguna Seca Circuit, Monterey, California November 23-24
Regional Race December 7-8
Drivers School December 14-15
Drivers School

Rugby contest resembles muddy bar room brawl

By Bob Forsberg

Neither the University Club ruffians from Berkeley, nor the rain and mud could defeat the SF State Rugby men Saturday at Cox Stadium.

Coach Jack Burgett's men, playing against several ex-Cal football player, fought, socked, kicked, and leaped their way to a decisive 8-0 victory. The Gators dominated the entire game, smashing the University Clubbers into the mud at numerous occasions.

Sitting under a gigantic blue and yellow-striped umbrella to ward off the rain, Arthur Bridgman, advisor to the Rugby Club, commented about the ferocity of the contest taking place.

"In athletics," he said, "we teach a kid to tolerate pain."

A Brawl

They needed more than tolerance Saturday. At times the contest resembled a back alley brawl, under the direction of rugged, Joe "Achilles" Hebel.

"This game," said Bridgman, "means fighting man and the elements." It was man against mudhole and the more it rained the muddier it got. Most of the scoring required leaping over mud ponds the size of a Missouri pig-pen.

Many players were covered from head to toe with muck. One Gator rugger had his pants ripped off and nobody knew it for two scrums as he was so mucked around the bottom-side.

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Gators Face Sac State in Conference Opener

By Gerard Sirocky

Poor weather, poor travel arrangements and overconfidence combined to make last week a dreary one for the Gator baseball team.

The Gator's drove for five hours to San Luis Obispo Friday

for a single game with Cal Poly. Arriving there at 12:30 for the 2 p.m. game, they were unable to stretch out or warm up properly to assist pitcher Don Elam, the Gators lost, 3-0.

It was Elam's and the Gator's second defeat of the year. As in

his first loss to the University of the Pacific, the Gators again lacked their usual potent hitting attack. In two contests they have produced only one run for Elam.

While the Gators were understandably tired Poly well-deserved the victory.

The Gator's primed for the next day's doubleheader against powerful Fresno State were foiled by a rainout.

However, State gets its wish

to face Fresno tomorrow. Regardless of weather, the forecast for the hometeam is cloudy.

As the Gator's begin Far Western Conference action Saturday against Sacramento State, Coach Bob Rodrigo will be unable to go with any of his top pitchers. With Bob Edwards, Bill Clark, Don Elam and Tony Magginni being saved for league games the going against the Bulldogs will be rough.

Two Gators on All FWC

Jumping-jack Girard Chatman and high-scoring Mike Paulle have been named to the all-Far Western Conference basketball dream team.

Paulle, a 6 foot 6 senior, led the Gators in scoring, while Chatman, a 6 foot 7 junior, and State's most valuable player, led the team in rebounds, and finished second in scoring.

The two Gator standouts were joined on the first club by Allen

Budde of UC Davis, Alex Boyd of Nevada and Norm Siefken of Sacramento State.

The second team featured Tom Gibbs and Ed Tavis of Cal State, Hayward, John Frost of Davis, Mike Francis of Sonoma State, Walt Slider of Sac State and Dick Dowling of Humboldt State.

Gator Darling Thomas, who joined the team after semester break, received honorable mention.

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