

Many profs leave--cite futility, disillusion

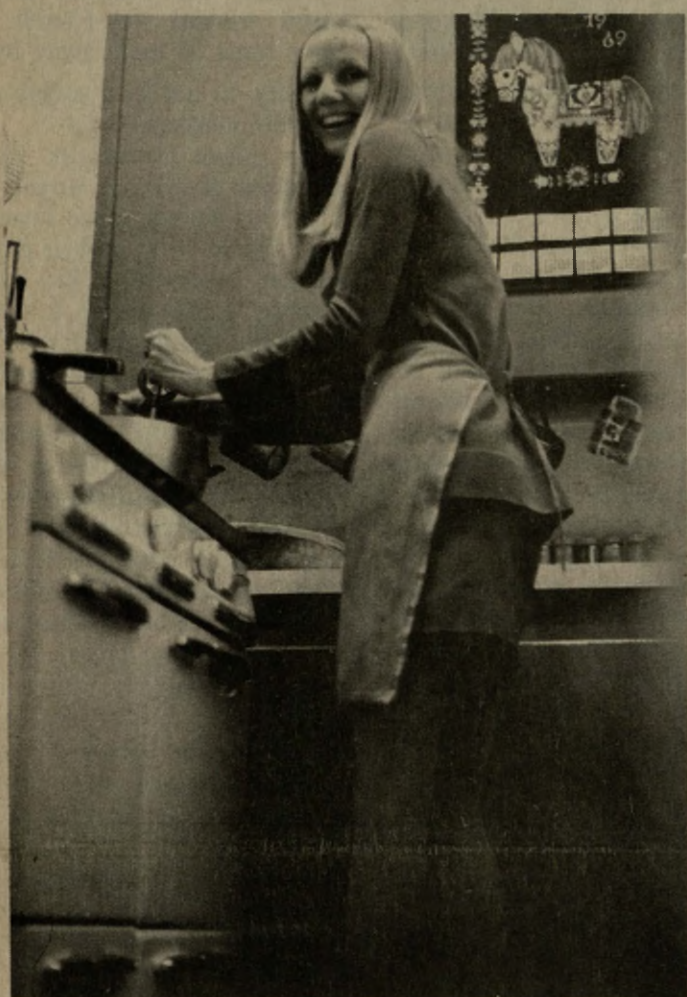


Photo by John Gonzales

*Petra cooks—
see page five*

By Ed O'Brien

Many of SF State's faculty members are disillusioned, and as a result, are leaving the institution once regarded as "the most liberal school in the west."

The most recent resignees are Jordan Churchill, Donald W. Fletcher, Ruby Cohn and David Freeman.

All four expressed a sense of futility in their resignations. Each

cited various personal dilemmas influencing their decision.

Ruby Cohn of the English and World Literature Departments, resigning after eight years of teaching, stated in her resignation statement that:

"The California State College System at large and San Francisco State College in particular have shown little concern for intellectual integrity or excellence."

'Political Repression'

She said further that "political repression" coupled with anti-intellectualism have enveloped the campus and that the "directives" of the administration are "geared toward smoothly working machines rather than human beings committed to intellectual endeavor."

Kai-yu Hsu said he was "resign-

ing as chairman of the World Literature Department because "I have come to the conclusion that this kind of an administration is totally a waste of my time."

"I feel if our repeated messages continue to be ignored without any response then we are totally useless as far as talking about how the college should be run."

Hsu said he finds it "repugnant to remain part of the administra-



Kai-yu Hsu

tion" until it "ceases to be retaliative and honors the recommendations of its own Select Committee."

He also referred to the imposition without "faculty consent" of "a college chief executive to act arbitrarily and insultingly under the pretext of emergency."

Jordan Churchill, who was the chairman of the Philosophy Department and Dean of the School of Humanities between 1963-66, explained that "I was disturbed that those in authority had little understanding of what they were doing educationally."

"The whole attention of the State was on the violence rather than on its causes," he added.

David Freeman, associate professor of psychology for nearly 20 years, felt moved enough to mail his letter of resignation to the editors of Saturday Review to openly express "disenchantment."

He spoke in his letter of the "mindless growth of an institution" such as SF State "where with each increasing year I have observed a consistent decline of emphasis upon teaching and a growing occupation with janitorial-administrative functions."



Jordan Churchill

He said that, "promotions and recognition come not to those who are outstanding as teachers or as research workers, but to those willing to sit tirelessly through meetings that begin in confusion and end in despair."

Donald W. Fletcher, professor of biology, said that his decision to leave SF State after 10 years of teaching was made because "the faculty and the administration were unwilling to set priorities."

He added that "this institution was attempting to be all
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PHOENIX

Vol. 3, No. 10

Thursday, the Eighth Day of May, MCMLXIX

Ten Pages

Food and clothing

'Grass Roots' helps in Western Addition

By Marc Clarkson

In San Francisco's Western Addition, Evelyn Martin sits, pencil in hand, behind her huge oak desk listening intently into a telephone tucked under her left shoulder.

On the other end of the line, Fred T., his heavy voice choked with emotion, pleads for assistance. He is unemployed and under intensive care at Golden Gate Hospital. He needs food for his nine children.

Within two hours food and clothing will be sent his children, aged one to 17, by "The Grass Roots Organization For Underprivileged People."

"There are many more cases in the city like Mr. T.'s," said Mrs. Martin, director of "The Group," as it is more commonly

known to the community.

The Group had its origin in 1965 following the Watts riot in Los Angeles.

Mrs. Martin, along with nine other black "grass-roots" housewives, investigated the Western Addition and found "the same hopelessness and frustration which led the black community to burn and loot Watts."

Group Forms

As a result of the findings, The Group was formed to provide "needy" persons with food, clothing and counseling services.

Since then, grants—like one for \$35,000 from the Economic Opportunities Program and many private contributions—have enabled The Group to move into

new quarters and expand its services.

Their present quarters at 457 Haight St. includes a large office room, plenty of storage space and two large rooms in the rear that are used for sewing and tutoring classes, community meetings and other activities.

The added services have helped people of the community more completely.

For example, Pauleen R., a 35-year-old housewife, last came to The Group seven months ago because her \$260-a-month welfare check—hardly enough to provide for a family of eight—could not stretch to include her medical expenses.

"The Group gave my family enough food, mostly canned

goods, to last us several weeks," Mrs. R. said. It also helped her husband find employment as a shipping clerk.

'On Our Feet'

"We are sort of back on our feet now," she said, "but at the time we were in bad shape."

Mrs. R. also has been helped in other ways. She now attends sewing class and has attended a cooking class.

"I joined the sewing class when it started more than two years ago. I knew a little about sewing but had trouble following dress patterns," said Mrs. R., who didn't complete 11th grade. "I think I'm a pretty good seamstress now."

Mrs. R., like 20 other women
Continued on Back Page

Owens a 42-ft. sailboat

A campus cop with a yen for the sea

By Jeff Tucker

The man in tan twill, trimmed with brass and blue braid lights a cigarette and settles back on a Commons lawn bench.

You've probably seen him before, riding around the campus on his three-wheeled motorcycle, checking the grounds and parking lots. His name is Bill Colton and he's a campus security officer.

Colton is a stocky man of medium height with a genial Irish face—reminiscent of a latter-day Pat O'Brien. His black hair is streaked with gray, and his khaki policeman's cap sits squarely atop his head.

"I've been here since November of '67," he said. "I'd just retired after 21 years with the Navy, including two years on Shore Patrol in Memphis, so this job was right in my line."

As Colton explains it, his main responsibility as a campus policeman is "protecting the property and people on California state property."

Daily rounds consist of grounds patrol, checking and locking buildings at night, issuing tickets for violations in campus parking lots, and being available "for any possible difficulties" on campus.

Currently, there are 13 other men like Colton working staggered

eight-hour shifts.

Wanderlust

Although he finds his work "enjoyable and interesting," Colton loves best the wanderlust of the sailor's life.

"I got so used to moving around in the Navy that I find it strange staying in one spot now," he said.

"I worked most of those years as a bosun's mate on destroyers out of Norfolk and later San Diego. We made lots of North Atlantic runs and did the Caribbean route, sailing to places like Haiti, Puerto Rico, and Cuba in the old days."

His final assignment in the Navy took Colton through 19 months in Vietnam, running 136-foot landing craft to transport tanks, jeeps, and other mobile equipment between various ports on the Vietnamese coast.

"By the time I got out of the service, I'd had experience in handling almost every kind of power boat."

Colton is on the seas again—this time in a private craft.

A year ago in March, Colton and a friend, Frank Colligan, a former graduate student at SF State, purchased a 42-foot, 14-



Bill Colton

Photo by John Gonzales

ton Ketch, the "Moia," a fully documented U.S. vessel.

Previous owners have taken the two-masted "Moia" on cruises to Tahiti and the Hawaiian Islands, but to date Colton and Colligan have limited their voyages to short runs in San Francisco Bay and to the Farallons.

Colton may yet be lured away from the campus force to sail again professionally.

"What I'd like to do someday is to hire out the ship for day sailing out of Antiqua in the Caribbean. We could make 12-hour tours on the weekends—for fishing, picnics, swimming, and deck parties; then we could spend the weekdays doing maintenance on the ship."

"Yeah," he said as he mounted his motorcycle, "someday, I'd really like to do that."

Pinney fights for his job

By John Davidson

With the American Federation of Teachers strike apparently settled, Morgan Pinney, the only striking faculty member in the School of Business, decided to return to work.

He didn't go back to his job on Monday, March 3—the original deadline set for the return of striking teachers.

And, since he taught only on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, he had no class to return to on Tuesday, March 4.

Pinney turned to Victor Van Bourg, AFT lawyer, for advice. Van Bourg indicated that an agreement had been made with Executive Vice President Frank Dollard extending the deadline to Wednesday, March 5. Pinney was apparently satisfied.

At 7 p.m. on Tuesday, March 4, Pinney called his department chairman, Bernard Alpert, to tell him he would be back on the job in the morning.

Alpert told Pinney that the Council of Academic Deans had met earlier in the evening and decided that the deadline would be 5 p.m.—it had already passed.

Pinney was "dehired."

Pinney is not giving up his job without a fight. His case has been heard by the State Hiring Board, and a decision is expected May 23.

He has also appealed to the Faculty Grievance Committee here.

Pinney has attacked the "bureaucracy" of the administration and the "discrimination" of the School of Business for his dismissal.

"I missed the administration's arbitrary deadline by two hours, a deadline in effect set retroactively by the Council of Academic Deans," Pinney said.

"More important, there was communication between Dollard and Van Bourg in which my returning date of Wednesday was apparently agreed to. As it turns out, Dollard told the State Hiring Board that he agreed merely to recommend the Wednesday deadline to the Council of Academic Deans," he added.

"What is really significant is that there were other people who went back to work on Wednesday, and weren't fired. The point is that they weren't the only ones in their department
Continued on Back Page

Signed columns on the editorial page do not necessarily represent the position of the paper. Only the editorial is Phoenix policy.

Duke is no 'pawn'

The swinging music of the great Duke Ellington and his band this week sent out some long-needed good vibrations to a large assembly of SF State students.

For the first time in a year filled with campus strife, classroom disturbances and a general atmosphere of disunity, a couple thousand smiling students were peacefully gathered together. People from all campus factions and political persuasions came to the Gym to just sit back and enjoy a common interest—good music.

Comments like, "It makes me feel good all over," "It's good to see people smiling again," and "This place seems like a college again," could be heard throughout the Gym.

Unfortunately a portion of the audience, seemingly about one-quarter, found it necessary to boo at the close of the Duke's performance.

The boos were not directed at Ellington's music, but at the Duke's mention of President S. I. Hayakawa as his "choreographer." (Hayakawa had earlier called a hand-clapping girl out of the audience to dance with him.)

The cat-calls were impolite and ended the concert on a sour note, particularly because it was Hayakawa's friendship with Ellington and his paying the band with funds from the college's continuity fund that brought us the free entertainment.

The happy event also was tarnished by the telegram that three spokesmen for Ecumenical House sent to Ellington. The telegram questioned the political motives behind the Duke's accepting Hayakawa's invitation to play here. The Ecumenical House spokesmen said Ellington was being used as a "political pawn... whose purpose is to be a decoy, so as to confuse and obscure the real issues."

It is not only absurd and ignorant to label someone of Ellington's stature a pawn, but it seems to us that the Ecumenical House and the boo-birds at the concert were the ones confused with the real issue.

The concert provided students with a non-political, tension-releasing activity, and we thank Hayakawa for replacing the clubs of violence with a baton of rhythm.



"AND AMERICA SHOWED ITS ABHORRENCE OF VIOLENCE TODAY BY SENTENCING... SIRHAN SIRHAN TO THE GAS CHAMBER."

Letters to the Phoenix editor

Editor:

Jeff Tucker's account (Phoenix, May 1, 1969) of my testimony before the House Education Subcommittee in Washington needs correction and amendment. The headline to the article read, "BSU intent on mind-blowing, not on workable plans, says Bunzel." It is common practice for the copy desk to supply the "head" to a reporter's story, with the frequent result that accuracy is sacrificed for the dramatic. In this particular case the "head" was presumably derived from one particular sentence in the story which misrepresents what I said to the subcommittee and Mr. Tucker.

The interview with Mr. Tucker was conducted weeks ago over the telephone, which may be the reason for the poor communication and misunderstanding. In any event, it is because of my respect for the Phoenix that I wish to set the record straight.

The point I wish to underscore is precisely the one which was obscured and distorted. As Professor Charles Hamilton (a black man and a political scientist) has pointed out, black student protest differs in important respects from that of the most affluent white radicals in that the politics of the formers much

more instrumental, i.e. directed toward realistic, achievable goals whereas that of the latter is inclined to be expressive, i.e. more oriented toward showing up the "immorality" of the larger society than to securing attainable reforms. As a general proposition I believe this distinction is correct (e.g. a program of black

Thus, contrary to the "head" which appeared over my interview with Mr. Tucker, I have found the BSU-type organizations around the country to be very much interested in "workable plans" and concrete objectives (e.g. a program of black studies), and the SDS-type militants to be more concerned with the kind of exploitation and tactics which will allow them to vent their indiscriminating hatred and "spit venom on the whole American system."

It is for this reason that I have far more respect for the black students on our campus than I do for the SDS. What I told the subcommittee in Washington

was that the militant black leadership at San Francisco State does not precisely fit the pattern of behavior of black militants on every other campus ar-

From the corner of the room

Beethoven was black and proud

By Louise Eubanks

Ludwig van Beethoven—1770 to 1827—was black and proud and wore his bristly black hair in a natural hair style, according to data and information checked out by staffers at Life magazine, says radio station KDIA's Doug Cass.

History tends to gloss over certain facts, or, in its haste to preserve facades, it deletes conveniently.

Alexander W. Thayer, considered by many to be the authority on Beethoven, spent thirty years collecting data for his famous three volume "The Life of Beethoven," which has been

Black?



Ludwig Van Beethoven
Was he white or black?

whittled down to only two volumes.

In the original set of books Thayer quotes Andre de Hevesy and G. Carpani thusly, "Everybody knows the incident at Kismarton or Eisenstadt, the residence of Prince Esterhazy. In the middle of the first allegro of Haydn's symphony, his Highness asked the name of the author. He was brought forward. 'What!' exclaimed the prince, 'The music is by this blackamoor? Well, my fine blackamoor, henceforth, thou art in my service!'. . . Beethoven had even more of the Moor in his features than his master, Haydn."

'Brown Face'

A student of Beethoven, Carl Czerny, wrote of his teacher in his memoirs: "... his coal black hair, cut a la Titus, bristled shaggily about his head. His beard... made the lower part of his already brown face still darker." (Thayer)

Beethoven was often called der Spaniol or sometimes the Black Spaniard.

In "The Fischer Manuscript," Frau Fischer, who was a close friend to Beethoven, described him as "short of stature, broad shoulders, short neck, large head, round nose, dark brown complexion. . ." (Thayer)

German scientist Friedrich Hertz discusses Beethoven's "Negroid traits" and his "dark" skin and "flat, round nose."

All of this information intrigued and impressed me so much that I saw a new dimen-

sion to soul music. The Appassionata Sonata, the Eroica, the 9th Symphony in D minor might conceivably pass the test for soul music.

The classical world had its three B's—Bach, Beethoven and Brahms. Now, at last, we could have our three black B's—Beethoven, Basie and soul brother number one James Brown. A posthumous award could make Beethoven soul brother number two.

However, in the process of my research I discovered facts about Beethoven, gleaned from the cold reality of his life without the halo of "geniuses-can-do-no-harm," that made me think twice.

Thick And Flat Nose

A recent scholar of Beethoven, Bishop Fan S. Noli, in "Beethoven and the French Revolution," wrote, "The real Beethoven was of simian ugliness. Undersized, stocky, with a swarthy and pock-marked face, a thick and flat nose. . . he looked like an unlicked bear. . ."

Noli writes that Beethoven contacted a venereal disease, probably syphilis. He died of cirrhosis of the liver. Ah-ha, a drunkard! Noli and others reported that he was brutal to servants and waiters, often throwing dishes or books, eggs or chairs or trays at them.

Dreadfully unbusinesslike, Beethoven promised his masterpiece, the Missa Solemnis, to five different publishers at the same time and gave it to none



Ludwig Van Beethoven
Was he white or black?

of them. He behaved scandalously toward his friends and drove most of them away by his inability to act in a sociably acceptable manner.

His black instructor Haydn called him the Grand Mogul.

Beethoven was once heard to say, "There is no middle ground possible, everything for me or nothing." This seems a strange statement coming from a man who had so many well meaning white friends in his native Bonn.

Considering the personality of Beethoven, the repeated complaints of his untidiness of dress, his lack of understanding of social games, I think it's best that no one but you and I know that Beethoven was a black man.

Worldview

An 'honorable' Vietnam settlement

By Lee Heidhues

"And the war goes on." So run the words of a recent folk song in reference to Vietnam.

President Richard Nixon is a clever man and probably desires an end to the fight. After all, congressional elections occur next year, and the Democrats would not mind an increase in their House-Senate majorities.

Recently, the President's foreign policy adviser Henry Kissinger told a group of college student leaders to be patient and a year from now an "honorable" settlement will have been negotiated in Vietnam.

It seems interesting the Nixon administration seeks an "honorable" settlement when the circumstances for our entering the war are dubious at best. Most people know about the shady Tonkin Gulf Incident in 1964, as a result of which LBJ got the go-ahead from a duped Congress.

New Revelations

However, as Vietnam somehow fades into the history books new revelations come forth. The latest comes in a 330-page book by former Vietnam commander William Westmoreland and Pacific military potentate Ulysses Grant Sharp.

I.F. Stone is a noted Washington newsman who publishes a bi-weekly newsletter. He is widely respected in government and political circles and a reading of his past writings on Vietnam rings true today.

In his April 21 newsletter Stone writes about the Westmoreland-Sharp book, "The Best Kept Secret of the Vietnam War."

Stone draws the shocking conclusion that "the commitment of U.S. troops in Vietnam was a unilateral decision by our military."

Stone continues, "The South Vietnamese were not only reluctant to see our combat troops enter the country, but when they did arrive tried to restrict their deployment and keep them as far as possible from Saigon

and other populated areas.

Stone says even then-Premier Ky opposed extensive American troop commitments.

Apparently the South Vietnamese leadership believed that heavy American presence would undermine the cultural and moral fiber of the country.

'Saigon's Misgivings'

It is extremely curious that in 1965, "when all the correspondents were there in Vietnam, Saigon's misgivings were kept from public knowledge," Stone writes.

Congressional action and attitudes in 1965 towards Vietnam would have been much different had these misgivings been heard.

But Westmoreland said it was "essential" to have American forces "available to reinforce and stiffen South Vietnamese forces in the critical areas of high population density."

For a country supposedly aiding South Vietnam, General Westmoreland sounds more like a colonial governor than an ally.

In 1966 "Secretary McNamara, on a visit to Saigon, supported me in my opposition to yet another South Vietnamese suggestion that U.S. forces be deployed only to remote areas," Westmoreland wrote.

Stone concludes, "We could easily run out of American bodies long before we had made a dent in the teeming millions of Asia."

The war has been going on since 1961. More than 34,000 Americans have died and still the government has been at best less than candid in educating the public about the war.

It is true that Richard Nixon has only been President less than four months and can't be blamed for what went on previously. However, a lot more candor may answer the question for the millions who ask: "Why should we wait a year for an 'honorable' settlement?"

Next week a report on the World Affairs Council at Asilomar in Monterey.

PHOENIX
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Phoenix is a weekly laboratory newspaper published during the regular school year by the Department of Journalism, San Francisco State College. The editorial content does not necessarily reflect the policies or opinions of the Department of Journalism or the college administration.

Represented by National Educational Advertising Services, 360 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10017.

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"Huckleberry's For Runaways," a book by Reverend Larry Beggs about runaways in San Francisco. Photo at right shows information and pictures sent to Huckleberry House by parents of missing teenagers.



Photos by John Gonzales

Youth comes to Huckleberry House for guidance.

S.F.'s Huckleberry House

'Alternative to juvenile hall'

By Anne Stefan

An atmosphere of interest and concern permeates the two-room office on the second floor of 1345 Seventh Ave.

Huckleberry House for Runaways, a social service and welfare organization, is a place for people, age 18 or under, with no place to go.

"It's an alternative to juvenile hall," said Brian Slattery, managing director of Huckleberry House.

According to Slattery, if runaways don't contact Huckleberry House, juvenile hall, or return home, they may be picked up by the police.

Slattery believes that "the main reasons teenagers run away from home stem from family and school problems."

Gretchen Fisher, volunteer worker who spends 30 hours a week at Huckleberry House, said that "Huckleberry is emer-

gency oriented."

Kids don't live here but may stay for three days," she said.

"Actually they come mainly for immediate help and may be referred to an agency for additional aid. While parental permission is required to stay overnight, the decision to call the parents is entirely up to the runaway."

Permission

Parental permission to stay overnight is a legal ruling placed on Huckleberry House.

However, Miss Fisher stressed that "final decisions are always up to the 'client,' and if he (or she) prefers not to call his parents he is free to continue on his way."

Since there aren't adequate housing facilities at Huckleberry House, runaways who desire shelter are housed in homes in the neighborhood that have been approved by the staff.

Miss Fisher believes that Huckleberry provides a "more creative solution than juvenile hall."

"Runaways come in on their own and are allowed to make their own decisions."

"They come in for food, housing, counseling, or a means of getting in touch with home," she said.

When a client first comes in he is interviewed as to what the problem is and what his needs



are. Then solutions and resources are pointed out.

Interviews are conducted by a volunteer staff of professional counselors.

"Family conferences often provide a helpful solution to the problem and are also a means of returning home with some dignity," Miss Fisher said.

"Of course, no one is forced to return home," she added.

According to Slattery, "Private donations provide the main means of support for Huckleberry."

"The foundation support we used to have was cut off in October."

"However, we are presently in the process of applying for a grant from another foundation."

If the grant goes through it will make expansion of facilities possible.

"We plan to move to another location with more space available," Slattery said. "We've been at our present address since October and have had rent-free use of these two rooms—however, it is crowded and we do need more room."

Huckleberry has a staff of three full-time salaried employees and 40 volunteers that work part-time. It was opened in June, 1967, and operates on a year-round basis serving an average of 55 persons per month.

"It is hard to say exactly how successful the program is because no research study has been conducted," Slattery said.

"By our standards, if the client can be helped to reach a solution to his problem, success is achieved."

Reverend Larry Beggs, director of Huckleberry House, recently published a book on the organization. It is entitled "Huckleberry for Runaways."

Academic Senate planning constitutional convention

By Otto Bos

A constitutional convention, to shape all campus bodies into a single government, is being planned for the next semester.

Arthur Bierman, Academic Senate-appointed "coordinator of constitutional revision" and a philosophy professor, said that the present system of government "has not functioned to the satisfaction of the parties involved."

"At present, students, faculty, staff and the administration function as distinct, separate groups. What we envision is a body which would incorporate all as a smoothly functioning powerbase," Bierman said.

The Academic Senate also has moved to iron out voting procedure problems that came to light during the recent student-teacher strike. The outcome of some voting matters were challenged by some members of the faculty and administration.

One Senate committee, headed by Ralph Rust of the Counseling Center, is attempting to clarify the eligibility of voting members. The question of visiting and exchange instructors, faculty on leave, "and especially part-time people," still is being considered in committee.

The Bierman group has sent 140 letters to campuses around the nation in order to find the origins of their government troubles."

"All but one cite campus government ineffectiveness as being at the roots of campus ferment."

"There are basically three ways to run a campus," Bierman said. "It can be run on a family basis, but for that we are too big."

"Or we can run it as a business as has been traditionally done in this country and at SF State. But the businesslike chain-of-command system has failed."

The third plan, envisioned by the Bierman group, would serve as a model for other campuses around the country.

"We have served as the leaders in ideas for autonomy and independence, and combining all bodies as a government rather than a business would once again serve as a model for others."

The Academic Senate and the Associated Students largely have been ignored by the Trustees and the Administration, Bierman maintained.

"Our plan attempts to bring law and order into a situation where there has been none, only repression."

"It is our intention to work toward a government system of governing rather than running a business."

"Only then we can talk of democracy, participation and involvement," Bierman said.

Fellowships for aspiring black journalists are set

The Frederick Douglass Fellowship Program, sponsored by the Afro-American Newspapers and the Virginia Council on Human Relations, will award 15 fellowships to black men and women who aspire to careers in journalism.

The fellowship program will last one year, during which time fellows will work as journalists in Richmond, Va., and Baltimore,

Md. They will study and work at the range of skills necessary to produce a newspaper. Reporting and editing will be emphasized, however.

Any black person may apply. Deadline for application is May 17, 1969. For further information and application forms write to: Frederick Douglass Fellowships, 214 East Clay St., Richmond, Va. 23219.

UDWET rare sort of a test

By Veda Federighi

It's not a bird nor a plane, but a rare breed of test: the UDWET.

Every SF State student must pass this "Upper Division Written English Test" to obtain his bachelor's degree or teaching credential.

The last bi-semester UDWET test was given Saturday, March 8.

The boys came in the morning, the girls after noon. Students previously were separated by letter groups, but confusion resulted. Sexual discrimination was adopted on the grounds that most students know which they are.

In scattered rooms in the Humanities Building, a little less than 800 sophomores, juniors, seniors and graduates scribbled furiously for 90 minutes on their choice of one of four topics.

The test, according to English professor Robert Tyler, supervisor of the UDWET reading teams, attempts to "provide topics which deal with things the liberal arts college student might be concerned with."

Most recently, students wrote on man's competitive versus co-operative nature, or discussed a quote from Thoreau on non-conformity, or wrote on international relations or even the SF State strike.

Questioned after the exam, most students were indifferent to the ordeal. A junior political science major voiced the most extreme opinion: "God, what a drag."

UDWET was first given in 1960, initiated by vote of the faculty concerned in those days with undergraduate illiteracy.

In its early years, 30 to 40 per cent flunked the exam, which is graded on a pass-fail basis.

Last year only three per cent failed.

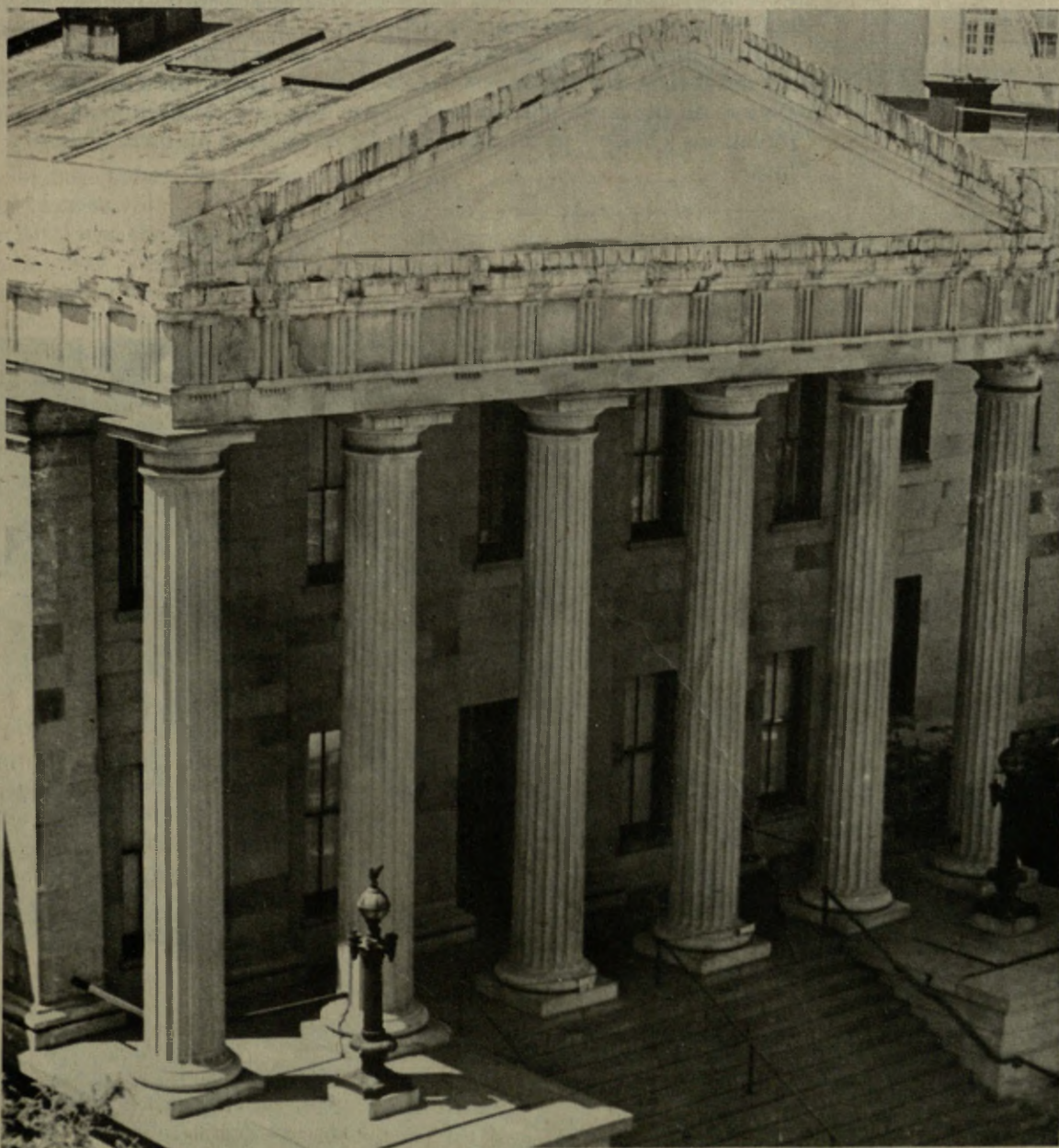
The few who do flunk may take the exam again on May 10, or again next semester. Or, they may substitute English 100, a three-unit "bonehead" writing course.

The exam is graded by a ten-man UDWET reading team, composed of full-time and part-time teachers and teaching assistants.

The students' prose is judged on content, coherence, as well as on correct grammar, punctuation and spelling.

Consideration is also given to differentiation between fact and opinion and conclusions which justify and interpret the facts.

SF State extension soon to be abandoned



Proposed site for SF State's new Downtown Center

By Laszlo Lendvay

After 12 years of faithful service, SF State's Downtown Center extension building soon will be abandoned and sold.

The outmoded, 50-year-old building will be inspected by fire marshals late in 1970 and undoubtedly will be declared a fire hazard.

Its cramped hallways and corridors mark the extension as a potential death trap.

"The building is so unsound that we can't even use the fourth floor," said Dean Shepard Insel, head of Educational Services and Summer Sessions.

The search for a new, centrally located building more suitable as an educational plant proved fruitless until President S.I. Hayakawa took an interest in the problem.

He became attracted to the possibility of purchasing the old San Francisco Mint building on Fifth and Mission Streets from the Federal government for a \$1 "service charge." Hayakawa then persuaded Mayor Joseph Alioto to withdraw the city's application for the site in favor of turning it over to SF State.

Nixon Helps

"President Nixon offered his help to obtain the Old Mint building (now classified as surplus government property) as a site for a new and enlarged Downtown Center," Hayakawa said.

The building, a massive brick structure with a base and columns of Rocklin granite, boasts an ex-

terior of Columbian sandstone. It dates back to 1870 and once served as the central depot of all the gold and silver products of the Pacific Coast.

The spacious Mint has ample room to house a museum and a theater for performing drama, music and dance as well as offering around-the-clock vocational courses for interested San Franciscans.

"The present building, which services 10,000 students annually, is too inadequate," said Insel.

"It doesn't even have hot water."

Community Centers

Located near both Muni and BART lines, the structure offers an additional benefit—it can serve as the administrative center for smaller satellite education centers in Hunters Point, Chinatown and the Presidio. These centers, proposed by Hayakawa under his Operation Outreach, would "serve the needs of the community."

The Downtown Center extension, however, will not be used as a training ground for minority students.

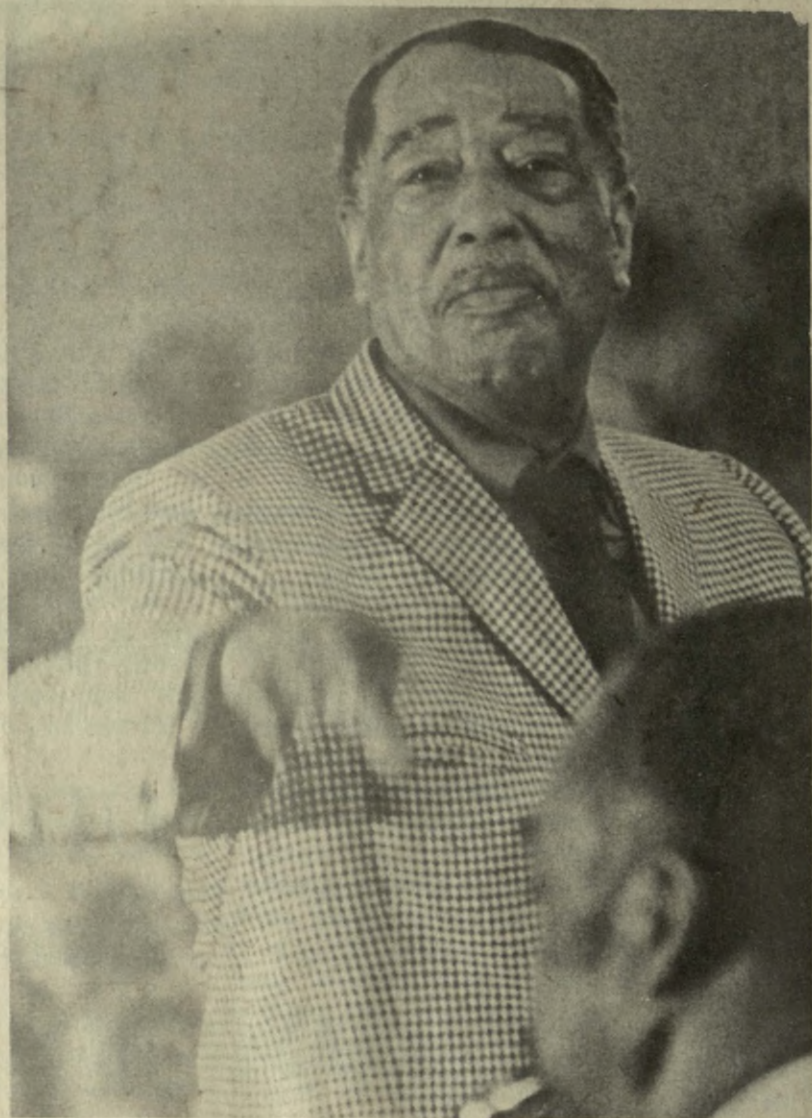
"There will be no special admissions nor will there be any 'free' classes, since the center operates solely on tuition and receives no special aid," Insel said.

"There will be no foreseeable change in the type of programs offered," he added.

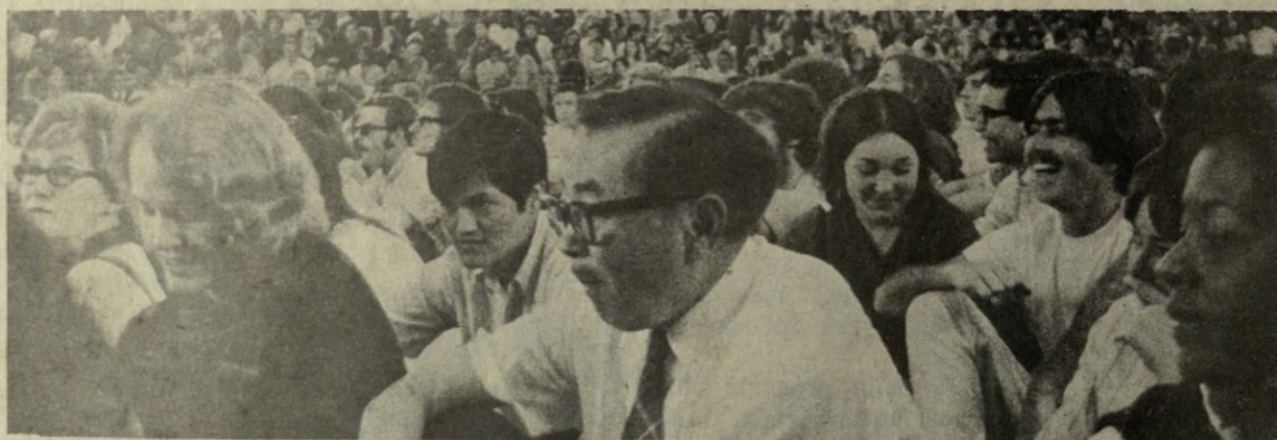
Photo by Tony Rogers

'It made me feel good all over'

Duke, S.I. swing at concert



Photos by
Howard Finberg



By Jeff Tucker

Rafters rocked, feet thumped on wooden grandstands, and beaming faces nodded in tempo to Duke Ellington's music during his two-hour concert Monday afternoon in the SF State Gym.

The Duke, who last week celebrated his 70th birthday with a reception in his honor at the White House, displayed the zest of a man made young by a life dedicated to music. Trimly outfitted in light blue blazer and burgundy trousers, he drew the wild applause of the more than 2500 students, teachers and staff members in the audience.

There was no evidence of any generation gap. Traditional Ellington renditions of "Sophisticated Lady," "Satin Doll," "Don't Get Around Much Anymore" and "Mood Indigo" were neatly blended with vibrant rock numbers like "Makin' That Scene," and a surprisingly upbeat blues reading of the usually sedate "Solitude."

The climax of the first set was a bit of 1940's nostalgia called "Harlem," which most of his listeners had never heard before. Even the deliberately corny "Birth of the Blues," redolent with Dixieland riffs and the soaring trumpet of Cat Anderson, brought laughter and cheers from the crowd.

At one point, students in the front row were encouraged to join the festivities on stage. The Duke was already dancing with an off-duty ballerina in a white dress. Then SF State President S.I. Hayakawa, who sponsored the concert, picked a tall redhead from the throng and went into a combination of the frug and the Lindy hop—undaunted by occasional choruses of hisses and boos.

By the time the concert broke up, everyone had "let loose." Not only did it rival the Art Department's "Balloon Thing" held several days ago on the lawn, but the concert was also free—compliments of "Hayakawa's Place," as the Duke had earlier dubbed his own "C-Jam Blues."





Lawrence Brown (left), Harry Carney and Russell Procope harmonize on "Mood Indigo." Photo by John Gonzales

'And we do love you madly'



Tenor saxophone soloist Paul Gonsalves.

Photo by John Gonzales



Petra's Pots 'n Pans

By Petra Fischer

Note: Never invite an editor for dinner. He may ask you to write a cooking column.

San Francisco's famous sourdough French bread is delicious when fresh and crunchy. But what do you do when it becomes hard and dry? This usually happens a few hours after it is purchased.

If you are like me, you hate to throw it away—so next time, don't. Cook *Sopa de Ajo* (Spanish garlic soup) or *Semmelknoedel* (Bavarian bread dumplings) and stop being wasteful.

Both dishes are cheap, quick and easy to prepare, yet they will tickle your palate. And your friends will never know they are indulging in leftovers.

To prepare *Sopa de Ajo*, cut old French bread into thin slices and toast them. (If the bread is too dry, sprinkle it with water, put it into a plastic bag, and store it in the refrigerator for a few hours before slicing.)

In a heavy casserole fry several strips of bacon, pre-cut into small pieces. Add a few chopped garlic cloves. As soon as the garlic turns golden brown, add a gener-

ous dash of paprika and the bread. Cover it with beef stock, then stir.

When the stock boils, the bread will fall apart and thicken the broth. You can use an eggbeater to quicken this process. According to your taste, add more water and salt.

Just prior to serving, break one or two eggs into the soup while stirring rapidly.

Semmelknoedel: Again, cut French bread into thin slices. Place them in a bowl and add a small amount of hot milk—just enough to soften the bread.

Meanwhile, fry chopped parsley and a small chopped onion golden brown. Add this to the bread, together with one or two eggs, salt and pepper, and a dash of nutmeg. Mix, and form 2 to 3 inch dumplings.

Simmer the dumplings gently for about five minutes in salted water. Drain and serve.

Semmelknoedel goes well with roasts—especially pork or other meat dishes with a sauce. If you are stuck with too many, slice and fry them for another meal.

Guten Appetit!

Next week: German pancakes and bacon-bananas.



Photo by Walter Couick

'America Hurrah'—no hurrahs

By Steve Hara

"America Hurrah" as presented by the Player's Club last week in the Little Theatre was a hectic mish-mash. The apple pie and coffee served during intermission was the only tangible thing presented during the evening.

Perhaps the confusion and pointed humor of the play is supposed to be either avant-garde or a sign of genius. But in terms of what the audience can walk away with, "America Hurrah" was a dismal failure for a variety of reasons.

The first was the physical set up of the play. The three parts of it compose completely different aspects of American Life. Unfortunately, it is never really clear what these aspects are though they were entitled "Interview," "TV" and "Motel."

"Interview" by far was the best sequence. It featured a fast-paced blackout type humor. The players' streetcar and psychiatry sequence were funny, but were the only memorable events which composed five minutes of the 40-minute section.

"TV" was a hodge-podge which only infrequently hit a high note. The purpose of three actors who are supposedly watching television is never discussed.

"Motel" was a noisy disaster which might have had a point. If there was one, it was lost in a tape recorded and multi-media storm.

Spontaneity

This brings the second fault into focus. The key to "America Hurrah" is spontaneity, but coherence should have given more importance than it received. There is such a thing as going too fast.

Being hit by a lot of informa-

tion all at once makes the audience hard put to sort it all out and focus its attention. Consequently, much of the monologue and dialogue was lost.

Finally, the play appeared to be badly thought out and executed. Once again, spontaneity being the key, there were two intermissions which were entirely too long.

Art direction was superfluous in the first two sections and could have been completely ignored. "Motel," the only sequence which really required props, should have been left out all together.

There were times during all three parts when the actors and the backstage crews must have been at odds. Coordination between the two was missing. Taped sounds, for instance, sometimes drowned out the actors who were already engaged in shouting matches to see who would be heard.

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Quake alert --city rocks

By Don Walker

Rudyard Kipling once said, "San Francisco is a mad city, inhabited for the most part by perfectly insane people."

With Mayor Joseph Alioto leading the way, today's San Franciscans are as offbeat as they were 100 years ago.

On Friday, April 13, at 5 a.m., earthquake-prone San Francisco rocked almost as much as it did on that same day back in 1906.

This time the rumbling was manmade, as 10,000-plus "perfectly insane" San Franciscans celebrated the 63rd anniversary of the '06 quake and fire, and flaunted the doomsayers' predictions of an April earthquake that would slide California into the sea.

Mayor Joe's earthquake observance got underway at 5 a.m. on the steps of City Hall.

San Franciscans began arriving at 3:30 a.m., some from late-ending parties, others rising a few hours early for work.



By 5:13, the actual time of the '06 quake, the crowd stretched a half-block wide and several hundred feet deep.

Many of San Francisco's notables were present, listening to a wax re-creation of Enrico Caruso singing from "Carmen" as he did in 1906 the night before the earthquake.

Following Caruso came a 14-minute segment of the Clark Gable movie "San Francisco," depicting the terror of the original quake.

Later in the program the City's higher-ups were making speeches themselves, applauding the bravery and fortitude of 1906 San Franciscans. Other speakers expounded on the predictions of impending doom of our fair City.

A seismologist said "it is impossible to predict when an earthquake will occur—we do have our faults"; Brother Antoninus of St. Albert's College in Oakland read a poem written for the occasion; and Alioto called the predictions "a lot of hogwash."

Predictions always have surrounded San Francisco and its peculiar affinity to disaster, but the predictions always have been shunned and flaunted by true City residents.

Annals

It is written in San Francisco annals that, "No serious occurrences of earthquakes have happened in several decades, though almost every year slight shocks and occasionally smarter ones have been felt. God help the City if any great catastrophe of

this nature should ever take place."

This passage was written in 1855, some 51 years before the 1906 disaster.

The 1969 Earthquake Party proper ended at 5:48 a.m., as the sun climbed over Market Street.

The celebrants retired to across the street to enjoy free coffee, donuts, soup and French bread, as well as music and dancing.

Here as well as in the organized festivities, SF's "perfectly insane" were in evidence: the gay blade frolicking in the fountain in his skin-tight bathing suit; the cloaked brother carrying a sign reading "Repent (just in case)"; the dapper fellow dressed in "black tie" sipping champagne; the long-haired and garishly-dressed hippie blowing grass.

The only thing missing was a real earthquake.

\$30 million in bonds for campus construction

SACRAMENTO AP—The state sold \$30 million of construction bonds last week and Treasurer Ivy Baker Priest said she was "very pleased and gratified" in the state's financial standing.

Tuesday's bond issue is the sixth out of \$380 million in bonds approved by the voters in 1964. Most of the money will be used for construction on university and college campuses.

Mrs. Priest had to cancel a scheduled \$40 million bond issue in March because the tight money situation had forced interest rates above the maximum the state can pay for general obligation bonds voted by the people—five per cent.

State officials considered Tuesday's sale a critical barometer to the state's ability to continue to market bonds to raise cash needed for construction programs.

'Socialism and communal living'

By Sandra Lee

Socialist principles, Eastern religions, and contemporary American capitalism have been combined to form Flash Transactions International.

Nicholas Poulos, 26, and his brother Stephan, 20, are the two hip young owners of Flash Transactions, a wholesale distributing company which buys and redistributes assorted merchandise.

Nicholas, long haired and attired in black bellbottoms, said of Flash, "Our purpose was experimenting with constructive capitalism. We had many friends in the Haight-Ashbury who were unable to feed themselves. I had a little business background and tried to apply that to helping these jobless people."

There also was a demand for products that Nicholas and Stephan were able to obtain for others in the Haight area.

Shri Swami, an Indian mystic who, according to Nicholas, had "the first direct eastern influence" on the Haight-Ashbury district, desired certain products for personal use and for his "temple" in the Haight.

'Heads'

Nicholas and Stephan discovered that some of the Swami's delights were sandalwood and almond oil. Soon "heads" in the Haight started requesting incense and oil for personal use.

Flash Transactions International "began as socialistic-communal type organization—one had to work if he wanted to eat."

"We tried to feed as many people as possible but found that in doing so, it was not financially feasible," Stephan said.

"Actually we wanted to see what a bunch of stoned heads could do," he joked.

Nicholas added, "We usually hired friends who are out of work and who need a job temporarily in order to continue in their life's pursuit."

But Flash's policy of socialism and communal-type living and working soon proved unfeasible. It was then that Flash evolved into its present capitalistic type of business.

Flash "is mostly interested in natural products beneficial to



Stephan and Nick Poulos
Flash Proprietors

the enjoyment and fulfillment of life."

"God makes essential oil and we distribute it for Him," Nicholas said.

Conflict

Asked if there is conflict between the brothers' American capitalistic and "hippie" philosophies, Nicholas replied, "The Eastern religions, such as Zen and Taoism, preach non-materialistic ways of life but I finally discovered that no man is able to be completely free of material needs and wants."

"We produce copper pipes, leather goods, berets, watch bands, and 'roach' clips."

Two popular pamphlets that Flash distributes are "The Marijuana Consumers and Dealer's Guide" and "The Pot Book."

The former is a description on the care and preparation of peyote, hashish, morning glory, as well as a list of rules on how to make purchases without running afoul of the law. The latter is on the history of cultivation and preparation of marijuana.

Both books are instructive as well as controversial.

"We found that occasionally a store will object to the fact that vital information such as this should be available to people who are deeply interested," Nicholas said.

Flash exports to such foreign countries as England, Australia, Canada, and Zambia, Africa, and has sales in all 50 states of the U.S.

Flash headquarters, in the South-of-Market area are at 55 Sheridan St.

Hearings Status

Since early March, disciplinary panels of three faculty members each have been hearing the cases of SF State students arrested during the strike here.

Edwin Duerr, coordinator of internal affairs, released the number of students receiving different types of sentences up to May 2. These are final decisions. President S. I. Hayakawa has reviewed them, and in some cases has changed the panel's recommendations.

Of the students arrested at the mass-roundup in front of the Speaker's Platform Jan. 23, 1969:

27 were suspended for not appearing at their hearings and will remain suspended until they show up.

16 were placed on probation.

12 received a letter of reprimand.

Four were found not guilty.

Two (Mason Wong and Patricia Woolman) had their decisions reversed when U.S. District Judge Alfonso Zirpoli set aside the panel's decision because not enough evidence was placed against them.

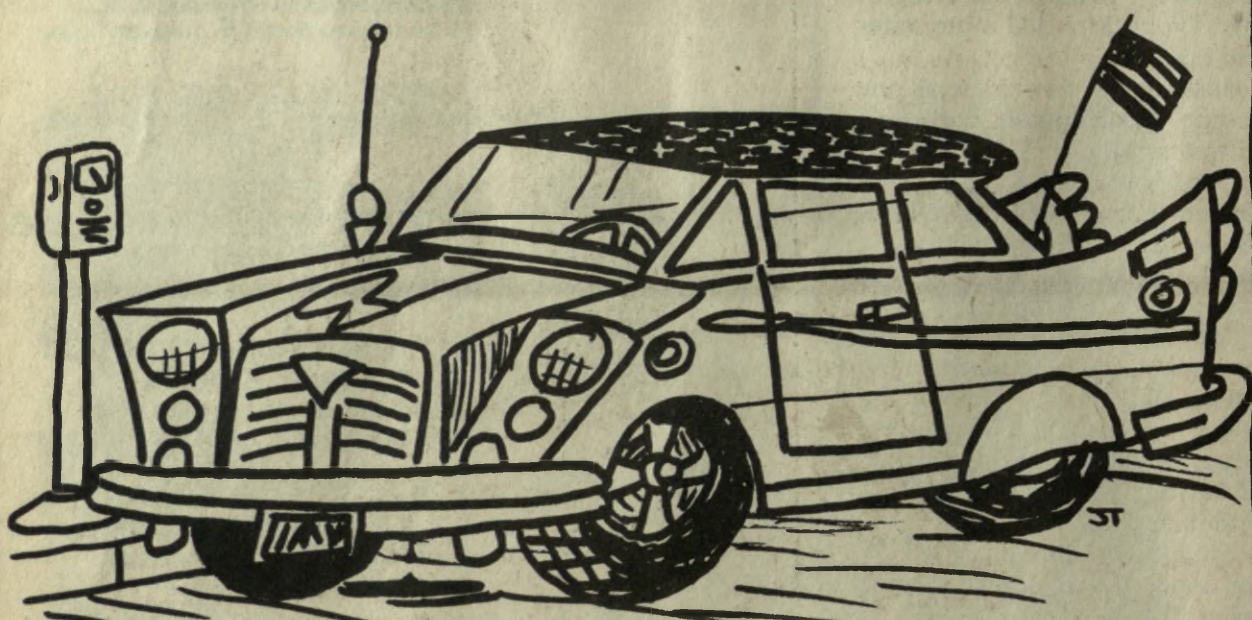
Of students arrested at other times:

Five were suspended, three of them for not appearing before the panel.

One received a letter of reprimand.

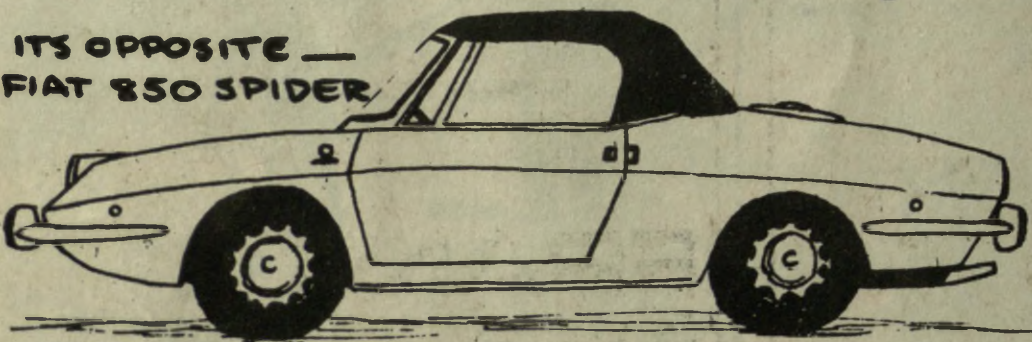
Two had their charges dropped.

Ten were found not guilty.



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Inside coed dorm: new concept in living, 'primness' is gone

By Anne Stefan

The old-fashioned primness of yesteryear is gone. Coed dormitories have opened their doors to new concepts in living.

This year the second floor of formerly all-male Merced Hall is occupied by girls. At present there are 30 women and 250 men living in the dorm.

"This has been an experiment to see how coed dorm living would work out," said Susan Parker, resident adviser of the second floor.

"There were some minor problems at first, but everything has worked out very well."

"At first the guys seemed to resent the intrusion of females and refused to let them choose programs on the television in the lounge," Miss Parker said.

"Everything was very formal in the beginning, but now things have changed and a very informal atmosphere prevails."

"All in all, the girls are a good influence on the guys, and

the guys are nice to have around—they fix closets and lights and do other minor repair jobs."

Attitudes

Dorm residents expressed a varied range of attitudes on the new living setup:

Rick Long: "A coed dorm should be more coed. It's groovy for the girls because there are so many guys. For guys it's a good way to meet girls, but there should be more girls."

Laura Carder: "There are a few minor problems. For instance on this floor some guys don't observe closing hours, which makes it inconvenient if you wish to wander around with nightclothes on. However, one learns to put up with it."

Neil Gould: "It's a good way to meet people, but you sometimes meet the wrong people at the wrong time."

One femme fatale remarked, "It's no big thing living here. If you have a boyfriend living in

the dorm it's an advantage, but otherwise it's nothing special."

Anonymous

Another coed also preferred to remain anonymous: "Actually this dorm is not a good representation of coeducational living. For one thing, I don't know what the guys expected—superwomen, I suppose—and it really shocked them when they found out we were just ordinary people, wore curlers, often looked sloppy, smoked, and swore when angry."

"If there were more consideration on the part of the men and a little more respect," she added, "I think the women would react a little more femininely."

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'Public health in reverse'

Scientist hits biological warfare

By Gary Higgins

Biological and chemical gas warfare has been considered undesirable by the U.S. military; a clean bullet through the head or even nuclear holocaust being the being the more "proper" forms of warfare.

During World War I, the U.S. military was appalled by the use of mustard gas by the Germans. Later, the Americans registered a protest with the U.N. against the huge biological research mobilization by the Japanese at the end of World War II.

There is little doubt, then, that any attempt by the U.S. military to engage in biological or chemical warfare research nowadays would be kept as secret and discreet as possible. But a paradox would seem to be the continued use of napalm in Vietnam. Napalm is a chemical.

Mark Leppe, a post-doctoral fellow at UC Berkeley, has for the past few years been investigating biological and chemical warfare research activity in this country. He reported his findings recently at the SF State Science Forum.

"From what I have gathered from talking to different sources engaged in certain biological research projects, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) is involved in public health in reverse," Leppe said.

"There is research underway that is concerned with creating diseases that can survive and cause epidemics in the current high hygienic practices of the Western world."

An example is tularemia, a disease that can incapacitate an individual for two weeks. The disease is spread by rabbits and occasionally is contracted by humans.

Although there are only 250 cases of tularemia on record, HEW is engaged in a huge research project on "tularemia development and control." The reason for the project, according to the government, is public health; according to Leppe, the reason is "public health in reverse."

Though the military insists that it is not involved in biological warfare research, there is some evidence, said Leppe, that shows that the military is "very much involved."

For example, he said, there are Army war games that involve a harmless tracer chemical. The games involve an experiment to see how many of the "enemy" will become contaminated when sprayed from a plane with the chemical. The results of the experiment show 75 per cent effectiveness—an overwhelming success.

At this moment, Leppe said, Lytton Industries is under con-

tract to develop for the military an aerosol spray to be attached to jet aircraft. The spray is similar to the one used in the war games but with one exception—it must be capable of self-destructing on impact when dropped from the plane after use so that none of the pieces are identifiable.

The Bay Area also is involved

Leppe, Berkeley prof, unveils findings in SF State forum

in this type of research, according to Leppe.

The Naval Laboratory in Oakland has admitted to developing a bacteria that can be preserved when loaded into small bombs developed for the Navy by the Goodyear Company, he said.

There also is "evidence of increased chemical warfare research." New types of disabling gases that will attack the human central nervous system are admittedly being developed by the Army.

However, there is evidence that the gases are used in ways that are not so humane, Leppe said. In Vietnam large tear gas canisters are exploded in dense jungle areas. The idea is to drive the "enemy," often including civilians out into the open where they can

be killed by a bullet or explosive.

"Is this really more humane?" Leppe said.

Evidence was presented at the Bertrand Russell tribunal, he continued, which showed that hundreds of civilian women and children had suffered permanent damage and in some cases death from so-called non-lethal gases.

The Army has denied that gas

rich were killed by a mysterious poison nerve gas. The Army would not accept the responsibility though it paid for the sheep.

Leppe said that "pressure should be brought by the public" on the American Medical Association to explain why 34 doctors who have taken the hypocratic oath (which states that a doctor will never administer poison to anyone) are engaged in this type of research at Camp Dietrich.

The full extent of chemical and biological warfare research in the U.S. can only be guessed at, Leppe said. Only when the public brings pressure on the government, "as at Stanford University and other schools, do the facts begin to reach the surface."

Application drop

NEW YORK (AP)—A Columbia University official says applications to the undergraduate college have dropped 13 per cent in the last year. He blames campus disorders.

Frederick Van Dyk, Columbia's vice president for public affairs, said some alumni and parents have withheld contributions because of turmoil of the Morningside Heights campus.

By Veda Federighi

Earl W. Jones, a straggly of light brown hair falling over his forehead, said, "I'm a poet, not an administrator."

SF State's newly appointed assistant executive vice president then described himself as an "interdisciplinary spirit."

A graduate of Ithaca College in upstate New York, Jones came to SF State in 1961 because "this is the best place to be. The students here make teaching an exciting thing."

He added that his elevation to power was "a bit of a surprise."

"I've known Dr. (President S. I.) Hayakawa a few years—we're both interested in semantics. I see my appointment as a statement of personal trust, and I intend to have a go at the job."

Jones said his job hasn't been in existence long enough to have the specific duties fully outlined. Aside from general administrative tasks, he'll probably be involved in the development of Operation Outreach, specifically expanding the Extension Division to meet minority needs.

No Secret

Jones makes no secret of his political leanings. "I'm an ultra-liberal Democrat, somewhere east of the United World Federalists."

A poet, essayist and pianist with graduate majors in philosophy and psychology, Jones spoke of his participation in state archery competitions. As a pilot, his knowledge of aerodynamics helped him develop a new "parabolic helix fletch." Used on arrows in place of feathers, it is now being adopted by many other archers.

Jones was an associate professor of music here before Hayakawa appointed him as aid to Executive Vice President Frank Dollard.

Faculty salary, benefit hike seen since Trustees on college scene

By Ed O'Brien

There have been substantial gains in faculty benefits and salaries since the State College Board of Trustees was formed eight years ago.

A chancellor's office report compares the state college system with University of California during the same eight year period and indicates that the two systems are becoming more balanced. Among the factors cited by C. Mansel Keene, assistant chancellor of faculty and staff affairs, were:

- The average difference in compensation (salary plus overall fringe benefits) between regular faculty has decreased from 20.3 percent in 1961-62 to 10.5 percent by 1968-69.

- The average difference in salary between the regular faculty of the university and state college systems has decreased from 18.7 percent in 1961-62 to 6.9 percent by 1968-69.

- The average difference in salary between the regular faculty of the university and state college systems has decreased from 18.7 percent in 1961-62 to 6.9 percent by 1968-69.

This is only part of the picture. The report shows that average state college salaries still rank 4 percent below "comparison institutions."

To offset this deficiency and to increase the competitive advantage of state college salaries the Board of Trustees requested an increase of 16.6 percent for 1969-70. The Governor however, provided only a 5 percent increase.

According to an independent

survey by the Coordinating Council for Higher Education, the average faculty salary increase necessary for the state colleges to compete with comparative institutions was 10 percent.

Reaction at SF State among faculty and deans, as a whole, seemed to be one of cautious skepticism.

"While there have certainly been salary increases and benefits for those in the state college system I believe you would be hard put to find many faculty who would readily recognize such benefits as they have occurred so gradually and over such a long period of time," said Dwight Newell, dean of the School of Education.

Gary Hawkins, former president of AFT Local 1352, which recently settled its strike with the trustees, said:

"I would like to see more evidence cited with sound explanations before I would be satisfied with the report. I will say, however, that the salary levels here are simply not competitive with regard to the upper levels of the associate and full professor ranks."

"A full-time faculty member works, on the average, a 12-unit load while a part-time faculty

member works a 15-unit teaching load," Hawkins said.

Donald Garrity, vice president of academic affairs, said, "As far as the faculty is concerned the comparison of salaries gives only part of the total picture. The thing that is really killing us is the teaching load and support in terms of technical assistance."

"These figures (salary comparisons in the Keene report) leave out the fact that the associate and full professor levels simply aren't competitive. Our salary schedule is antiquated," Garrity added.

Thus, while the report does attempt to show the gains the state colleges have made under the Trustees, as a whole, the report is unconvincing.

There are no tables, for example, to compare student/faculty ratios or teaching loads among the state colleges, the university and comparative institutions.

Also, the salary comparisons made are based upon an average of all faculty ranks which doesn't indicate the competitiveness of individual ranks, such as at the associate and full professor levels, where the gap is purported to be the greatest within the system.

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'Lowest' enrollment due for Fall normalcy

SF State student enrollment, currently 16,543 and lowest in years, should be back to normal this fall, according to Charles Stone, dean of admissions.

Stone projected next fall's enrollment at 17,800.

"The college is budgeted for 17,000 students per semester," Stone said. "However, the poor turnout this semester will enable us to enroll more students this fall."

Of the fall enrollment, 5,300 will be new students.

They will fill 1,785 junior, 1300 graduate, 1665 freshman and 250 sophomore slots.

The college, which usually doesn't accept transferring freshmen, will accept 300 in fall because it didn't enroll any this semester. The freshman graduated too late from high school to be accepted here so they enrolled in junior colleges.

More than 10,000 new students applied before March 21, the

Porkscrew

An agricultural study group in Michigan trying to find out which way pigs tails curl, discovered that 50 per cent curl clockwise, 19 per cent counter-clockwise, and 31 per cent both ways.

cut-off date for all grade levels except graduate applicants.

Stone said the deadline for graduates will be soon, "maybe this week."



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OAKLANDA's ALL THE WAYS!

Study astrology -- you may become a believer

By Robert Forsberg

Sir Isaac Newton, when challenged by Edmund Halley (who discovered the comet bearing his name) about his firm belief in astrology, said "Sir, I have studied the subject, you have not."

Harriet Mohr, formerly an English major at SF State, has studied astrology for a year and is now a practicing astrologer—and a firm believer.

She believes in its validity as a tool to self-understanding. The black haired Mrs. Mohr, 29, gives two-hour private consultations in her Foster City home and has astrology encounter group sessions in San Francisco.

Dressed conventionally, she is a suburban housewife, and doesn't look like the old vogue of astrologer—dark-skinned, sitting in a hilltop castle burning incense before a backdrop of stars.

Mrs. Mohr became interested in astrology after visiting an astrologer.

"He told me many helpful things about myself that I wasn't consciously aware of," she said.

Generally astrology is classified three ways into the mystical, occult and clairvoyant.

"Most people disregard astrology before they investigate it. As an astrologer I have been ridiculed and attacked by people who have never read a book on the subject," she said.

Dependency

"Very often young people who go into astrology transfer their dependency from their parents to the planets."

Mrs. Mohr described two types of astrology: "the drugstore pocket book kind and the sophisticated, philosophical kind that requires experience and study to comprehend."

"Unfortunately most people get hung up on the drugstore pocket book stage," she said. "Books like that take three billion people and divide them into 12 baskets. This is, of course, ridiculous."

What is the purpose of astrology?

"It provides you with a technique for the development and fulfillment of your personality."

During an astrology reading, "a person can see himself objectively, which is ordinarily difficult to do."

The famous psychoanalyst Carl Jung utilized astrology on his patients. According to Mrs. Mohr, a psychiatrist can save "as much as one year" in curing-time of patients when using astrology.

Astrology offers a psychiatrist an "immediate grasp" of the person's difficulties, which otherwise may take years through analysis, she said.

Study

Mrs. Mohr predicted that astrology would be used more in the future by psychiatrists and counselors and it "may become a study in the universities."

There remains "a big difference" between psychiatry and astrology.

"A psychiatrist talks about events and how you react or don't react to them, whereas astrology tries to go in depth into a person's personality and character and extracts from this a workable philosophy of life," Mrs. Mohr said.

She described this philosophy as "highly individual."

"It is a philosophy for this particular man alone," she said.

Mrs. Mohr believes that astrology can be good in solving social problems, including war and "the race problem."

"Wars are based on placing your value judgment on somebody else. Americans find it hard to truly comprehend another way of existence," she said.

But with astrology, "I hope to get people to understand and accept people who are polar opposites."

"We want to understand the black's problems, but until we get into his skin, we will not understand. Astrology gives the tools and techniques to go inside someone else's skin and see life through his perspective."

Skeptics

Why are people so skeptical of astrology; is it only fortune telling?

"It's not fortune telling in any way, shape or form," she said. "I can't prove that vibrations from Pluto influence you, but if I tell you something about yourself based on what Pluto is doing in your chart and it is accurate, then astrology becomes valid to you."

Nor does astrology deny the existence of free will, according to Mrs. Mohr. "Celestial forces acting on the psyche are subject to the control of men's choice and will."

Mrs. Mohr claims that biochemists have discovered that man's blood is similar in composition to sea water. "Since the moon affects the tides, it is difficult to resist the conclusion that man too may be subject to the pull of the luminaries."



Whether astrology is now a hopelessly dated science or never was a science, its appeal lies in the fact that most of us would like it to work, to make sense of the universe.

Strikers' consensus: Hayakawa has agreed to strike demands

By Dave Bundy

SF State is unusually quiet, despite recent picketing and demands for amnesty for all students arrested during the four-month student strike.

The consensus of opinion coming from an on-campus student survey on why the campus is calm is mainly that President S.I. Hayakawa has agreed to most of the 15 strike demands of the Black Students Union and Third World Liberation Front.

Other reasons include the removal of nearly all police, the lifting of the ban on campus rallies, the general get-tough policy of Hayakawa, tiredness, and even the unpredictable weather.

Both BSU and TWLF are now busy laying the groundwork so that the Black Studies Department and School of Ethnic Studies can be put into operation.

The BSU has demanded that Hare remain chairman of the Black Studies Department. But Hayakawa has said Hare will not be allowed to return.

Amnesty

A TWLF spokesman said that the group is still working with Hayakawa and Vice President

Donald Garrity on the touchy issue of amnesty.

Mark Wolfe, chairman of the moderate Committee for an Academic Environment, said he didn't know why the campus is quiet.

"It shouldn't be. The strike wasn't settled. Neither the strikers nor Hayakawa won. The strikers didn't get all they demanded," Wolfe said.

John Montgomery of the Young Socialist Alliance felt that the quiet atmosphere is just a lull in the storm; a time for students to rest.

Bernard Stringer, a member of the BSU's policy making Central Committee, said, "Self-determination is not over, the struggle continues and more demands will be presented. The strike was only one of our tactics of 'the struggle.'"

SDS

Students for a Democratic Society, silent no longer over campus issues, views the existing campus calm as detrimental to its plans.

Gordon DeMarco, SDS co-chairman, believes the students

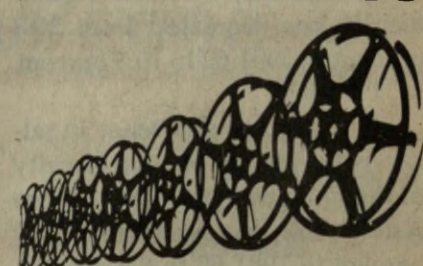
must be given "political direction, otherwise they become demoralized."

"We're starting over, and these things always start out small and gradually build up stronger. We will have greater strength than during the strike."

"The movement hasn't died, the leadership has tired. But the masses of the people show that they have boundless energy," he said.

Alex Forman, SDS member, says the reason for the recent calm is that "people are scared of the police, but we'll get out of that feeling soon."

THE REEL THING



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In west 'pits' area

800 parking slots available soon

By Dan Giesin

More than 800 new all-day parking places soon will be available on campus.

The garage complex, on the west side of the area commonly called the pits, has just been expanded by 815 slots to a capacity of 2068 cars.

Two years ago a drastic shortage in parking places developed so the administration decided to add more floors to the then three-floor garage. The new additions will nearly double the capacity of the old "pits."

An elevator also was instal-

led to aid students moving from floor to floor.

The \$1.4 million needed to construct the addition came from the Parking Revenue Fund. The fund, administered by the state college chancellor's office, is composed of revenue earned by parking fees throughout the state college system, according to Dean Parnell, administrative services coordinator.

Fees

"All parking fees from all campuses go into the fund, and all costs come from the fund. It is

an entirely self-supporting system," he said.

The completed pits will be opened within a few weeks, he said. According to Parnell, the drop in garage use is caused by the drop in full time students due to last semester's strike activities.

"Those who didn't come back were the affluent students who used the pits," said Parnell.

"But we expect a normal situation in the fall, and we will need every parking space we have."

Detroit ghetto blacks 'optimistic'

By Ed O'Brien

A rising sense of optimism and of moving forward prevails among Detroit's black population, after the riot of July, 1967, according to a survey by the "Detroit Free Press."

The tone of the report is hopeful and encouraging and emphasizes the renewed willingness of Detroit's Inner City residents to join the city's social and economic mainstream.

Data for the report was collected by a staff of 22 Negro interviewers, most of them with previous interviewing experience, between Aug. 31 and Sept. 25, 1968.

The interviewers talked to a carefully chosen "probability sample" of 452 persons in the Twelfth Street area of Detroit.

The interviewers found "a much greater readiness" to speak out now than was found during

the immediate post-riot period of August, 1967. Persons interviewed last September are more articulate and express more awareness of their problems than in 1967.

'New Mood'

"The new mood is one of black unity, pride, and a sense of newly discovered effectiveness. Blacks complain because they expect complaints to lead to action, and this is the sign of a people on the move," the report stated.

Despite the complaints, those who think conditions have improved since the riots outnumber by 7 to 1 those who think things have worsened.

With the exception of the most extreme militants, most blacks express a readiness and desire to work within the existing system. For them, "black

power" means self-improvement and organization "to get for black people their fair share of political and economic power."

"People are getting to be more demanding now," reported a young Ford assemblyline worker living on Detroit's East Side. "It used to be everybody was satisfied with the way things were going, as long as they were left alone."

A welder living across town said, "That's a lot of the reason we're in the position we're now in, because we never took no action."

Turning to black power measures which they felt were "very important," respondents listed the following:

Political Power

Eighty per cent felt that "Negroes should get more politi-

cal power by voting together to get officials who will look out for the Negro people."

Seventy-two per cent felt that "Negroes should get more economic power by developing strong businesses and industries that are controlled by Negroes."

The same percentage said blacks "should be active in political and civil rights organizations."

Eighty-two per cent said "Negroes should stop quarrelling among themselves and unite efforts on issues that involve Negroes," and 95 per cent felt that blacks "should get more education."

Detroit blacks are "franker, more outspoken, and quicker to complain than they were a year ago," the report said, but they are "by no means" seeking hand-outs.

This is the film **PLAYBOY** ran ten well-stacked pages on in their March issue!

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— Judith Crist, N.Y. Magazine

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Gators meet Hornets

By Joe DeLoach

Not even the fantastical mind of Alfred Hitchcock could have conceived a more dramatic and spine-tingling ending to the Far Western Conference baseball race that will conclude this weekend at SF State.

The Golden Gators, trailing first place Sacramento State by only one game, will battle the Hornets in a three game series beginning Friday, May 9, at 3 p.m.

A doubleheader between the same teams is scheduled for Saturday at 12 noon.

Sacramento State leads the FWC with a 14-4 win-loss record followed by the Gators at 13-5 and Cal State Hayward at 12-5.

The Hornets moved into the league's top spot last weekend but sweeping three games (8-3, 3-0 and 7-2) from arch-rival UC Davis.

Hayward Nemesis

Meanwhile, Hayward knocked SF State out of first position in the FWC by winning two of three games from the local ballers.

The first game of the series was a heartbreaking loss for the Gators. Trailing by the score of 8-1 after the fourth inning, the visitors rallied for five runs in the fifth frame and two more tallies in the seventh to tie the game.

The joy in SF State's dugout was short-lived, because in the bottom-half of that inning the Pioneers' fine shortstop Frank Wright blasted a bases loaded

single with two out to give Hayward a 10-8 triumph.

The Gators and Pioneers split the twin bill after nearly six hours of baseball played under weather conditions that would make an Eskimo feel at home.

At the start of the first game a tiny French poodle decided to run around the home plate area.

The fans in Hayward apparently were so spell-bound at this display of canine athletic ability that no one attempted to persuade the little fellow to do his thing elsewhere.

Undaunted, the pesky pooch paraded around for ten minutes, then made an exit to the Pioneers' dugout where he flopped down to take a mid-day snooze.

Needless to say, the dog received a standing ovation from the spectators.

Wind-Blown Fly

SF State's Tom Martinez was cruising along in the fifth inning with a 3-1 advantage when all sorts of bad things happened.

The Pioneers had runners on second and third base with one out when Martinez induced dangerous Jerry Metiver to hit a routine fly ball to left field.

Unfortunately, the wind in Hayward, which makes Candlestick Park's gusty gales look like a warm summer breeze, played tricks on Gator outfielder Keith Pittson and the ball dropped untouched in shallow left field.

Martinez, apparently upset by the turn of events, lost his control and the ball game as the Pioneers scored five runs during



Photo by Don Walker

Bob Herlocker pitches against Hayward's Tom Barletani in SF State's recent 6-3 triumph. The Gators' mound artist has a perfect 6-0 record in Far Western Conference play.

the inning, three on a Frank Fruzza homer, and went on to win 8-3.

Bob Herlocker, SF State's ace pitcher, put an end to all this foolishness when he led the Gators to a 6-3 victory in the second game.

Herlocker, who won his sixth FWC contest without a loss, started SF State's four-run uprising in the third inning with a sharp single to center field.

Dennis Abel followed with a bunt to the pitcher's mound, and when Hayward's Jim McPhie mishandled the ball both runners were safe.

Tom Joyce promptly doubled off the left-center field fence and the Gators never looked back.

Coach Augie Garrido's team had one anxious moment in the sixth inning when Hayward loaded the bases with only one away and the score 5-3.

Garrido summoned Charlie Wilbur from the bullpen, and the stout righthander wasted little time in striking out two straight batters to retire the side.

Song girl tryouts

Girls! Do you desire fame, fortune, free trips to Indiana? Then become a song girl for SF State's football and basketball teams.

The present team of song girls will instruct the new tryouts on the finer points of crowd exhortation. Four girls will be chosen.

Men can also try for four cheer-leader slots.

The first practice session is May 12 in Gym 123 at noon. For two weeks, the incumbent song girls and cheerleaders will instruct the newcomers. By May 26, the new people must present one new routine which will be judged by a sharp-eyed eminent team of judges.

Glenn Schwarz



Hurlers: Try a 'pitch'

We were never much with a club in our hand.

It didn't matter if it was a cut-throat card game, a back alley brawl or even a friendly game of baseball;

Clubs were always bad luck for us in poker. As it turns out we were too slow with big sticks to wup anybody in a fight and we couldn't get the bat around fast enough to hit the horsehide.

But, the way the batters are battering the pitchers in Far Western Conference play this year, we might be willing to take another crack at getting into the batter's box.

We mean come out of retirement and challenge some of those so-called moundsmen. A little one-on-one.

The pitchers are really shell-chocked by the onslaught of hits. You can always spot them walking around town. Get in their line of vision and they suddenly duck and glance to the side. Too many hours of dodging five ounces of oncoming spheroid and then looking at the coach cringe.

We guess they are all right guys. The way we look at it it's mostly their fault for serving up such beautiful tosses. Right over the plate almost every time. They take all the guesswork off the mind of the batter.

Take a gander at some of these scores lately-11-10, 10-9, 15-1, 15-9, 14-13, 10-8, and 14-2. No team has been spared a clouting once or twice (or in some cases seven or eight thumpings).

You don't have to look any farther than that green piece of land behind the back parking lot on this campus to witness some of these sacrifices on the mound (mound.)

Our own Gators are whacking the ball at a better than .350 clip in the FWC, and yet they have lost five games. Not bad, but there's no way any team should be ahead of them in the standing. We see Sacramento State is one up on 'em with the three Gator-Hornet tilts yet to play here this weekend.

We think we have some sound advice for the Gator pitchers. They should go, right now, to the Lake Merced Lodge and partake of the fine workout facilities provided there by host "Fast Eddie" Creighton. They are some of the best we've seen.

The Lodge's featured workout device is almost guaranteed to cure what ails you and it should carry new life into pitching shoulders, too. There has to be some connection between this exercise apparatus and baseball because it is called a "pitch."

We know that lifting the "pitch" strengthens the ol' arm, so it could do wonders for the Gators. Some of the more successful athletes on this campus have been known to exercise with the "pitch" on nights before a game. They have even taken in some of the sudsy yellow liquid that is contained in it.

Actually we don't care too much about what the pitchers throw up there on the mound. It's no strain on our shoulders.

Besides, if there were more of these kind of fellas in the majors there might today be a place for a Tito Fuentes Fan Club.

Six Gator thinclads journey to 43rd Coast Relays in Fresno

By Bob Carlsen

The 43rd Annual West Coast Relays gets underway in Fresno this weekend with six Gator field performers competing for honors.

While the Relays' singles, "Where World Records are Broken" hardly applies to the SF State contingent, the Golden Gators

should make a respectable showing.

Rich Dragovich, who has a season best of 15-1/2, will be a favorite in the pole vault. Dragovich easily topped all competitors in that event Saturday in a meet with Humbolt State and UC Davis in Arcata. His winning vault was 14-5.

Discus thrower Tom Fahey, who suffered his first small college defeat of the season Saturday will be up against an outstanding field which includes Iranian Olympian Joe Keshmiri, who boasts a best of more than 190 feet.

Fahey was defeated by Humbolt's Ray Alcalá who flipped the discus 160-3. Fahey's best effort was 151-1.

Point-Getter

Chuck Johnston, the Gators' top point-getter, will be entered in the pole vault and triple jump.

Johnston won the long jump Saturday with a leap of 21 feet 5 3/4 inches. He also took fourth in the pole vault and the triple jump (42-10).


SF State's other entries will be Gil Noennick in the long and triple jumps, Al Bowens in the long jump,, and Bob Carlsen in the shot put.

Humbolt ran off with meet honors last weekend, scoring 101 points to 59 for Davis and 52 for the Gators.

The most outstanding performance of the day was turned in by Humbolt's Gary Tuttle, who ran the second fastest steeple chase in the nation this season with a 8:56.6 clocking.

Besides Dragovich's and Johnston's wins, the only other Gator victory came in the shot put where Carlsen tossed the ball 48-8 1/2.

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Swim show tonight in gymnasium

Ever seen a young girl swim around the world with stops in Tahiti, Tokyo, Moscow, Greece and France—all in less than an hour?

And how does one swim from Tokyo to Moscow? All this and more will be revealed at the swim show entitled "A Trip Out With H₂O, tonight and tomorrow in the gym pool.

The aquatic production class of Constance Birkie will present its annual swim show at 8:30 both nights. Admission is free.

"The more than 40 swimmers are divided equally between men and women. This is the fourth year I've taught the show. Usually, there are more girls," Mrs. Birkie said.

"It's the best show I've seen."

Most of the hour-long show will feature Connie Lemmon as a soloist swimming to exotic lands accompanied by diving bodies, taped music and lighting.

"The girls are all cute. They do a mean Tahitian hula," Mrs. Birkie hinted.

She suggested that the audience enter through the rear entrances of the gym.

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just because the temperature has its ups and downs.

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So... it's absolutely okay to chill beer twice.

Enough said. (Of course, we have a lot more to say about Budweiser. But we'll keep it on ice for now.)



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Western Addition group

'GRASS ROOTS' HELP COMMUNITY

Continued from Front Page

enrolled in the sewing class, makes much of the clothing for her children, herself and her friends.

For her newly acquired skills, Mrs. R. partly can thank Vickie Sarno, who twice-weekly instructs as part of a Field Work and Social Service class at SF State.

Donated Machines

"The girls are coming along nicely," Mrs. Sarno said of the women who range in age from late teens to 60. "Now I am trying to train them to make curtains, sofa slips and other household items."

Mrs. Sarno's class uses four donated sewing machines, two of them recent models from local churches. Bolts of material are also provided by sewing factories and department stores.

Mrs. R. can also thank the 20 tutors who come in Monday and

Wednesday nights to help her four oldest children, along with 20 other children.

Linda Osborne, founder of the two-year program, said that the children are helped with their homework and "in areas in which they need the most help."

She said "some have difficulty with telling time, let alone arithmetic and spelling."

Most of the written work is done on a large blackboard, a gift from a neighborhood second-hand store that closed down six months ago.

All other materials which the children use, including books, records, and chalk, are provided through donations by The Group.

The tutors, who instruct voluntarily, "are recruited for their willingness."

"We have a black lady lawyer and several white secretaries working with the children. Last week a businessman joined the

group," Miss Osborne said.

The Group, as it has done from the beginning, provides

counseling to anyone in marriage, family education, employment and drug and alcohol problems.

'Disillusioned' profs leave SF State

Continued from Front Page

things to all people. It has developed to the point where it is now nothing to nobody."

"Until we articulate some kind of mission, some kind of goal for this institution within the framework of our physical and financial limitations we are going to continue to wallow in mediocrity," he said.

Fletcher also said that a "leadership vacuum has been apparently apparent on this campus for the past few years."

He said he feels that the faculty has become preoccupied with an activist role, viewing themselves

more as social reformers than dedicated scholars.

Fletcher is also dismayed with the current system of rewards and promotions practiced at the college.

"We reward people by how many committees they serve on. We reward people on this campus on the basis of political activities, unfortunately," he said.

"We have become a community of committees. If we could somehow recognize and reward people for really outstanding teaching and research I think many of our problems would be solved."

Searle on campus dissent

By Steve Houze

"One of the main motive forces of history is the way new generations are confronted with institutions irrelevant to their experience, and they feel that the institution has got to get the hell out of the way, or they have to push it out of the way."

Professor of philosophy John Searle of UC Berkeley presented a serious explanation and an optimistic future for student protest. He spoke at the recent opening of the College Lecture Series.

Rapidly and forcefully, Searle explained the nature of student dissent and administration reaction.

"Students are the products of an unprecedented period of affluence in the United States. The traditional kinds of motivation which presuppose economic insecurity do not work for large numbers of these people."

"The fact that one is personally secure about one's own future places one in a stronger position to be more morally indignant about injustices to other people," he said.

'Establishment'

Searle suggested that "the establishment" has created its own destruction by raising "a generation of people who are comfortable and well off enough so that they can really hate it, and they can hate it for quite genuine injustices the system has."

Searle added that today's student bases his self-worth on his opposition to the establishment.

Searle said that "Dr. Spock

permissiveness" has helped create student protest. He stressed the contradiction between "an ideology of family life which is very permissive and non-authoritarian," and a society that is harsh and inflexible.

The student reaction to this difference occurs on university campuses weakened by overcrowding and obsolete concepts, he said. Here the youth of permissive, affluent upbringing first encounters the mimeographed, IBM way of life.

"It shouldn't surprise us that there is a rather strong reaction," Searle said.

Activists

"I think that one of the peculiar geniuses of this particular generation of activists is their ability to convert local issues so that local authorities are made the target of the indignation students feel about national and international issues."

Searle, a faculty leader during Berkeley's Free Speech Movement of 1964 and later appointed Special Assistant to the Chancellor for Student Affairs, explained his belief that it is easy to undermine the authority of campus administrations.

"One of the most striking things in this decline of authority is the guilt and the loss of moral self-confidence on the part of the authorities. They feel very insecure about the value of their own efforts and about their own moral standing."

"Their guilt is easily appealed to and they are surprisingly in-

secure about any desire to impose their values on the young."

Hayakawa

Searle admitted, however, that SF State's President S. I. Hayakawa is an exception to his evaluation:

"He comes on strong and there are none of those relative clauses."

Yet Searle believes students have achieved considerable success: "What we're witnessing is the ability to undermine authority by provoking authoritative acts. The real collapse of authority comes when they call large numbers of police onto the campus."

The UC professor hopes in the future that there will be "more constructive efforts" at university reform and less of "the nihilistic actions that damage campuses."

"I would like to see a lot of this energy and the sheer num-

bers involved used to take over certain institutions in this country and really run them to solve the nation's problems."

Searle referred to the Democratic Party and described it as a "great big ripe fruit waiting for a new generation of voters to move in on it and to make it an effective instrument for social change."

"What I reject is the assumption that the democratic institutions have somehow or other been tried and found wanting. My objection is that they haven't been effectively tried."

Today Alex Haley, black writer, will speak in the Main Auditorium at 1 p.m. as part of the College Lecture Series.

Next Thursday Nathan Glazer, sociologist and co-author of "The Lonely Crowd," will speak at 12:30, also in the auditorium.

Roger Hilsman, former assistant secretary of state for the Far East, will appear May 20.

Have you checked your dictionary lately for definitions of:

job . . . 1. a piece of work; definite piece of work, as in one's trade, or done by agreement for pay. 2. anything one has to do; task; chore; duty . . .

career . . . 4. one's progress through life. 5. one's advancement or achievement in a particular vocation; hence. 6. a lifework; profession occupation . . .

*(Webster's New World Dictionary, College Edition, 1966)

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Pinney fights for his job

Continued from Front Page

on strike like me. The School of Business didn't like the strike and they didn't like me. They used a technicality to get me fired."

Alpert could not be reached for a comment on Pinney's charges, but Dollard made the following remarks:

"Originally, Monday had been the deadline for teachers to return. But the administration was aware there might be some complications with teachers who had no class on Monday, so we considered an extension," Dollard said.

"On Tuesday, I received a call from Van Bourg, who requested an extension of the deadline to Wednesday. He made some good points, so I said I would recommend the proposal to the Council of Academic Deans. I did contact CAD about the extension, but they decided on 5 p.m. Tuesday."

Dollard agreed that the deadline decision was made retroactively, but discounted that it worked any hardship on returning professors.

"The deadline was originally Monday. We didn't have to extend it at all. CAD could have decided on Friday that the previous Tuesday was the deadline—it wouldn't have made any difference," Dollard said.

Jean Cirimele, a secretary in the Chemistry Department, was also dismissed for missing the deadline. Like Pinney, she was the only one in her department who went on strike.

"I had police camped in my office throughout the strike. I got a great deal of verbal and mental harassment from them. I refused to come back to work until they were cleared out of my office," Mrs. Cirimele said.

"I attempted through AFT to get the police out. Our lawyer advised me to see Joseph Glynn (college personnel officer) and report back to work. He told me since I didn't show up Tuesday, March 4, I didn't have a job," she said.

Mrs. Cirimele said she reported for work Wednesday at the Chemistry Department and was again told she was no longer an employee.

"My department chairman (Henry Burton) really gave me a bad time. He said, 'Not one person in this office would care if you came back.'"

Like Pinney, Mrs. Cirimele has charged that she was discriminated against since she was the only one in her department on strike.

"Several other secretaries who missed the deadline did not get fired because their department chairmen fixed their records," she contended.

Burton denied Mrs. Cirimele's charges.

"The only reason she was fired was because she missed the deadline," Burton said. "There was no way of my clearing the police from her office. Apparently she had no intention of coming back to work."

To the charge of discrimination Burton replied:

"She worked only three and a half weeks in the Chemistry Department before she went on strike. Nobody really knew her, so how could anyone be hostile to her?"

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CRISIS AT SF STATE



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